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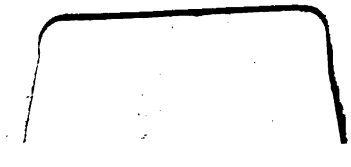

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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

1892-'93.

IN THIRTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 257.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DURING

THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, INDUSTRIES, ETC., OF THEIR SEVERAL DISTRICTS FOR THE ABOVE YEARS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

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EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

TRIESTE AND FIUME.

I have the honor to transmit herewith report on commerce and navigation of Trieste and Fiume for the year 1891.

The total imports and exports of Trieste were as follows:

Conducted—	Imports.	Exports.
By sea	861,039,896	859,270,778
By land	57,854,058	50,038,644
Total	118,893,954	109,309,422

Compared with the previous year, there is a decrease of $24,438,314 in imports and $14,092,114 in exports.

The total value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States for the same period amounted to $827,137.86, a decrease of $968,781.01. The imports from the United States to Trieste was $1,012,166, a decrease of $543,863 as compared with the year 1890.

The decrease in declared exports to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, is $613,775.25.

The imports by sea at Fiume amounted to 2,779,289 quintals, of the value of $12,547,783. The exports were 5,865,701 quintals, valued at $21,598,567. Compared with the year 1890, this shows a decrease in the exports of $1,283,920 and an increase in the imports of $1,625,936.

Imports by land, 4,931,981 quintals; exports, 1,591,706 quintals; value not given. This is an increase of 123,602 quintals in imports, and an increase of 231,910 quintals in exports.

The imports from the United States into Fiume in 1891 amounted to $200,921 and the exports (including merchandise coming from outside this consular district) $919,249, showing a decrease of $280,923 in the imports and $402,335 in the exports. Imports consisted exclusively of petroleum and tobacco.

Twenty vessels arrived in Trieste from the United States during the year 1891, viz: 12 sailing vessels and 8 steamers, the former representing 6,185 tons and the latter 17,669 tons. Nineteen steamers with 41,627 tons cleared for the United States. Neither sailing vessels nor emigrants cleared for the United States.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports from and exports to the United States into and from Fiume during the year ending December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Quantity in metric quintals.*	
	Imports.	Exports.
Beans		17,700
Flour		10
Fruits (dried)		12,952
Machinery (divers)		49
Petroleum:		
Raw	90,034	
Refined	25	
Starch		27
Sugar		46,323
Tobacco	2,637	
Mineral water		8,375
Wine		905
Total metric quintals	92,696	86,341
Total value:		
1891	$200,921.19	$919,249.26
1890	495,524.81	1,376,477.20
Decrease	294,603.62	457,227.94

*Metric quintal = 220.47 pounds.

Imports from the United States at Trieste during the year ending December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Metric quintals.	Articles.	Metric quintals.
Aloes	9	Oil, mineral	292
Aromatical essences	1	Parafin and ceresin	14
Beef, prepared	727	Resin	56,420
Cocao	54	Lard	343
Coffee	2,643	Skins (oxen, beef, cow)	3,396
Cotton	11,368	Stearine	1,491
Drugs	1,702	Sponges	15
Earths, mineral, divers	108	Tallow	1,215
Filberts	91	Sugar	23
Grease, divers	305	Wood, manufactured	49
Honey	3	Total metric quintals	121,977
Leather, for soles	762		
Machines and parts of	8		
Material, extracts for dyeing	14	Value in paper florins	2,765,421
Metals, divers	21	Value in American money (1 florin equals 36.6 cents)	$1,012,166
Musical instruments	6		
Oil, cotton seed	40,897		

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Trieste and Fiume to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar., 1891.	June, 1891.	Sept., 1891	Dec., 1891.	
Anchovy	$528.25				$528.25
Argols				$1,985.58	1,985.58
Asphalt				53.19	53.19
Beans	10,899.37	$5,646.23	$3,873.94	209.73	20,626.27
Beet root sugar				231,387.78	231,387.78
Coffee			9,572.16		95,72.16
Compass				189.57	189.57
Cuttlebone fish	1,418.76	1,630.39	8,263.63	6,409.77	17,722.85
Drugs and chemicals	1,452.62	9,575.06	2,345.48	1,613.06	14,986.22
Fruit (dried)	100,706.11	39,009.79	18,557.85	49,684.09	207,957.84
Gum	14,878.15	25,143.66	10,675.41	17,973.77	68,670.99
Hemp	5,965.79	160.64			6,126.43
Herbs, roots, and leaves	9,339.08	7,398.38	10,412.82	9,644.14	36,794.42
Insect flowers and powder	26,545.58	23,140.30	1,810.47	19,070.69	70,567.04
Iron oxide	127.25	417.52	774.67		1,319.54
Leather and skins	34,700.72	5,475.13	755.65	17,300.80	58,232.30
Lemons			1,122.45		1,122.45
Maccaroni				2,661.00	2,661.00
Marmalade of prunes				2,282.98	2,282.98
Mother of pearl shells	3,356.85		2,005.03		5,361.88
Oils	5,228.20	8,699.57	5,808.25	1,512.20	21,248.22
Polishing earth	455.08	867.43	433.88	853.43	2,609.82
Rags		2,716.24			2,716.24
Sardines				1,508.54	1,508.54
Seeds	1,138.44	1,102.82		1,947.53	4,188.79
Sponges	2,474.16	2,131.82	5,020.03	4,849.91	14,475.92
Sumac			879.65		879.65
Tartar (crude)		3,012.14	4,016.23		7,028.37
Tobacco				124.81	124.81
White lead	2,740.39	1,384.84	2,227.34	3,527.50	9,880.07
Wines and liquors	268.51	835.41	242.38	639.81	1,986.11
Woodpulp				914.89	914.89
Woolens			207.84		207.84
Miscellaneous	438.35	413.79	83.26	281.55	1,216.95
Total United States gold	222,661.66	138,761.16	89,088.72	376,626.32	827,137.86
Total for preceding year	376,459.36	433,924.05	208,258.92	777,276.54	1,795,918.87
Decrease	153,797.70	295,162.89	119,170.20	400,650.22	968,781.01

Navigation, by flag, at the port of Fiume for the year ending December 31, 1891.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austro-Hungarian	3,350	486,881	1,844	98,026	5,194	584,907	3,332	482,608	1,820	94,601	5,152	577,209
French	2	1,574			2	1,574	2	1,524			2	1,574
German	9	4,285	1	1,691	10	5,976	9	4,285	1	1,691	10	5,976
Greek	2	2,082	20	5,198	22	7,280	2	2,082	21	5,818	23	7,900
British	221	270,641	3	575	224	271,216	221	270,486	2	359	223	270,845
Italian	13	5,467	792	44,089	805	49,556	12	5,581	781	42,766	793	48,347
Montenegrin	2	2,186	5	157	7	2,343	2	2,186	5	142	7	2,328
Russian	2	1,943			2	1,943	2	1,943			2	1,943
Swedish and Norwegian	17	5,775			17	5,775	17	5,775			17	5,775
Turkish			1	19	1	19			9	2,740	9	2,740
Total	3,618	780,834	2,666	149,755	6,284	930,589	3,599	776,520	2,639	148,117	6,238	924,637

Navigation at the port of Trieste, for the year ending December 31, 1891.

Flag, and from and to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austro-Hungarian:								
Austrian ports	2,255	229,126	2,633	54,311	2,242	234,443	2,596	51,404
Algiers			2	363			1	356
Brazil	11	14,435			12	14,917		
China	6	12,061			8	15,333		
Egypt	54	80,180			52	78,910	6	2,808
France	7	5,912	3	1,420	18	16,225	4	1,895
Great Britain	16	12,387	6	2,938	6	4,247		
Greece	60	32,558	30	3,994	58	30,951	44	6,343
Hamburg	1	40						
Jamaica			4	2,048				
India	17	38,521			14	32,554		
Italy	278	129,928	25	2,233	268	119,498	24	4,062
Malta	3	2,416						
Montenegro	1	610						
Russia	3	3,795			26	25,604		
Spain							1	130
Tunis			1	98			3	255
Turkey	30	4,164	225	199,560	210	189,361	35	4,741
United States			4	2,420				
Total Austro-Hungarian	2,742	566,133	2,933	269,385	2,914	762,043	2,716	72,084
French:								
Greece							1	164
Great Britain	1	914						
Sweden-Norway			1	210				
Total French	1	914	1	210			1	164
German:								
Austrian ports	7	2,746			8	1,328		
France					1	836		
Germany	1	1,052						
Greece					1	748		
Hamburg	16	15,422			15	14,809		
Italy	4	2,490			4	4,073		
Total German	28	21,710			29	21,794		
Greek:								
Austrian ports			6	489			3	571
Algiers			1	310			1	384
Egypt							1	605
France							2	709
Greece	4	3,180	38	5,653	4	2,410	44	5,106
Italy			2	347			2	607
Roumania	1	958						
Russia	2	1,762			27	23,701		
Turkey	24	21,144	25	1,283			19	972
Total Greek	31	27,044	72	8,082	31	26,111	72	8,954
British:								
Austrian ports	6	6,109			11	11,601		
Brazil	1	1,125						
Egypt					6	8,015		
France	5	7,419			23	24,876		
Greece	1	642			4	3,365		
Great Britain	119	148,509			91	111,114		
India	15	24,113						
Italy	27	27,361			12	18,188		
Malta	13	5,653			1	462		
Roumania					1	1,223		
Russia	9	12,763			15	19,940		
Tripoli					15	6,485		
Tunis					1	462		
Turkey					7	8,490		
United States	8	17,669			19	41,627		
Total British	204	251,363			206	255,848		
Italian:								
Austrian ports	1	470	239	9,663	2	540	276	7,989
Algiers			5	1,503			5	1,513
Brazil	1	2,060						
Cyprus							1	148
Egypt							5	2,332
France	57	58,026	4	1,132	2	693	8	2,970
Greece	1	782	30	4,976	1	848	13	2,137

Navigation at the port of Trieste for the year ending December 31, 1891—Cont'd.

Flag, and from and to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
Italian—Continued.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	No.	*Tons.*
Great Britain			2	949				
Italy	173	87,784	1,110	61,753	219	139,956	1,075	68,611
Malta			1	184			2	235
Spain			1	284				
Tunis	1	245			7	1,715	1	85
Turkey	48	52,584	2	169	54	58,370	4	854
United States			7	3,293				
Total Italian	282	201,951	1,401	83,906	285	202,122	1,390	86,874
Montenegrin:								
Austrian ports			1	33			1	33
Italy							1	30
Montenegro			2	69			2	67
Turkey			8	275			7	244
Total Montenegrin			11	377			11	374
Russian:								
Austrian ports	4	1,230			1	1,428		
France					1	514		
Russia	12	16,946			14	16,187		
Turkey	1	1,692						
Total Russian	17	19,868			16	18,129		
Samiotte:								
Greece							1	224
Turkey			1	77			1	55
Total Samiotte			1	77			2	279
Swedish and Norwegian:								
Austrian ports					10	3,041		
Algiers					1	318		
France	1	669			4	1,547	1	472
Greece	4	1,200			1	318		
Italy	55	17,117			43	13,342		
Sweden-Norway	1	306						
United States			1	472				
Total Swedish and Norwegian	61	19,292	1	472	59	18,566	1	472
Turkish:								
Austrian ports			6	168			2	61
Cyprus							1	61
Greece			8	583			8	666
Italy	1	972					1	35
Turkey	1	1,144	33	1,214	2	2,116	38	1,427
Total Turkish	2	2,116	47	1,965	2	2,116	50	2,250

RECAPITULATION.

Austrian	2,742	566,133	2,933	269,385	2,914	762,043	2,716	72,084
British	204	251,363			206	255,848		
French	1	914	1	210			1	164
German	28	21,710			29	21,794		
Greek	31	27,044	72	8,082	31	26,111	72	8,954
Italian	282	201,951	1,401	83,906	285	202,122	1,390	86,874
Montenegrin			11	377			11	374
Russian	17	19,868			16	18,129		
Samiotte			1	77			2	279
Swedish-Norwegian	61	19,292	1	472	59	18,566	1	472
Turkish	2	2,116	47	1,965	2	2,116	50	2,250
Grand total	3,368	1,110,391	4,467	364,474	3,542	1,306,729	4,243	171,451

JAMES F. HARTIGAN, *Consul.*

TRIESTE, *August 20, 1892.*

Value of declared exports, from the consular districts of Austria-Hungary (agencies included) to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Reichenberg.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.	
						1892.	1891.
Albumen					$11,605.33	$11,605.33	$3,972.34
Amber					5,993.21	5,993.21	2,974.01
Argols	$6,277.41			$8,911.44	9,156.87	24,345.72	149,148.54
Art, works of	170.52	$2,345.15	$465.34		23,579.15	26,560.16	14,144.06
Artificial flowers		9,736.40	3,975.36		5,657.78	19,369.54	13,477.22
Baskets and basket ware	890.51	2,967.83			23,686.65	27,544.99	18,994.02
Beans and lintels	166,795.40	110,606.98		64,310.20	22,844.08	364,556.66	124,651.85
Bed feathers		233,323.66			180.87	233,504.53	156,324.80
Beer		89,180.35			1,292.21	90,472.56	74,798.44
Beet-root sugar		1,827,355.01		98,224.64	853.52	1,926,433.17	6,845,871.74
Black lead		11,809.98			1,717.43	13,527.41	12,254.20
Bonnet frames			12,943.82			12,943.82	11,692.10
Books and papers	3,508.64	9,849.69			9,736.14	23,094.47	23,120.16
Brushes and bristles	7,365.77		520.11		13,170.65	21,056.53	26,248.68
Buttons		98,393.97	147,599.75		243,472.53	489,466.25	359,274.71
Carlsbad sprudel salt		27,573.07			708.87	28,281.94	77,536.47
Chenilles and embroideries	466.49	17,226.63			2,926.05	20,619.17	14,561.98
Cloth and woolen goods		18,296.48	15,073.72		125,797.66	159,167.86	182,650.04
Coffee and surrogates		1,116.02		1,345.65		2,461.67	9,572.16
Cotton goods		7,019.37	2,280.85		213,467.00	222,767.22	204,868.54
Cutlery		7,363.21	6,657.52		49.46	14,070.19	12,767.00
Cuttle bone				11,861.33		11,861.33	17,722.85
Dresses					2,564.17	2,564.17	4,012.39
Drugs and chemicals	36,779.02	50,013.87		9,173.16	95,978.49	191,944.54	183,721.99
Fans			1,596.24		280,176.61	281,772.85	190,643.04
Fruit, dried, etc.	121,118.73	43,895.83		428,660.—		593,674.56	241,496.94
Furniture	7,966.56	3,553.95		846.53	124,767.34	137,134.38	88,397.58
Furs					3,187.84	3,187.84	
Glassware	16,237.80	192,949.88	597,307.26		97,854.23	904,349.17	953,211.55
Gloves		128,354.64			101,173.29	229,527.93	116,954.37
Gum and glue	12,518.73			76,097.65	10,449.16	99,065.54	88,274.37
Guts					1,782.90	1,782.90	1,307.02
Hair:							
Animal		10,248.28			11,318.40	21,566.68	28,610.21
Human		39,803.94			171.06	39,975.00	46,497.60
Hemp				1,874.58		1,874.58	5,965.79
Herbs, roots, and leaves	5,346.62			41,923.16		47,269.78	41,320.29
Hollow ware					2,297.22	2,297.22	8,749.61
Hops and lupulinum		48,671.66				48,671.66	38,854.66
Insect powder and flowers				71,884.58	1,160.84	73,045.42	75,398.28
Jewelry		17,427.94	303,608.12		2,400.62	323,436.68	182,688.06
Leather and skins	6,565.75	15,018.54		110,866.85	84,002.63	216,453.77	182,154.03
Leather earth	525.36				57,583.71	58,109.07	35,842.40
Linen goods		169,216.86	299,830.97		303,418.69	772,466.52	603,450.78
Machines, and parts of					9,580.70	9,580.70	9,892.47
Meerschaum (crude)					24,082.97	24,082.97	49,711.70
Metal goods		10,939.12	6,433.59		101,862.58	119,235.29	129,423.40
Mineral water	78,040.01	33,653.99		366.03	1,935.54	113,995.57	61,261.98
Mirror glass		39,841.03				39,841.03	49,439.15
Musical instruments		37,575.68	677.06		9,455.57	47,708.31	33,167.10
Oils, paints, and colors	1,388.47		243.29	27,076.43	2,850.39	31,558.58	23,639.15
Ozocerite and ceresin					23,423.88	23,423.88	18,800.22
Paper goods		46,955.54			8,490.34	55,445.88	30,713.92
Polishing earth				3,569.70		3,569.70	1,720.86
Porcelain and pottery	13,128.52	577,538.07	84,934.20		35,248.55	710,849.34	630,262.78
Potash		29,469.65				29,469.65	37,207.53
Pulp	26,903.05	122,899.26		12,989.81	56,956.85	219,838.97	133,231.02
Rags							2,716.24
Scientific instruments					8,661.29	8,661.29	6,110.08
Seeds	3,033.92			3,834.53	1,003.88	7,872.33	5,994.67

Value of declared exports, from the consular districts of Austria-Hungary (agencies included) to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Reichenberg.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.	
						1892.	1891.
Shell and bone goods				$17,487.03	$14,439.74	$31,926.77	$6,829.14
Silks and velvets		$10,048.70	$999.47		213,906.73	224,954.90	323,678.26
Skeletons		899.47			684.62	1,584.09	1,882.37
Smokers' articles		1,306.53	148.05		117,673.57	119,128.15	139,628.86
Sponges				11,077.29		11,077.20	14,475.92
Stained glass					10,123.11	10,123.11	7,874.11
Stationery		1,589.95			9,654.34	11,244.29	14,473.79
Toys		13,351.21	3,133.01		5,888.31	22,372.53	19,368.92
Umbrella fixtures and sticks	$10,916.95				74,327.83	85,244.78	47,592.63
Wax figures					5,181.89	5,181.89	1,695.50
Wines and liquors	101,555.68	1,185.86		3,881.95	34,952.17	141,572.66	122,455.78
Wooden goods		2,559.84	11,834.16		29,836.40	44,230.40	34,621.96
Wool		154,959.06			49,588.97	204,498.03	105,678.63
Miscellaneous	1,959.00	9,327.35	9,914.76	9,111.55	9,117.23	39,429.89	35,505.29
Totals:							
1892	629,545.91	4,287,419.50	1,510,176.65	1,015,374.00	2,755,060.11	10,197,576.17	13,595,374.32
1891	339,611.00	8,753,695.67	1,152,343.94	827,137.86	2,522,585.85	13,595,374.32	
1890	533,095.00	6,251,455.59	1,086,017.94	1,795,918.87	4,688,738.17	14,355,225.57	
1889	338,446.41	2,826,269.99	622,847.02	1,209,357.42	4,124,925.49	9,121,846.33	
1888	412,828.30	3,091,044.81	676,623.38	1,690,042.52	4,178,943.51	10,049,482.52	

VIENNA, *January, 1893.*

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
Consul-General.

BELGIUM.

The general results of the commercial movement of Belgium with foreign countries during the year 1891 were inferior to those of the preceding year.

The general importations and exportations together amount to $1,151,553,800, a decrease of $32,945,100 compared with 1890.

The total importation for consumption amounted to $602,082,800 (which is included in the general amount of $1,151,553,800), being a decrease of $13,432,800, or 2 per cent as compared with 1890.

The total exportation (Belgian and foreign goods combined) amounted to $549,471,000, a decrease of $19,512,300 as compared with 1890. The foreign products received in Belgium for home consumption, added to the products of Belgian soil and industries sent to foreign countries during the year 1891, amounted to $640,528,400, an increase of $40,472,100, or 7 per cent above that of 1890.

The total value of foreign merchandise consumed in Belgium during the year 1891 amounted to $347,361,400; in 1890, to $322,715,300, an increase in 1891 of $24,646,100, or 8 per cent.

The total value of Belgian products exported in 1891 amounted to $293,167,000, an increase of $15,826,000 compared with 1890.

The following table shows the commercial movement of Belgium for 1891 compared with that of 1890.

Description.	1890.	1891.
Importations:		
General commerce*	$615,515,600	$602,082,800
Special commerce*	322,715,300	347,361,400
Exportations:		
General commerce	568,983,300	549,471,000
Special commerce	277,341,000	293,167,000
Total		
General commerce	1,184,498,900	1,151,553,800
Special commerce	600,056,300	640,528,400

*General imports embrace all goods imported; special imports embrace only the goods entered for consumption; general exports embrace all exports from Belgium; special exports embrace only Belgian products *and those foreign goods* entered for consumption and afterwards exported.

The importations from the United States in 1890 amounted to $30,305,146 and in 1891 to $38,684,174, showing an increase of $8,379,028.

An increase and decrease is noted in the importation of the following articles from the United States during the year 1891:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Increase:		
Chemical products ..... kilograms	.....	$79,323
Coffee ..... do	541,000	201,298
Cotton (raw) ..... do	1,738,000	72,761
Drugs	.....	319,801
Grain of all kinds ..... kilograms	129,699,000	2,690,893
Mineral ore	.....	45,162
Nickel and copper ..... kilograms	1,561,000	388,702
Oleaginous grain ..... do	20,172,000	1,168,036
Textile fibers	.....	131,819
Tin ..... kilograms	158,900	83,183
Wax ..... do	97,697	56,935
Decrease:		
Cattle ..... number	1,147	90,768
Flour, bran, bread, etc ..... kilograms	4,504,000	258,511
Hides and skins, manufactures of	.....	2,123
Petroleum (refined) ..... kilograms	33,917,000	802,938
Sirup and molasses ..... do	2,313,000	109,624
Vegtable oil ..... do	396,000	184,315
Wool (raw) ..... do	309,000	123,134

The exportation from Belgium to the United States amounted to $9,782,012 in 1890 and to $10,672,707 in 1891, an increase of $890,695.

An increase took place in the following articles of exportation to United States during the year 1891:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Increase:		
Animal matter	.....	$70,638
Coal and coke ..... tons	15,009	51,145
Hemp and flax fibers ..... kilos	724,354	85,692
Hides and skins, tanned ..... do	67,357	56,777
Iron, in bars, etc	.....	28,757
Linen goods	.....	91,482
Machines and tools	.....	77,779
Rags ..... kilos	7,904,000	534,031
Rosin and bitumen ..... do	2,925,000	187,796
Steel, in bars, etc ..... do	1,853,000	7,765
Wines	.....	772
Wood, manufactures of	.....	70,857

A decrease occurred in the following articles of exportation to the United States during the year 1891:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Decrease:		
Clothes	.....	$155,933
Drugs	.....	171,577
Glass:		
Window ..... kilos	3,889,000	135,410
Other	.....	212,686
Grease and lard ..... kilos	725,000	193,503
Hardware	.....	41,308
Hides and skins, raw ..... kilos	304,000	107,308
Iron, old scrap	.....	21,423
Tinfoil and tin	.....	20,037
Woolen goods ..... kilos	80,000	243,345

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Commerce between Belgium and the United States for the years 1890 and 1891.

GENERAL COMMERCE.

Merchandise.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Alimentary conserves	$789,563	$475,552	$42,653	$11,001
Animals:				
Cattle			232,758	109,238
Horses			965	2,509
Animal matter	156,909	271,744	91,084	107,308
Arms	279,636	346,049	28,564	46,899
Art objects	26,055	80,651	2,023	
Butter			4,632	
Cacao, raw			30,108	5,018
Chemical products	509,327	527,855	52,882	129,503
Clothes	709,854	559,700		
Coal and coke	187,596	233,337		
Coffee			247,619	427,881
Colors and dyes	285,254	338,522	94,570	116,502
Cotton goods	2,544,896	2,129,562		
Cotton, raw			4,652,651	4,194,377
Drugs	658,876	692,677	275,990	567,106
Earthenware	1,759,002	1,080,800		
Flour, bran, bread, etc			1,445,956	1,227,094
Fruits, of all kinds			80,662	122,555
Glass:				
Window	1,333,823	1,196,986		
Other	1,816,130	1,676,934		
Grain, of all kinds			10,808,193	18,509,086
Grease and lard	156,909	158,234	3,385,992	2,270,259
Hardware	1,001,284	1,188,108	109,817	75,077
Hemp and flax fibers	7,334	172,928	24,897	46,127
Hides and skins:				
Raw	482,693	349,523	135,679	92,882
Tanned	366,314	253,022	904,977	920,803
Manufactured	217,897	220,985		
Honey			80,674	110,975
Iron:				
Bars and rolled	364,770	369,595		
Cast (rough)		181,613		
Manufactured	235,460	296,371		
Old scrap	31,266	18,914		
Lead	181,227	26,248		
Linen goods	237,969	342,382		
Machinery and tools	325,591	407,392	63,111	112,326
Meat	126,608	124,099	4,156,255	4,559,818
Mineral ore	1,499,703	1,512,155	53,268	98,623
Nickel and copper			26,634	468,797
Oil (vegetable)			396,966	213,651
Oleaginous grain			19,686	1,187,722
Paper of all kinds	125,836	137,609		
Petroleum:				
Crude				19,686
Refined			3,569,728	1,425,760
Products for industries	33,389	21,799		
Rags	205,931	761,209		
Rosin and bitumen		275,990	927,944	923,312
Rubber (crude)				23,932
Silk goods	26,490,215	18,762,444		
Spirits and liquors	138,188	80,674		
Starch			18,335	14,861
Steel:				
In bars, etc	843,277	673,377		
Manufactures of	132,012	231,214		
Sugar (raw)	685,923	2,039,045		
Sirup and molasses			116,765	17,177
Textile fibers	3,065,033	1,914,788	351,839	482,500
Tin foil and tin	24,704	579		92,066
Tobacco:				
Leaf			1,967,752	1,577,582
Manufactured			211,721	160,550
Vegetable substances			340,259	652,919
Wax			2,123	58,865
Wines	1,776,365	1,245,115		
Wood:				
Building			572,358	501,800
Furniture			196,860	317,871
Manufactures of	435,215	480,184		
Wool	231,214	122,169	540,593	80,288
Woolen goods	4,866,495	3,199,940		
Zinc	67,164	55,005		45,391
Miscellaneous goods	4,760,439	1,635,045	343,266	1,771,962
Total	60,173,347	42,870,125	36,608,819	43,919,659

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Commerce between Belgium and the United States, 1890 and 1891—Continued.

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

Merchandise.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Alimentary conserves	$22,648	$1,463	$4,246	$5,963
Animals:				
Cattle			200,006	109,226
Horses			965	2,509
Animal matter	54,040	124,678	93,026	105,185
Arms	307,256	321,188	23,178	46,330
Art (objects)	4,246	13,124	2,123	
Butter			1,930	
Cacao (raw)			22,388	12,736
Chemical products	248,005	278,692	49,022	128,345
Clothes	425,372	269,449		
Coal and coke	176,981	228,126		
Coffee			206,896	408,195
Colors and dyes	170,998	172,156	86,271	113,098
Cotton goods	77,972	70,638		
Cotton (raw)			1,513,892	1,586,653
Drugs	642,304	470,727	265,568	585,369
Earthenware	10,615	133		
Flour, bran, bread, etc			1,485,412	1,226,901
Fruits of all kinds			43,443	45,162
Glass:				
Window:	1,329,308	1,193,898		
Other	589,615	376,929		
Grain of all kinds			9,806,193	18,509,086
Grease and lard	361,606	168,103	2,672,904	2,270,259
Hardware	62,339	21,037	6,866	8,299
Hemp and flax fibers	73,533	159,225	24,897	46,127
Hides and skins:				
Raw	401,440	294,132	130,854	128,731
Manufactures of	14,996	9,878		
Tanned	38,407	94,184	4,053	41,088
Honey			61,567	69,673
Iron (in bars and rolled)	51,724	80,481		
Manufactures of	40,530	36,284		
Old scrap	22,967	1,544		
Lead		26,248		
Linen goods	187,210	278,692		
Machinery and tools	34,933	112,712	22,581	39,758
Meat	123,327	114,835	4,129,042	4,528,552
Mineral ore	1,463,905	1,452,518	53,268	98,430
Nickel and copper			13,893	402,598
Oil (vegetable)			397,966	213,651
Oleaginous grain			19,686	1,187,722
Paper of all kinds	35,898	64,462		
Petroleum:				
Crude				19,686
Refined			3,259,728	2,456,890
Products for industries	19,300	5,404		
Rags	170,998	705,029		
Rosin and bitumen		187,796	937,944	923,312
Rubber (crude)				7,527
Silk goods	42,688	17,563		
Spirits and liquors	3,281	2,261		
Starch			18,335	14,851
Steel in bars, etc	141,855	151,620		
Sugar (raw)	655,742	181,007		
Sirup and molasses			114,835	5,211
Textile fibers	3,474	1,351	259,971	391,790
Tin foil and tin	20,230	193		83,183
Tobacco:				
Leaf			1,220,146	1,161,860
Manufactured			74,691	77,393
Vegetable substances			340,271	65,292
Wax (raw)			1,930	58,865
Wines	965	1,737		
Wood:				
For building			397,966	404,142
Furniture				20,458
Manufactures	267,279	338,136		
Wool			149,189	26,055
Woolen goods	401,615	158,270		
Zinc	34,740	21,809		
Miscellaneous goods	1,047,670	2,454,995	2,176,021	47,389
Total	9,782,012	10,672,707	30,305,146	38,684,174

Declared value of exports from the Brussels consulate to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				
	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Total.
Aniline colors	$3,148.32	$4,534.78	$4,036.36	$5,786.63	$17,506.09
Braids and button stock	7,457.90	3,320.00	8,539.15	4,628.28	23,945.33
Cement	46,517.59	79,061.86	93,515.58	70,673.06	289,768.09
Church regalia and ornaments	1,717.40	847.61	71.70	1,273.94	3,910.65
Combs	776.49	959.40	968.08	630.22	3,334.19
Corsets	54,736.03	59,849.55	75,797.01	75,019.22	265,401.81
Furniture	301.95				301.95
Glass:					
Plate	121,465.27	130,884.87	125,564.80	117,490.64	495,425.58
Window	16,789.23	16,186.37	21,239.98	18,553.48	72,769.06
Gloves	83,320.07	37,080.38	93,243.22	105,866.31	319,509.98
Glycerine		2,395.35			2,395.35
Hats	8,475.87	104.56	6,042.94	5,556.77	20,180.12
Hatter's fur	34,766.44	37,305.46	28,019.75	66,451.55	166,543.20
Horses	1,639.29				1,639.29
Lace goods	69,588.27	30,109.45	63,833.77	43,049.73	206,581.22
Linen goods	69,117.81	60,692.62	124,581.33	89,912.48	353,304.24
Marble	15,637.78	4,893.24	7,144.03	9,265.20	36,940.25
Marble and granite (soda-water fountains)	4,640.20	8,667.47	902.85	3,666.66	17,877.18
Medicinal plants	952.62	852.48	1,088.33	3,669.03	6,562.46
Musical instruments	286.41	1,244.08	929.16	867.54	3,327.19
Oil paintings (works of art)	223.88	308.80		927.75	1,460.43
Paper and books	9,625.81	2,946.63	4,116.54	8,477.69	25,166.67
Rags	1,500.57	3,989.31	1,783.51	52,289.49	59,562.88
Scales and weights	306.31	390.54	459.39	190.59	1,346.83
Skins, sheep, rabbit, and other	40,216.29	28,133.38	9,536.86	15,375.60	93,263.13
Steel and iron			6,528.30	3,933.17	10,461.47
Tiles	1,103.81	1,138.58	1,560.75	182.48	3,985.62
Umbrella frames			817.51	1,153.76	1,971.27
Vegetable fibers	1,124.22	4,309.14	3,810.01	4,322.14	13,565.51
Wines	669.52	900.71	455.67	543.68	2,569.58
Woolen goods	3,084.33		707.10	160.84	3,952.27
Sundries	43,549.43	45,484.06	71,501.35	2,509.83	163,044.67
Total	642,739.11	575,590.66	756,815.03	712,427.76	2,687,572.56
Total for corresponding quarters 1891	759,223.43	691,121.52	726,778.39	624,312.66	2,801,436.00
Increase			30,036.64	88,115.10	
Decrease	116,484.32	115,530.86			113,863.44

COAL MINES OF BELGIUM.

The coal mines of Belgium produced 19,675,633 tons of coal in 1891, of a total value of $47,758,622.

The quantity of coal extracted in 1891 was inferior to that of 1890 by 690,316 tons, and the value of the product by $4,062,457.

The average selling price per ton of coal in 1891 was $2.43, a decrease of 11 cents per ton as compared with 1890.

There were 118,993 laborers employed in the mines in 1891, an increase of 2,204 as compared with 1890. They were subdivided as follows:

Description.	In the mines.	On the surface.
Men	77,947	19,007
Women	3,008	4,439
Boys under 16 years of age	8,610	2,547
Girls under 16 years of age	683	2,742
Total	90,248	28,735

The total amount of wages paid the laborers in 1891 was $24,944,671, or an average annual wage per laborer of $209.60, a decrease of $5.98 as compared with 1890.

The working expenses of the mines were: Wages, $24,944,671; other expenses, $15,882,778; total, $40,827,449.

The total value of coal extracted in 1891 was $47,758.622 which leaves a net profit of $6,931,173, a decrease of $4,409,507 as compared with 1890.

The mines were divided as follows: 105 profitable mines, with a profit of $7,340,562; and 28 losing mines with a loss of $409,389; net profit $6,931,173.

The following further statistics of the coal mines will prove interesting:

Years.	Production.	Profitable mines.		Losing mines.		General profit.	Laborers.		Selling price per ton of coal.	Extraordinary expenses.
		Number.	Profit.	Number.	Loss.		Number.	Average annual wages.		
	Tons.									
1881	16,873,951	77	$1,683,539	83	$1,967,056	.....	101,351	$179.68	$1.87	$3,192,413
1882	17,590,989	85	2,116,245	73	1,194,477	$921,768	103,701	178.72	1.93	3,265,946
1883	18,177,754	80	2,176,461	73	1,296,767	879,694	106,252	194.16	1.96	3,300,493
1884	18,051,499	78	1,985,777	71	777,790	1,207,987	105,582	176.40	1.84	2,691,578
1885	17,437,603	81	2,025,728	69	685,887	1,338,841	103,095	156.71	1.71	2,259,837
1886	17,285,543	77	1,688,557	67	694,414	994,143	100,287	151.12	1.59	1,924,596
1887	18,378,624	90	2,088,997	50	529,013	1,560,984	100,739	157.30	1.55	1,844,594
1888	19,218,481	91	2,924,143	42	506,625	2,417,518	103,477	167.72	1.63	11,499,519
1889	19,869,980	104	4,669,599	28	427,688	4,241,911	108,382	179.88	1.82	12,502,874
1890	20,365,960	122	11,651,969	12	311,309	11,340,680	116,779	215.58	2.54	15,310,690
1891	19,675,644	105	7,340,562	28	409,389	6,931,173	118,963	209.60	2.43	15,882,778

ZINC, LEAD, AND IRON MINES.

The zinc, lead, and iron mines of Belgium in 1891 produced 237,042 tons of mineral, of a total value of $484,063, as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Zinc ore	14,280	$203,229
Lead ore	70	1,679
Pyrites of iron	1,990	3,686
Iron ore	220,702	275,469
Total	237,042	484,063

The quantity of mineral extracted in 1891 was greater than that of 1890 by 1,000 tons, and the value of the product by $31,956, There were 1,527 laborers employed in these mines in 1891, an increase of 100, as compared with 1890.

The product of the zinc, lead, and iron mines was as follows for the last 11 years:

Zinc, lead, and iron mines of Belgium.

Years.	Zinc ore.		Lead ore.		Pyrites of iron.		Iron ore.		Total value.	Number of laborers employed.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.		
1881	23,553	$230,635	3,741	$126,801	2,965	$9,457	224,882	$350,681	$717,574	2,750
1882	20,443	136,451	2,918	93,798	2,555	4,053	209,212	317,449	541,751	2,312
1883	20,728	144,750	1,749	60,023	1,623	3,474	216,490	288,921	497,168	2,100
1884	27,606	195,702	1,796	49,601	2,243	6,755	176,755	247,040	499,098	1,926
1885	18,185	131,240	1,299	36,091	4,533	12,545	187,118	253,023	432,899	1,788
1886	19,042	147,066	1,292	37,442	3,209	5,983	153,378	184,315	374,806	1,498
1887	20,879	173,121	548	17,756	3,490	6,176	185,186	228,319	425,372	1,537
1888	24,537	224,073	414	8,492	3,916	7,913	213,329	270,586	511,064	1,662
1889	21,184	250,128	194	4,860	5,051	8,299	202,431	263,059	526,346	1,601
1890	15,410	231,600	150	3,072	2,980	5,404	186,546	242,987	483,063	1,427
1891	14,280	203,229	70	1,679	1,990	3,686	220,702	275,469	484,063	1,527

BELGIAN QUARRIES.

In 1891, 1,666 quarries were worked, employing 25,717 laborers and their production was valued at $7,298,874. This being a decrease of 35 quarries, 5,966 laborers, and $282,166, as compared with 1890.

Years.	Quarries.	Laborers.	Production.
1883	1,556	27,333	$8,316,017
1884	1,589	26,496	5,129,227
1885	1,605	24,246	6,319,978
1886	1,675	23,312	6,235,251
1887	1,617	25,088	6,410,109
1888	1,780	29,451	6,442,147
1889	1,812	30,292	7,051,641
1890	1,701	31,681	7,581,040
1891	1,666	25,717	7,298,874

SMELTING FURNACES, 1891.

The number of establishments in the Kingdom was as follows: Working, 19; shut down, 5. Number of furnaces working, 28; shut down, 20. Laborers employed, 2,827. Average daily wages per laborer, 55 cents.

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Fine cast iron	445,436	$4,376,661
Cast, for molders	56,241	639,409
Cast steel	182,449	2,379,304
Total	684,126	7,395,374

STEEL WORKS, 1891.

The number of steel works was as follows: Working, 9; shut down, 1. Converters, working, 12; shut down, 10. Laborers employed, 3,124. Average daily wages per laborer, 67 cents.

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Ingot steel:		
Cast	221,913	$4,112,251
Beaten	22,000	508,520
Finished steel	206,305	5,618,423
Total	450,218	10,239,194

IRON WORKS, 1891.

Iron works working, 64; shut down, 5. Casting furnaces working, 485; shut down, 174. Laborers employed, 16,227. Average daily wages per laborer, 61 cents.

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Rough iron	454,783	.....
Finished iron	497,380	.....
Total	952,163	14,012,186

ZINC WORKS, 1891.

Zinc works working, 11. Furnaces working, 307; shut down, 47. Laborers employed, 4,103. Average daily wages per laborer, 61 cents.

The production (in ingots) was 85,999 tons, valued at $9,316,303.

LEAD AND SILVER WORKS, 1891.

Lead and silver works working, 3. Furnaces for reduction, working, 19; shut down, 14. Furnaces for refining, working, 4. Laborers employed, 546. Average daily wages per laborer, 56 cents.

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Rough lead.....tons..	12,698	$751,735
Silver .....kilograms..	33,950	1,073,659
Total.....	----------	1,825,394

GLASS WORKS, 1891.

Glass manufactories working, 53; shut down, 5. Furnaces for fusion working, 110; shut down, 60. Laborers employed, 20,257. The value of the products was $10,687,182.

Sugar manufactories and refineries.

Years.	Manufactories.		Refineries.	
	Number.	Production.	Number.	Production.
		Tons.		*Tons.*
1887	111	105,197	31	23,331
1888	114	93,214	30	37,049
1889	116	180,796	32	38,248
1890	119	163,512	30	39,961
1891	120	150,044	30	41,224

Manufactories of glucose.

Years.	Number.	Production.
		Tons.
1887	7	4,721
1888	7	5,704
1889	7	5,381
1890	7	6,245
1891	6	5,808

Breweries and distilleries.

Years.	Breweries.		Distilleries.	
	Number.	Production.	Number.	Production.
		Hectoliters.	*	*Hectoliters.*
1887	2,702	10,159,830	297	549,840
1888	2,759	10,165,580	288	541,690
1889	2,788	10,631,020	279	529,240
1890	2,786	10,770,660	277	566,200
1891	2,832	10,770,130	264	588,130

*1 pectoliter=26,417 gallons.

Maritime movement of Belgium for the years 1891 and 1892.

Ports.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Vessels.		Tonnage.		Vessels.		Tonnage.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Antwerp	4,419	4,260	4,738,031	4,433,060	4,476	4,342	4,688,148	4,498,420
Bruges	104	85	23,536	21,488	101	93	22,782	22,380
Brussels	137	129	20,213	22,801	133	130	19,929	22,841
Ghent	1,013	956	492,834	493,138	973	920	468,711	458,881
Louvain	12	13	1,702	1,730	11	9	1,525	1,280
Nieuwport	78	61	23,089	18,490	78	56	23,090	17,328
Ostend	1,585	1,512	816,298	774,968	1,579	1,497	812,422	780,759
Selsate	50	54	10,745	5,283	41	42	8,378	4,897
Termonde	5	2	471	252				
Total	7,403	7,066	6,126,920	5,771,210	7,392	7,091	6,044,989	5,806,786

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT, *Consul.*

BRUSSELS, *February 9, 1893.*

ANTWERP.

The following tables show the arrivals and the departures of all ships at and from the port of Antwerp during the year 1892, classified according to their flags, ports of departure, ports of destination, tonnage, and cargoes.

Number and tonnage of ships arriving at the port of Antwerp during the year 1892.

Month.	Sailing ships.		Steamships.		Totals.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
January	33	12,926	325	377,966	358	389,892
February	27	16,482	305	353,309	332	369,791
March	41	17,592	300	346,211	341	363,803
April	74	40,849	307	354,488	381	395,337
May	57	30,700	331	359,957	388	390,657
June	62	24,446	341	387,896	403	412,342
July	48	20,299	337	378,030	385	398,329
August	81	30,085	310	327,434	391	357,519
September	41	12,013	279	318,814	320	330,827
October	36	11,419	282	328,507	318	339,926
November	41	16,547	317	365,274	358	381,821
December	24	13,716	322	356,131	346	369,847
Total	565	247,074	3,756	4,253,017	4,321	4,500,091

Arrivals at the port of Antwerp from 1883 to 1892, inclusive.

Year.	Sailing ships.		Steamships.		Totals.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1883	989	417,860	3,700	3,440,074	4,689	3,857,934
1884	935	477,481	3,874	3,034,559	4,809	3,512,040
1885	975	425,441	3,885	3,067,493	4,860	3,492,034
1886	861	423,284	3,865	3,097,945	4,726	3,521,229
1887	814	400,978	4,208	3,400,975	5,022	3,801,952
1888	776	359,989	4,047	3,614,331	4,823	3,974,320
1889	748	296,712	3,608	3,753,837	4,356	4,050,549
1890	653	260,365	3,879	4,957,333	4,532	4,517,698
1891	668	292,554	3,773	4,400,697	4,461	4,693,238
1892	565	247,074	3,756	4,253,017	4,321	4,500,091

Arrivals at the Port of Antwerp in 1892, classified according to tonnage.

Tonnage.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Tonnage.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Up to 50 tons	10		10	2,401 to 2,500 tons		16	16
51 to 100 tons	100	2	102	2,501 2,600		23	23
101 150	117		117	2,601 2,700		26	26
151 200	70	20	90	2,701 2,800		20	20
201 250	28	25	53	2,801 2,900		26	26
251 300	22	36	58	2,901 3,000		5	5
301 400	34	245	279	3,001 3,100		9	9
401 500	25	336	361	3,101 3,200		5	5
501 600	24	324	348	3,201 3,300		1	1
601 700	16	262	278	3,301 3,400		2	2
701 800	17	507	524	3,401 3,500		2	2
801 900	10	310	320	3,501 3,600		11	11
901 1,000	5	96	101	3,601 3,700		1	1
1,001 1,100	10	149	159	3,701 3,800		14	14
1,101 1,200	12	106	118	3,801 3,900		4	4
1,201 1,300	8	127	135	3,901 4,000		11	11
1,301 1,400	8	123	131	4,001 4,100		9	9
1,401 1,500	8	75	83	4,101 4,200			
1,501 1,600	6	96	104	4,201 4,300		3	3
1,601 1,700	11	100	111	4,301 4,400		9	9
1,701 1,800	11	112	123	4,701 4,800		3	3
1,801 1,900	7	89	96	4,801 4,900			
1,901 2,000	1	135	136	4,901 5,000			
2,001 2,100	2	76	78	5,001 5,100		11	11
2,101 2,200	2	83	85				
2,201 2,300	1	77	78	Total	565	3,756	4,321
2,301 2,400		32	32				

Arrivals at the port of Antwerp in 1892, classified according to flags.

Flag.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	5	8,556	16	35,434	21	43,990
Austrian	3	1,843	6	8,176	9	10,019
Belgian	2	299	279	446,704	281	447,003
Danish	24	3,442	126	111,086	150	114,528
Dutch	14	10,129	62	76,545	76	86,674
English	322	131,448	2,074	2,311,469	2,396	2,443,917
French	10	1,779	109	113,232	119	115,011
German	44	23,348	669	845,389	713	868,737
Greek			29	49,728	29	49,728
Italian	16	10,219	14	23,553	30	33,772
Norwegian	100	45,557	154	81,084	254	126,631
Portuguese			11	9,277	11	9,277
Russian	8	5,043	22	18,502	30	23,545
Spanish			49	41,165	49	41,165
Swedish	17	5,411	136	80,683	153	86,094
Total	565	247,074	3,756	4,253,017	4,321	4,500,091

ls at the port of Antwerp during the year 1892, classified according to ports of departure.

Whence.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
White Sea	228	27,850	1,371	1,092,795	1,599	1,120,645
			6	4,431	6	4,431
	41	13,274	125	60,888	166	74,162
	16	2,470	150	90,022	166	92,492
and France, Channel			17	11,315	17	11,315
Baltic Sea	5	1,595	86	72,157	91	73,752
nd Germany, Baltic Sea						
nd Denmark			44	39,787	44	39,787
r, Baltic Sea	3	652	79	41,533	82	42,185
r, Baltic Sea and Denmark			9	6,102	9	6,102
k	1	142	8	3,183	9	3,325
r, North Sea			355	538,535	355	538,535
	9	1,785	59	49,609	68	51,394
Straits of Dover	4	1,711	22	17,884	26	19,595
Channel	2	603	33	27,428	35	28,031
Atlantic Ocean	4	397	81	54,834	85	55,231
nd Spain, Atlantic Ocean			4	2,836	4	2,836
tlantic Ocean	4	366	70	55,492	74	55,858
l			28	12,886	28	12,886
l and Spain, Atlantic Ocean			4	2,488	4	2,488
l and France, Channel			10	5,297	10	5,297
Mediterranean Sea			50	41,810	50	41,810
editerranean Sea and Algeria			2	3,197	2	3,197
nd Portugal			23	16,098	23	16,098
Mediterranean, Portugal and Atlantic			6	5,020	6	5,020
Mediterranean, Italy, Tunis			1	726	1	726
Mediterranean and France, el			1	688	1	688
Mediterranean			13	12,434	13	12,434
Mediterranean and Spain, rranean			2	2,989	2	2,989
and Spain, Mediterranean, s, Channel			3	2,070	3	2,070
nd Spain, Portugal, Channel			9	6,422	9	6,422
Mediterranean, and France, el			13	9,213	13	9,213
Mediterranean, Atlantic, and el			5	3,523	5	3,523
Mediterranean and Italy			19	17,962	19	17,962
			55	69,699	55	69,699
d Algeria			13	10,186	13	10,186
nis, and Algeria			3	2,234	3	2,234
ain, Mediterranean, and Por-						
			1	851	1	851
ain, and Mediterranean			1	757	1	757
			5	6,209	5	6,209
Italy, and Greece			4	6,202	4	6,202
and Italy			3	4,196	3	4,196
			25	35,760	25	35,760
n Europe			8	10,754	8	10,754
n Europe and Greece			6	7,312	6	7,312
in Europe and Turkey in						
			1	1,350	1	1,350
			5	6,319	5	6,319
, and Turkey in Europe			1	1,364	1	1,364
ia			150	244,657	150	244,657
ia, Bulgaria, and Greece			1	1,349	1	1,349
ia and Algeria			1	1,349	1	1,349
ia, Turkey in Europe, and						
			4	5,336	4	5,336
ia and Bulgaria			3	4,580	3	4,580
Black Sea			50	75,917	50	75,917
and Turkey in Europe			5	5,982	5	5,982
Turkey in Europe and in nd Greece			1	1,122	1	1,122
Turkey in Europe and in gypt, and Greece			3	3,836	3	3,836
Turkey in Europe, Greece, geria			5	5,974	5	5,974
Turkey in Europe, and Alge-			2	2,012	2	2,012
Turkey in Europe and in			5	5,703	5	5,703
, and Turkey in Europe			1	1,364	1	1,364
Turkey in Europe, and			1	1,237	1	1,237
in Asia			5	6,614	5	6,614
in Asia, and Greece			1	1,349	1	1,349
in Asia, Austria, and Italy			2	2,336	20	2,336

Arrivals at the port of Antwerp during the year 1892, etc.—Continued.

Whence.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Egypt			12	18,331	12	18,331
Tunis and Algeria			2	1,572	2	1,572
Algeria			25	24,134	25	24,134
Africa and Western coast	2	611	13	16,816	15	17,427
Hindustan	6	7,684	73	183,157	84	190,841
China, Japan, and Cochin China			6	12,969	6	12,969
China			13	35,990	13	35,990
Japan and Hindustan			5	9,413	5	9,413
Canada	1	1,251	10	19,644	11	20,895
United States of America, Atlantic	16	12,991	249	584,341	265	597,332
United States of America, Gulf of Mexico	15	11,994	32	68,018	47	80,012
Mexico	1	264			1	264
Brazil	16	3,274	31	56,701	47	59,975
Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentine Republic			36	93,891	36	93,891
Uruguay	25	9,092	2	3,585	27	12,677
Uruguay and Argentine Republic			57	107,590	57	107,590
Argentine Republic	53	29,854	51	79,387	104	109,241
Chile	19	25,674			19	25,674
Peru	22	26,487			22	26,487
United States of America, Pacific	31	49,754			31	49,754
Cuba	4	1,461			4	1,461
Haiti	3	1,218			3	1,218
Isle of Man	3	1,473			3	1,473
Jamaica	5	1,927			5	1,927
Australia	3	3,300	31	73,114	34	76,414
The Upper River	22	6,029	22	13,760	44	19,789
In port	1	1,891	2	5,040	3	6,931
New vessels launched						
Total	565	247,074	3,756	4,253,017	4,321	4,500,091

Departures from the port of Antwerp during the year 1892, classified according to the ports of destination.

Destination.	Freighted.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
England	1,554	945,306	632	887,596	2,186	1,832,902
Norway	79	32,913	32	14,965	111	46,978
Sweden	110	58,975	11	6,771	121	65,746
Russia, Baltic Sea	41	30,590	6	3,068	47	33,658
Germany, Baltic Sea	112	54,544	1	1,965	113	56,509
Germany and Russia	2	1,188			2	1,188
Denmark	66	25,072			66	25,072
Denmark and Norway	1	891			1	891
Denmark and Germany	4	2,922			4	2,922
Denmark and Russia, Baltic Sea	33	23,500			33	23,500
Germany, North Sea	238	318,433	11	7,930	249	326,363
Holland	7	7,210	8	5,919	15	13,129
France, Straits of Dover			3	2,169	3	2,169
France, Channel	10	11,236			10	11,236
France, Channel, and Portugal	21	10,944			21	10,944
France, Channel, Portugal, and Spain, Mediterranean Sea, and France	4	3,006			4	3,006
France, Channel, Portugal and Spain, Mediterranean Sea	18	13,012			18	13,012
Algeria	1	786			1	786
France, Atlantic Ocean	63	32,601			63	32,601
France, Atlantic, Spain, Atlantic	13	10,337			13	10,337
France, Atlantic, Spain and France, Mediterranean	1	694			1	694
Spain, Atlantic Ocean	71	39,048	7	5,970	78	45,018
Spain, Atlantic, Spain, Mediterranean	22	17,831			22	17,831
Spain and Portugal	1	324			1	324
Portugal	10	6,540	1	967	11	7,507
Portugal and Spain, Mediterranean	27	15,659			27	15,659
Portugal, France, and Spain, Mediterranean	7	4,984			7	4,984
Portugal and Morocco	6	3,632			6	3,632
Spain, Mediterranean	20	16,270			20	16,270
Spain, Mediterranean and Italy	3	3,404			3	3,404
Spain, Mediterranean Sea, Italy, and Tunis	3	2,196			3	2,196

Departure from the port of Antwerp during the year 1892, etc.—Continued.

Destination.	Freighted.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
and France, Mediterranean	5	3,417			5	3,417
	31	32,711			31	32,711
and Turkey in Europe	1	829			1	829
and Tunis	10	8,553			10	8,553
Greece, and Austria	14	17,274			14	17,274
Greece, and Egypt	1	1,357			1	1,357
and France, Mediterranean	20	19,100			20	19,100
e	3	4,027			3	4,027
e and Turkey in Europe	1	1,329			1	1,329
e, Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, Russia	4	4,934			4	4,934
e, Turkey in Asia and in Europe, Roumania	14	17,464			14	17,464
e, Turkey in Asia and in Europe, Bulgaria	7	9,368			7	9,368
e, Turkey in Asia and in Europe, Russia	8	10,257			8	10,257
e, Turkey in Asia and in Europe	6	8,354			6	8,354
e, Bulgaria, and Roumania	1	1,192			1	1,192
e and Roumania	5	6,894			5	6,894
e, Turkey in Europe, and Roumania	11	14,225			11	14,225
y in Europe	4	7,067			4	7,067
y in Europe and Roumania	10	12,819			10	12,819
y in Europe and Russia	1	1,514			1	1,514
y in Asia	1	1,460			1	1,460
ania	5	7,340			5	7,340
a, Black Sea	1	1,176	17	28,172	18	29,348	
	7	10,038			7	10,038
and Turkey in Asia	8	9,152			8	9,152
, Turkey in Europe and in Asia, Russia	14	16,098			14	16,098
	12	15,797			12	15,797
, Greece, and Turkey in Europe	3	4,926			3	4,926
and Roumania	3	3,726			3	3,726
, Italy, Greece, and Austria	2	1,485			2	1,485
, Greece, Turkey in Europe and sia, Russia	16	19,625			16	19,625
, Greece, Italy, and Austria	2	2,951			2	2,951
ia	1	411			1	411
ia, Tunis, Turkey in Europe and sia, Greece, and Russia	3	3,890			3	3,890
cco	3	603			3	603
, western coast	15	19,047			15	19,047
ape	9	18,827			9	18,827
stan	49	104,415			49	104,415
istan, China and Japan	55	130,311			55	130,311
istan and Philippine Islands	5	8,820			5	8,822
ia	39	81,987	3	2,612	42	84,599
d States of America, Atl. Ocean	179	455,542	37	60,098	216	515,640
d States of America, Gulf of ico	17	33,441	8	6,699	25	40,140
o	9	12,321	1	745	10	13,066
a	1	605			1	605
Rica	1	1,612			1	1,612
bia	3	4,838			3	4,838
uela	1	951			1	951
l	79	107,958			79	107,958
, Uruguay, and Argentine Republic	28	78,802			28	78,802
ay	4	2,196			4	2,196
ay and Argentine Republic	87	153,831			87	153,831
tine Republic	1	13,100			1	13,100
	6	6,898			6	6,898
ica, Pacific Ocean	12	19,067			12	19,067
Peru, and Central America	55	103,695			55	103,695
	17	25,539			17	25,539
	5	3,580			5	3,580
and Cuba	1	1,237			1	1,237
o Rico	2	2,792			2	2,792
Puerto Rico, and Cuba	1	1,645			1	1,645
Mexico and America, Gulf of ico	6	16,014			6	16,014
nique and Haiti	1	960			1	960
idoes			1	631	1	631
alia	41	84,392			41	84,392
r River	6	3,154	24	2,710	30	5,864
Total	3,537	3,473,018	803	1,038,087	4,340	4,511,105

Arrivals at the port of Antwerp during the year 1892, classified according to the cargoes imported.

Merchandise.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Totals.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Grains and seeds	59	70,617	310	483,637	369	554,254
Grains, seeds, and cotton	.....	.....	184	443,491	184	443,491
Grains, seeds, and wool	.....	.....	10	18,521	10	18,521
Grains, seeds, and flax	.....	.....	14	10,813	14	10,813
Grains, seeds, and lumber	.....	.....	40	43,627	40	43,627
Grains, seeds, and joiner's wood	.....	.....	3	5,940	3	5,940
Grains, seeds, and miscellaneous	.....	.....	105	171,329	105	171,329
Grains, seeds, and staves	.....	.....	25	57,795	25	57,795
Grains, seeds, and railway sleepers	.....	.....	2	3,126	2	3,126
Grains, minerals, and miscellaneous	.....	.....	15	13,055	15	13,055
Rice	3	4,593	9	15,542	12	20,135
Sugar	4	3,739	1	1,249	5	4,988
Sugar and miscellaneous	.....	.....	25	20,855	25	20,855
Coffee and miscellaneous	1	539	58	81,594	59	82,133
Wool	.....	.....	11	25,319	11	25,319
Wool, leathers, horns, bones, etc	.....	.....	55	112,941	55	112,941
Wool, cotton, and other merchandise	.....	.....	35	31,502	35	31,502
Wool, grains, and merchandise	.....	.....	41	80,116	41	80,116
Wool and other merchandise	.....	.....	287	244,402	287	244,402
Wool and minerals	2	2,182	.....	.....	2	2,182
Leather, horn, and bone	57	15,679	.....	.....	57	15,679
Cotton and other merchandise	.....	.....	73	52,089	73	52,089
Palm oil	1	264	.....	.....	1	264
Petroleum and lubricating oil	5	7,235	59	99,167	64	106,402
Mineral tar	50	4,979	24	8,882	74	13,861
Rosin, etc	11	6,004	1	409	12	6,413
Fruit	.....	.....	9	4,443	9	4,443
Fruit and lead	.....	.....	8	6,404	8	6,404
Fruit, marble and other merchandise	.....	.....	1	1,473	1	1,473
Fruit and other merchandise	.....	.....	74	48,188	74	48,188
Minerals	7	720	167	161,830	174	162,550
Minerals and lead	.....	.....	4	5,343	4	5,343
Minerals and other merchandise	.....	.....	252	209,745	252	209,745
Lumber	67	27,348	172	120,801	239	148,149
Lumber and other merchandise	.....	.....	69	49,037	69	49,037
Joiner's wood and honey	4	1,278	1	1,606	5	2,884
Joiner's wood and other merchandise	.....	.....	5	3,985	5	3,985
Dye woods	9	3,410	.....	.....	9	3,410
Canning woods	12	7,264	.....	.....	12	7,264
Coals	.....	.....	19	19,342	19	19,342
Coals, pig iron, and other merchandise	.....	.....	243	170,407	243	170,407
Nitrate of soda	36	46,841	.....	.....	36	46,841
Guano	10	7,438	.....	.....	10	7,438
Creosote	6	445	.....	.....	6	445
Soda	19	2,124	.....	.....	19	2,124
Cement	1	842	.....	.....	1	842
China clay	129	17,750	1	669	130	18,419
Furnace bricks	1	80	.....	.....	1	80
Pig iron	4	306	28	22,011	32	22,317
Pig iron and salt	.....	.....	6	4,918	6	4,918
Pig iron and other merchandise	.....	.....	57	37,261	57	37,261
Lead	.....	.....	4	3,740	4	3,740
Marble and other merchandise	.....	.....	4	4,308	4	4,308
Salt and other merchandise	.....	.....	45	38,614	45	38,614
Old iron	8	1,406	.....	.....	8	1,406
Worked iron	1	66	4	7,336	5	7,402
Staves	2	467	.....	.....	2	467
Staves and other merchandise	.....	.....	2	837	2	837
Dried fish	1	85	1	184	2	269
Ice	1	174	.....	.....	1	174
Miscellaneous merchandise	5	2,724	944	1,060,329	949	1,063,053
Ballast	20	6,307	249	244,805	269	251,112
Empty	29	4,168	.....	.....	29	4,168
Total	565	247,074	3,756	4,253,017	4,321	4,500,091

Departures from the port of Antwerp during the year 1892, classified according to cargoes.

Merchandise.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Totals.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Grains and seeds	4	593	22	15,126	26	15,719
Sugar	5	1,310	6	5,458	11	6,768
Wool			1	2,481	1	2,481
Bark	3	370			3	378
Bran	14	2,525	23	9,301	37	11,826
Slate	10	853	1	300	11	1,153
Bricks and tiles	27	4,775	2	540	29	5,315
Glassware	24	2,316			24	2,316
Petroleum			2	681	2	681
Coals	7	4,055	13	14,017	20	18,072
Phosphate	170	25,749	28	12,956	198	32,705
Lumber	1	132			1	132
China clay	1	433			1	433
Salt			1	201	1	201
Powder and dynamite	9	566			9	566
Macadam	11	994			11	944
Minerals			2	1,034	2	1,034
Old iron, cement, and empty barrels	8	12,097	1	1,208	9	13,305
Rails, joists, etc	15	5,698	10	5,614	25	11,312
Iron, worked, and other merchandise			41	37,619	41	37,619
Miscellaneous merchandise	73	61,717	2,881	3,172,763	2,954	3,234,480
White sand	72	46,846	49	22,690	121	69,536
Ballast	105	74,032	647	960,111	779	1,034,143
Empty	24	3,944			24	3,944
Total	583	249,005	3,757	4,262,100	4,340	4,511,105

MOVEMENT OF THE BELGIAN MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE.

Arrivals of Belgian steamers at the port of Antwerp during the year 1892, classified according to ports of departure.

Whence.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
England			28	12,302	28	12,302
Norway			5	3,078	5	3,078
Sweden			4	2,614	4	2,614
Russia, Baltic Sea			1	1,735	1	1,735
Germany, Baltic Sea			4	3,564	4	3,564
Germany, North Sea			2	1,597	2	1,597
Holland			4	1,427	4	1,427
France, Straits of Dover			5	1,154	5	1,154
France, Channel			2	1,553	2	1,553
France, Atlantic			41	24,057	41	24,057
Spain, Atlantic			36	32,505	36	32,505
France and Spain, Atlantic			3	1,744	3	1,744
Spain, Mediterranean Sea			1	1,158	1	1,158
Italy and Algeria			13	10,829	13	10,829
Italy, Tunis, and Spain, Mediterranean Sea			1	726	1	726
Italy, Tunis, and Algeria			2	1,461	2	1,164
Russia, Black Sea			5	7,733	5	7,733
Algeria			7	6,928	7	6,928
Algeria and Spain, Mediterranean Sea			1	1,352	1	1,352
United States of America, Atlantic			87	279,474	87	279,474
Brazil			1	1,721	1	1,721
Brazil and Uruguay			12	23,916	12	23,916
Uruguay and Argentine Republic			8	15,440	8	15,440
Australia			2	1,339	2	1,339
Upper River	2	299	3	1,278	5	1,577
Laid up			1	4,079	1	4,019
Total	2	299	279	444,764	281	445,063

Departures of Belgian ships from the port of Antwerp during the year 1892, classified according to ports of destination.

Destination.	Freighted.		In ballast.		Totals.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
England	34	16,079	3	2,469	37	18,548
Norway	1	657			1	657
Sweden	2	1,572			2	1,572
Russia, Baltic Sea	1	891			1	891
Germany, Baltic Sea	3	2,073			3	2,073
Denmark	1	637			1	637
Denmark and Norway	1	891			1	891
France, Atlantic	39	20,775			39	20,775
France and Spain, Atlantic	13	10,692			13	10,692
Spain, Atlantic	30	18,515	6	6,198	36	24,713
Spain, Mediterranean Sea	5	4,295			5	4,295
Spain, Mediterranean Sea and Italy	3	4,004			3	4,004
Spain, Mediterranean Sea, Italy, and Tunis	4	3,548			4	3,548
Italy	4	4,168			4	4,168
Italy and Tunis	10	7,927			10	7,927
Greece	1	1,381			1	1,381
Russia, Black Sea			2	3,470	2	3,470
United States of America, Atlantic	87	283,366	3	4,334	90	287,700
Brazil	1	2,678	1	176	2	1,854
Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentine Republic	8	15,414			8	15,414
Uruguay and Argentine Republic	8	16,220			8	16,220
Australia	2	3,365			2	3,365
Total	258	418,748	15	16,647	273	435,395

EQUIPMENT OF THE PORT OF ANTWERP.

Naturalization.—One ship has been naturalized during 1892, the *Oural* steamship of 1,735 tons.

Losses.—Antwerp has lost during the year 1892 three ships, which were sold abroad: *Coleridge*, steamship of 1,989 tons; *Brabant*, bark of 498 tons; *Theodore Engels*, bark of 507 tons.

Merchant marine service of Antwerp.—Antwerp owned on December 31, 1891, all sailing under the Belgian flag, 46 ships whose total tonnage was 69,650 tons; 1 ship was naturalized during 1892, whose tonnage was 1,735 tons. Total, 47 ships of 71,385 tons. Lost during 1892, 3 ships of 2,994 tons.

On December 31, 1892, the merchant marine service was composed of 44 ships, comprising 2 sailing ships and 42 steamships, whose tonnage was 68,391.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Antwerp to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Antiquities		$776.73	$796.38		$1,573.11
Beans			1,650.54	$8,741.57	10,392.11
Bleaching powder		1,007.16	3,863.92	4,523.35	9,394.43
Books	$1,542.09	917.88	3,253.68	4,668.40	10,382.05
Cement	16,445.42	47,491.74	46,166.28	44,867.50	154,970.94
Chicory	7,599.81	4,932.22	3,025.18	3,541.21	19,038.47
Chemicals	16,013.86	13,172.78	10,247.83	28,468.42	67,902.89
Diamonds	80,179.90	104,340.98	94,165.30	943,48.90	373,035.08
Feathers, bed	4,876.25	10,117.78	17,354.14	9,357.95	41,706.12
Flax	4,475.83	2,971.70		7,315.81	14,763.34
Grease	2,725.69			991.01	3,716.70
Gin				869.28	869.28
Hair:					
Animal	5,200.72	748.45	2,913.58	10,452.09	19,314.84
Human		1,075.37			1,075.37
Hides, skins, and cuttings	34,566.03	9,674.10	60,720.12	19,672.01	124,632.26
India rubber			7,464.48		7,464.48
Linoleum	3,590.27		287.80	5,467.53	9,345.60
Meat extract	84,338.99	46,403.41	92,920.45	78,676.42	302,339.27
Painting, oil	1,189.78	3,334.52	5,314.25	1,419.19	11,263.74
Paper	12,316.77	14,929.12	12,464.94	14,531.06	54,241.89
Plassava		924.06	750.95	367.44	2,042.45
Phosphates	11,284.00	14,158.02	11,822.88	7,145.74	44,210.64
Rags	7,000.67	5,269.02	9,935.83	4,966.97	27,172.49
Sardines	634.06	6,802.90	10,308.32	3,690.74	21,436.02
Steel:					
Ingots	25,692.57	1,047.99	1,665.35	574.57	29,000.48
Beams, joists, etc	40,775.85	12,916.96	1,475.86	2,703.94	57,872.61
Bars and rods				5,230.01	5,230.01
Plates			396.12		396.12
Seed:					
Beet root	2,127.47				2,127.47
Bird			6,811.81	1,422.57	8,234.38
Sugar, beet			554,262.85	925,582.26	1,479,845.11
Tar	2,117.95	1,379.70	1,671.59	1,905.65	7,074.89
Type metal	14,009.70	10,925.35	6,119.57	12,324.86	43,379.48
Tiles	1,181.16		166.75	750.39	2,098.30
Willows		799.64	1,487.46	106.15	2,393.25
Wines and liquors	163.95	1,109.39		3,692.62	4,363.96
Wool	13,873.12	7,569.36	1,469.98	10,068.06	32,980.52
Goods	934.34				934.34
Grease			4,827.42	569.01	5,396.43
Sundries	7,605.44	13,188.72	8,319.55	24,304.00	53,417.71
Total	402,461.69	337,985.05	983,911.16	1,342,726.68	3,067,084.58

ANTWERP, *March 1, 1893.*

GEO. F. LINCOLN, *Consul.*

BRUSSELS.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Brussels to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Aniline colors	$3,499.94	$1,884.87	$3,148.32	$4,534.78	$13,067.91
Braids and button stock	5,013.42	2,981.75	7,457.90	3,320.00	18,773.07
Cement	104,325.60	42,760.02	46,517.59	79,061.86	272,665.07
Church regalia and ornaments	4,650.10	9,695.31	1,717.40	847.61	16,910.42
Combs	580.59	1,587.77	776.49	959.40	3,904.25
Corsets	75,668.43	56,942.83	54,736.03	59,849.55	247,196.84
Furniture	726.38		301.95		1,028.33
Glass, plate	92,187.32	132,767.04	121,465.27	130,884.87	477,304.50
Glass, window	22,096.75	82,521.34	16,789.23	16,186.37	137,593.69
Gloves	117,520.24	51,234.48	83,320.07	37,080.38	239,155.17
Glycerin				2,395.35	2,395.35
Hats	3,642.68	4,791.55	8,475.87	104.54	17,014.64
Hatter's fur	18,354.81	30,591.29	34,766.44	37,305.46	121,018.00
Horses	13,912.44		1,639.29		15,551.73
Lace goods	76,869.75	57,555.59	69,588.27	30,109.45	234,123.06
Linen goods	78,698.78	76,536.40	69,117.81	69,692.62	294,045.61
Marble	4,870.90	9,021.67	15,637.78	4,893.24	34,423.59
Marble and granite (soda-water fountains)	1,865.76	5,188.69	4,640.20	8,667.47	20,362.12
Medicinal plants	636.90	2,736.45	952.62	852.48	5,178.45
Musical instruments	1,864.75	480.05	286.41	1,244.08	3,875.29
Oil paintings (work of art)	10,163.28	463.01	223.88	308.80	11,158.97
Paper and books	2,902.57	4,619.17	9,625.81	2,946.63	20,094.18
Rags	3,137.16	1,650.54	1,500.57	3,989.31	10,277.58
Scales and weights	356.33	190.64	306.31	390.54	1,243.82
Skins, rabbit, sheep, and other	32,343.47	18,220.89	40,216.29	28,133.38	118,914.03
Tiles	395.82	295.65	1,103.81	1,138.58	2,933.86
Tin foil	230.81				230.81
Umbrella frames	534.76	533.12			1,067.88
Vegetable fibers	5,456.82	5,196.35	1,124.22	4,309.14	16,086.53
Wine	2,453.80	153.43	669.52	900.71	4,177.46
Woolen goods	2,399.94		3,084.33		5,484.27
Sundries	39,418.09	28,712.76	43,549.43	45,484.06	152,164.34
Total in (United States) currency	726,778.39	624,312.66	642,739.11	575,590.66	2,569,420.82
Total for corresponding quarters, 1890-'91	719,196.54	740,928.06	759,223.43	691,121.52	2,910,469.55
Increase	7,581.85				
Decrease		116,615.40	116,484.32	115,530.86	341,048.73

BRUSSELS, *June 30, 1892.*

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT, *Consul.*

CHARLEROI.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Charleroi to the United States during the years ended June 30, 1891 and 1892.

Articles.	Quarter Ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
1891.					
Cement	$52,717.61	$55,970.56	$21,757.55	$39,053.09	$619,498.81
Earthenware		941.29		1,577.09	2,518.38
Iron			700.59		700.59
Marbles	144.90	888.27	2,289.33	13,636.31	16,958.81
Plate glass	5,486.97	1,314.00	8,943.91	7,040.50	22,785.38
Steel			10,986.52	14,625.31	25,611.83
Sundries	65.33	609.04	377.16	100.36	1,151.89
Window glass	378,459.69	305,618.05	255,887.80	312,526.58	1,252,492.12
Total	436,874.50	365,341.21	300,942.86	388,559.24	1,491,717.81
1892.					
Cement	91,027.33	40,290.24	27,187.52	23,442.09	181,947.18
Iron	986.24				986.24
Marbles	4,163.24	11,541.63	5,639.15	11,505.25	32,849.27
Plate glass	8,855.49	17,887.42	10,844.51	7,113.43	44,700.85
Steel	28,615.79	20,040.01	13,284.33		61,940.13
Sundries	517.14	1,181.20	1,627.84	1,063.36	4,409.54
Window glass	359,605.88	367,999.15	299,579.30	355,510.27	1,382,694.60
Total	493,771.11	458,939.65	358,162.65	398,654.40	1,709,527.81

C. VANDER-ELST,
Consular Agent.

CHARLEROI, *June 30, 1892.*

GHENT.

COTTON SPINNING.

This industry of Ghent experienced the same crisis as was presented elsewhere, but passed through it more successfully than Lancashire, where the manufacturers were forced to reduce wages, thus precipitating a disastrous strike of unparalleled extent. As far as I can learn there was no reduction of wages here nor strikes, except in the weaving, as below noted. A restriction in working days and a reduction in the force became, however, a necessity in certain establishments.

A glance at the following salient fluctuations in the quotations of "middling American" will give an insight into the situation when it is remembered that the Ghent spinners had lost heavily in 1891 by inopportune purchases:

	Pence per pound.
Beginning of January, 1892	4⅝
End of February, 1892	3⅜
Beginning of September, 1892	3⅛
End of December, 1892	5¼

Their losses were still heavier when at the end of February, 1892, the quotations fell lower than in half a century. Consequently the yarns could not be put on the market at prices proportionate to the extraordinary cheapness of the raw material, nor when the rise came were the spinners able to adequately increase their prices.

COTTON WEAVING.

The weaving industry, in sympathy with its source of supply, experienced similar vicissitudes. One further disturbing element is worthy of note. In my annual report for 1889 I stated that a serious obstacle to the advancement of cotton weaving in Belgium was the persistence of the Belgian weaver in working only two looms whereas his English rival manipulates four, and even six, thus producing more than double the number of yards per week. Consequently notwithstanding disparity in wages the English tissues are cheaper. During the past year an effort was made to introduce the four-loom system at Ghent.

It met with determined opposition on the part of the weavers accustomed to the old régime and convinced that the innovation would sooner or later involve a reduction of one-half in the number of hands. Many of them went to the extreme of striking. At this writing the system is in operation in two local establishments. The old machinery is being utilized, although it is claimed that it is not adapted to the change. If so, this fact will militate against its immediate success.

The reform is unquestionably indispensable. I am, however, convinced that its introduction can not at once revolutionize the industry, as many imagine. Having personally observed the weavers at work in England and in Belgium, I have remarked a striking difference in activity in favor of those of the former country. National characteristics, generations of routine, and unusually long hours of labor are all factors tending to make the average Flemish workman slower in action than the Englishman, who is acknowledged to be still slower than the American. It is true the operation of four looms compels the weaver to work faster, and in the course of time would certainly change to some extent the habits of the Flemish workman who loses too much time, notably in resuming work after a recess.

It might be of interest to briefly note a further characteristic difference in the situation in the two countries. At Ghent there is no agreement among the manufacturers as to class of products, no mutual subdivision of labor as is the case in Lancashire where the entire industry of certain towns, such as Oldham, Blackburn, Burnley, etc., restricts its production to a few grades—coarse, medium, or fine. The result is the same as it is with individuals. Specialism is necessary to success. Each manufacturer has his specialties made with a higher perfection and greater speed than can be attained by the Belgian, who sometimes manufactures as many as 1,400 different styles. Whatever advantage the latter now possesses consists, in my opinion, in the difference in wages, and it must be remembered that the introduction of the four-loom system will inevitably lead to an increase in wages.

The difficulties with the weavers above mentioned, and the general strike at Ghent this year growing out of the political situation, participated in by the spinners, weavers, and organized labor in a score of other industries, have combined to divert the location of new mills, and, in some instances, to cause the transfer from Ghent to the country. True, some of the new ones are located in the contiguous suburbs merely because of the available sites; but the majority go as deeply into the country districts as possible in order to obtain the greatest economy in wages, cheapest sites, and, as a result of recent events, least liability to strikes. For many years Ghent has been singularly free from these industrial checks, owing principally to the friendly relations existing between capital and labor, employers not unfrequently showing a paternal solicitude for the welfare of their workmen. The unexpected unanimity of the recent strike therefore created a profound impression here.

FLAX AND TOW SPINNING.

The abundant flax crops of previous years continued, resulting in low prices for flax and tow. The yarns had a ready sale at reduced prices. Toward the end of the year, however, the prospects of an insufficient crop for this year produced a rise in prices. It is doubtful whether the spinners will be able to keep pace with this increase.

By royal decree of December 26, 1892, the daily hours of labor for female minors and children have been limited to eleven and a half, which fact will affect the interests of this industry in which the classes affected comprise a large proportion of the employés. The recent exceptional prosperity of flax and tow spinning has been due to the cheapness of the raw material. If therefore, this becomes dear the situation may materially change.

LINEN WEAVING.

As far as the pure linens are concerned the year was as unsatisfactory as previous ones. The mixed goods, of pure thread and cotton, on sale at extremely reduced prices continued to exercise a baneful influence, which was further aggravated by the increase in price of the raw material. The manufacturers look now more earnestly than ever to the United States for their salvation.

The origin of this industry is lost in the night of bygone centuries. The ancient records mention the existence of weaving establishments at Ghent as early

as the year 968, under the patronage of the counts of Flanders, which produced linen of transplendent whiteness. In the thirteenth century an extensive business was carried on by a guild of Flemish weavers. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the number of looms was estimated at 40,000. The turmoils of the following century drove the majority of the weavers into the neighboring countries. The introduction of mechanical weaving about the year 1835 was a disaster to the country districts, where at least 57,000 weavers were thrown out of employment. Recollections of this calamity are still vivid, and may, in a measure, account for the unreasoning opposition of the cotton-weavers to the adoption of the four-loom system.

To-day the establishments are very numerously scattered over Flanders and give employment to an army of hands, who do excellent work for very low wages. Incredible as it may seem, there are some country communes where the average daily wage is only 19 .3 American cents, and where only exceptionally good workmen earn 29 cents.

The Flemish weavers inherit from their ancestors a special aptitude for the work and display an inimitable art, a highly developed and artistic taste, extending to the least details of the complicated and difficult work. Particularly in the case of damasked tissues the union of industry and art approaches perfection. Having recently devoted some attention to the subject I have come to the conclusion that the table linen and damasks of Flanders are superior to those of the same price of any other country. Taking them as a standard I make the following comparisons with the products of other European countries:

France manufactures very fine linen, but it is expensive.

Great Britain produces ordinary tissues, often mixed with cotton, but by means of an excellent finish the manufacturers succeed in giving them a flattering appearance, which often disappears after a little washing, and the articles become almost valueless. Of course this refers only to the bulk of the linen sent into the markets of the world in competition with the Flemish fabrics.

The finish and whiteness given to the Belfast linens are unequaled elsewhere. Recently certain Flemish manufacturers, with a view to acquiring these qualities, imported at no little expense workmen, machinery, and all appliances. It was a failure. The "Irish white" finish, so pleasing to the eyes and tempting to purchasers, did not develop. I believe that the dampness and perhaps soil of Ireland play an important part in the bleaching.

The Germans are particularly successful in the dyeing and make fine table linen in colors. This, however, increases the price, and, moreover, the article is only a fancy one at the mercy of the vicissitudes of fashion. The linens of Silesia enjoy an international reputation.

One evidence of the superiority of Belgian linens, plain and damasked, is that they are very often exported to the United States as the products of the looms of the countries above mentioned.

As an illustration of a masterpiece of Flemish skill, I send herewith (through the kindness of the manufacturer) a photograph of a table cloth recently made at Ghent for the King of Belgium. It is in Flemish renaissance style. In the center are the arms of Belgium and in the corners the royal monograms. The border contains the arms of the nine provinces of the kingdom and of Brussels, the capital. At the ends are allegorical representations of the arts, sciences, commerce, and industry. A remarkable feature in its manufacture was that it was woven with 20,000 threads in the warp with a width of 3½ yards and a length of 6 yards. The work preliminary to the weaving, comprising designing, plotting, reading the design, and arranging the play of the cards occupied more than a year of patient labor. The loom on which it was woven (which I also reproduce) was about 16½ feet wide. the same in length, and 19 feet high. It carried three Jacquart machines, each one of which was supplied with 1,300 "crochets," or a total of 3,900. This table cloth is probably the finest of the kind ever produced.

JUTE SPINNING.

The crop of 1891–'92 was very poor. In January, 1892, the price of raw jute was double that of the previous year. The yarns failed to keep pace in the rise and the only possible result was a loss to the spinners which was counteracted to some extent by a restriction in production. The latter part of the year was more favorable.

HORTICULTURE.

In general the exportation of plants was inferior to that of preceding years, owing to increased customs duties, particularly in the case of France, and to the quarantine restrictions imposed by European countries with a view to prevent the introduction of cholera. However, the exports to our country show a considerable increase, which would have been greater had not the ridiculous report gained circulation that the American health officers burned the plants during the prevalence of cholera last autumn. This canard arose from the fact that certain horticulturists are ignorant of the proper way of packing plants for transatlantic shipment and in one or two instances their goods, which accompanied rags and a miscellaneous cargo, heavily impregnated with sulphur fumes from the process of disinfection, suffered in consequence. The principal exporter, who made extensive shipments during the entire season, informed me that his plants invariably arrived in excellent condition.

MANUFACTURE OF BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

The Flanders yielded a fine crop of beet root. A local refiner informs me that notwithstanding that the saccharine richness was slightly less than in 1891, the sugar produced was entirely satisfactory in quality and quantity.

IMPORTATION OF LUMBER.

In 1892 this attained considerable importance, amounting to 178,971 cubic meters against 157,728 cubic meters the previous year.

Formerly great quantities of German oak were imported and used largely in Government constructions. Recently, by reason of its deterioration in quality, unattended by an adequate diminution in price, the Government has been substituting American pitch pine, which wood also increases in favor with furniture-makers. The imports of the year at Ghent were 11,299 cubic meters against only 3,671 cubic meters in 1891. I would respectfully call the attention of our exporters engaged in this industry to Belgium as a promising field.

Description.	Quantity in cubic meters.	
	1892.	1891.
American pitch pine:		
Beams	559	19
Planks and boards	10,740	3,652
Other wood (oak, fir, trees, stumps, etc.)	167,672	154,057
Total imports from all countries	178,971	157,728

AGRICULTURE AND CEREALS.

In view of the attention devoted to the subject by our Department of Agriculture it will be of interest to know that considerable quantities of American maize were imported into the Flanders via Antwerp, and consumed by the large distilleries. By reason of the indirect importation, it is impossible to obtain reliable statistics, but the consumption is certainly largely increasing. Formerly it was used exclusively as fodder. Its present extended utility is a step in its progression towards a human food, which is its natural and inevitable destiny. When the people have overcome their prejudices they will find that it is a boon in cheapness and nourishing qualities, capable of being made into scores of palatable dishes which would be a revelation and a revolution in the domestic economy of these poor strugglers for a little comfort.

In this connection I might mention my experience with canned American sugar corn. For personal domestic use I made the first importation at Ghent. A portion of the consignment was placed on sale in a leading grocery store where there is a constant demand for a variety of canned meats and fruit. Even at a sacrifice no purchasers could be found. Moreover, the Belgians to whom I offered it served in American style could not have been more astonished had they been served with barley or oats.

The following table shows the condition of domestic cereals during 1892:

Cereals.	Crops for 1892.	Prices per 220 lbs.	Remarks.
Wheat	Good average—22,000,000 bushels.	$3.09 to $3.28 during winter.	Crop exactly double that of 1891.
Barley	Abundant	$2.31 to $3.47, according to quality.	Russian ukase prevented usual importations at Ghent of dried barley from Riga.
Oats	Very abundant	$2.60 to $3.18	Small importation; crop was sufficient for domestic use, and exportation from Ghent of 4,987 tons.
Rye	Fair	$4.24 to $4.44, January. $2.31 to $2.41, December	

THE PORT OF GHENT.

The maritime movement by the Terneuzen Canal, compared to that of the preceding year, shows a diminution in number of vessels entering but an increase in aggregate tonnage.

Number and tonnage of vessels entering the port of Ghent during the year 1892.

Month.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January	6	1,234	80	39,585	86	40,819
February	4	969	69	35,739	73	36,708
March	15	5,068	67	35,375	82	40,443
April	20	6,766	61	31,937	81	38,703
May	10	2,635	60	34,287	70	36,922
June	14	4,061	65	36,990	79	41,051
July	16	6,308	69	41,490	85	47,798
August	9	2,775	70	39,308	79	42,083
September	18	4,230	73	38,713	91	42,943
October	7	2,651	72	40,108	79	42,759
November	16	2,696	78	44,239	94	46,935
December	3	340	76	42,470	79	42,810
Total, 1892	138	39,733	840	460,241	978	499,974
Total, 1891	104	28,217	911	465,581	1,015	493,798

The delay of the Belgian Government in taking active steps, or perhaps the failure of the Dutch Government to coöperate in executing needed improvements in the locks at Terneuzen, as well as in the canal itself, causes exasperation and apprehension at Ghent. Instead of merely causing a displacement of larger vessels, as hitherto, from Ghent to Antwerp, a considerable traffic now begins to be attracted to Terneuzen, the Dutch port, which under favorable circumstances would unquestionably increase the movement at Ghent. The local charges at Terneuzen, moreover, are lighter than those at Ghent. These circumstances gave the former during the year no less than 586 vessels, with a total tonnage of 500,163 tons (Mourson), or a mean tonnage of 853 tons, against a mean tonnage of only 511 tons for vessels entering the port of Ghent.

The conclusion is therefore obvious that the majority of these larger vessels would have penetrated to Ghent had the improvements been made in the canal which the situation of recent years imperatively demands.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

These amounted in value to $1,542,074.87, against $1,260,199.02 for 1891, or an increase of $281,875.85. The leading items in order of importance were: Paper stock (more than one-half of the total), flax and tow, textiles, rabbit skins and hair, and raw chicory root. All of these show considerable increases over the previoue year, particularly in the case of paper stock, an excess of 25 per cent, and flax and tow of 100 per cent.

Our quarantine restrictions, especially affecting rags and other paper stock which constitute the bulk of the business of this consulate, will probably cause a decrease in number of shipments and total valuation for 1893; otherwise the exportations *would continue to* augment.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Ghent (provinces of East and West Flanders), to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.	
	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	1892.	1891.
Albumen	$895.87	$297.20			$1,193.07	$2,479.70
Baskets		862.07	$3,283.44	$1,642.33	5,787.84	252.89
Braid (silk)	2,040.08	2,403.23	290.55	6,214.60	10,948.46	2,470.80
Cement	332.50	2,227.50	1,628.50	1,988.35	6,376.85	
Chicory (granulated)	1,283.70	770.07	1,670.39	939.23	4,663.39	80,074.95
Chicory raw root	11,100.84	9,280.44	10,032.31	43,218.99	73,632.58	
Crochet cotton				215.20	215.20	
Flax and tow	107,396.72	29,643.98	14,507.63	50,774.38	202,302.71	101,757.37
Gloves	305.80				305.80	
Hair (human)	2,044.00		4,298.00	4,459.00	10,801.00	7,790.60
Hides (cow)		611.50		471.56	1,083.06	
Horses (breeding)				2,660.00	2,660.00	23,480.00
Lace	25,441.01	8,223.66	6,485.27	7,155.76	47,305.70	67,641.26
Machinery		203.00	375.00		578.00	8,193.15
Manufactured goods (linen and mixed textiles)	49,907.15	40,175.01	50,081.99	56,837.80	197,001.95	160,016.57
Marble	1,728.25	1,512.39	126.62	728.23	4,095.49	2,107.70
Oil		167.76			167.76	
Osiers	455.47				455.47	
Paintings (oil)			370.00		370.00	160.00
Paper stock (rags, bagging, etc.)	157,861.10	154,378.70	143,207.73	260,347.28	715,794.81	571,899.26
Plants	1,544.98	8,895.41	27,692.47	34,361.94	72,494.80	55,239.14
Rabbit skins and hair	43,987.25	53,247.15	47,196.68	22,814.56	167,245.64	154,417.96
Regalia (church)				303.00	303.00	998.20
Rope	271.32	1,101.30			1,372.62	
Statuary						560.00
Thread (sewing)	194.23	1,516.05	198.78		1,909.06	13,836.22
Wines		598.90	253.20	647.90	1,500.00	
Yarns, jute, tow, and flax	3,381.18	2,572.90	2,656.95	2,757.59	11,368.62	6,602.79
Miscellaneous	141.99				141.99	200.46
Total	410,303.44	318,678.22	314,555.51	498,537.70	1,542,074.87	1,260,199.02
Total for the preceding year	307,094.96	336,876.39	264,135.95	352,161.72	1,260,199.02	
Increase	103,278.48		50,419.56	146,375.98	281,875.85	
Decrease		18,198.17				

GHENT, *May 8, 1893.* JOHN B. OSBORNE, *Consul.*

VERVIERS AND LIÈGE.

Declared exports from the consular district of Verviers and Liège to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Car wheels	$543.55	$1,777.35	$3,886.51	$1,924.08	$8,121.49
Card clothing		4,407.29	106.14	741.82	5,255.25
Firearms	452,661.02	238,173.82	66,557.24	183,266.66	940,658.74
Glassware	38,366.70	25,834.00	24,521.02	31,785.13	120,506.85
Indigo	6,316.58	17,075.14	19,689.61	9,679.59	52,760.92
Lamps		1,584.91	1,033.19	860.37	3,478.47
Coke	2,846.75	3,345.20			6,191.95
Machinery	16,741.76	12,817.95	178.04	574.18	30,311.93
Paper	1,942.85	1,839.35	1,289.59	3,880.56	8,952.35
Arsenic	2,973.38	563.17		2,717.65	6,254.20
Potters' clay			341.61		341.61
Rags	1,575.10				1,575.10
Razor hones	4,831.79	1,250.69	3,782.48	3,501.88	13,366.84
Salted sheepskins	47,172.08	52,266.32	33,044.52	41,528.78	174,011.70
Steel	11,844.64			13.78	11,858.42
Straw goods	1,275.73	1,848.36	544.84	678.20	4,347.13
Woolen goods	112,531.10	272,625.16	94,018.36	111,808.08	590,982.70
Zinc	12,164.73	13,073.56	3,551.26	7,042.39	35,831.94
Miscellaneous	188.37	1,789.16	1,655.62	714.40	4,347.55
Total in United States gold	713,966.13	650,271.43	254,200.03	400,717.55	2,019,155.14
Total for preceding year	900,003.51	531,373.82	378,204.35	494,741.23	2,304,322.91
Decrease	186,037.38		124,004.32	94,023.68	285,167.77
Increase		118,897.61			

VERVIERS AND LIÈGE, *June 30, 1892.* ALPH. MÜLLENDER, *Vice-Consul.*

FRANCE.

SHIPPING IN FRANCE IN 1891 AND 1892.

I inclose herewith statistics as to shipping of France, with translation. This ıport was not published until yesterday.

The decrease in tonnage for 1892 is almost exactly the increase of 1891, caused / the excess of American wheat from our Pacific coast, sent here because of ıe failure of the French crop in 1891.

Last year about 70,000,000 bushels were produced more than in 1891, and im- ɔrts so much less. This falling off of wheat alone represents 3,000,000 tons.

[Translation from La Havre, of March 28, 1893.]

THE MOVEMENT OF FRENCH PORTS IN 1892.

"The statistical data collected by the customs administration for the following ıovement, Deep sea, foreign countries, colonies; fishing, French and foreign ıiling and steam vessels, entering and departing loaded vessels (coasting not ıcluded), show that the general shipping movement in France has been, for the ɛar 1892, a total of 46,844 vessels and 22,141,791 tons, against 51,573 vessels and ɔ,135,485 tons in 1891, a decrease of nearly 3,000,000 tons, or a little over a sev- ıth.

Here is the share of this movement taken for each of the thirteen ports men- oned in the said statistics.

We class them in order of importance for 1892 and set opposite for comparison ıe figures for 1891, and also indicate for the former year the degree of impor- ıance in parenthesis.

Ports.	Tonnage.	
	1892.	1891.
arseilles	6,414,413	7,446,813
a Havre	3,455,748	3,800,055
ordeaux	1,870,533	1,991,870
unkerque	1,634,448	1,816,685
oulogne	1,227,664	1,279,782
alais	1,091,027	1,155,295
ouen	972,023	1,431,433
t. Nazaire	825,820	832,878
ette	814,542	1,099,835
ieppe	679,774	744,235
ayonne	308,957	284,994
antes	142,889	149,521
ice	108,101	155,793
Total	19,545,889	22,190,089

As can be seen, the tonnage decreased in our large ports to a sensible propor- on. Marseilles lost over 1,000,000 tons; Havre nearly 350,000: Bordeaux, 20,000; Dunkerque more than 180,000; Cette nearly 200,000; Rouen more ıan 450,000 tons.

In allowing for different circumstances, such as cholera epidemic, if the statisti- al figures are correct, it shows that our new tariff law is not favorable to the nprovement and activity of our ports."

O. F. WILLIAMS, *Consul.*

HAVRE, *March 28, 1893.*

Value of declared exports from the consular districts of France to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Paris.	Bordeaux.	Cognac.	Havre.	Limoges	Lyons.*	Marseilles.	Nantes.	Nice.	Rheims.	Rouen.	Roubaix.	St. Étienne.	Total.
Albumen	$7,141													$7,141
Argols and cream of tartar	104,320	$95,707				$245,533	$99,404							544,964
Art, works of	1,653,984			$6,143		5,721		$537	$173	$12,997	$2,420			1,681,975
Books and engravings	296,703			666	$73			410		647				298,499
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures	34,199			1,373						255			$620	36,447
Brandy and liquors	29,139	86,593	$752,113	49,007	46		11,447		97	2,381	408	$1,034	37,293	969,558
Bristles	117,154			22,002							6,448			145,604
Buttons and trimmings	2,882,443							260					157,953	3,040,656
Carpets	16,661													16,661
Carriages	33,986													33,986
Cheese	1,886			33,722				147					48,546	84,301
Chemicals not elsewhere specified	359,967					6,297	205,537	6,184			22,485	41,784	435	642,689
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings	177,449			3,376		278,814								459,639
Clocks and watches and materials of	186,482			131		2,039		183		1,897				190,732
Coffee				117,665										117,665
Corks		1,461	57				1,218							2,736
Corsets	192,674									2,191				194,865
Costumes and dresses	354,935													354,935
Cotton goods	126,654			131		309				36,563	358	6,182		170,197
Drugs and medicines	163,036	93,566		8,760			91,592							356,954
Dye stuffs	19,647			104,976		41,859								166,482
Fancy goods	1,033,378									2,200		370		1,035,948
Feathers and flowers, artificial, and millinery	2,329,436			48,432										2,377,868
Furniture, cabinet woods, and household goods	438,143			103					241					438,487
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	318,160				1,229,079				371	218,850		4,054		1,770,514
Gloves	626,890			3,245			5,326			374,732	11,618		1,634,294	2,656,105
Glue	97,805					59,464	12,122							169,391
Gum senegal	11,735	68,236												79,971
Hair: Human	151,663													151,663
Animal and vegetable						19,085	57,261					7,805		84,151
Hardware, machinery, manufactures of metal	211,526	20,003	2,081	579		108,024			330	102,673		10,045	91,502	547,573
Hatters' goods and furs	868,371				17,381	234				10,232				896,218
Horses for breeding purposes	151,522			54,341							4,000			209,863
Hosiery	336,484									367,312				703,796
India rubber	25,065			224,869			23,178			17,884				290,496
Jewelry and precious stones	4,026,300			174				1,200						4,027,764
Laces, tulles, and crêpes	332,576					47,491			923		3,101,142	21,160	187,586	2,689,958
Linen goods	112,446										436	20,283		134,067
Macaroni	6,791	49,624				84,446	84,553	600					276	226,690

cellaneous dress goods	4,776,435					2,285				126,810	28,241	2,737,518	1,672	7,672,961
Millstones, plaster, and cement	15,630						35,047							50,677
Miscellaneous goods	4,367,048	256,007	949	42,661		126,708	104,758	26,368		9,718	5,113	301,561	7,901	5,248,793
Musical instruments	169,342			200		12,655		448		1,283	8,063			191,991
Nickel				46,332										46,332
Oils, except essential		367,186	1,074	2,312			132,767		38,042		743			542,124
Optical and scientific instruments	570,759					34,105								604,864
Ores							24,222							24,222
Paints and colors	109,364					2,256				3,148	200			114,968
Platinum	49,863													49,863
Preserved fruits and vegetables	160,192	567,912			881	17,039	323,258	63,867						1,133,149
Preserved meat and sardines	14,136	549,063		1,369		1,553		363,592			29,690			958,413
Prunes, raisins, nuts, etc		312,328		24,962		2,301	314,399						41,595	695,585
Rags and old paper	57,256	85,384		13,817		2,974	49,322			1,077	44,378	37,603		291,911
Salt							967							967
Seeds and plants	183,320			10,037		1,529	129,929	51,365		569		12,285		389,034
Shawls	113,414											2,858		116,272
Silk: Raw, waste, silk combed	2,380					1,565,845				297	45,664			1,604,186
Manufactures of	1,162,216					7,750,978							855,994	9,769,188
Skins, hides, and leather	1,894,381	175,827		44,450		150,905	271,420	1,938			643	1,563		2,541,127
Soap, ordinary	1,146						64,196							65,342
Soap grease from the skin of sheep												35,793		35,793
Stationery and paper	119,934	74,569	1,533		341	937	26,484					2,197		226,025
Straw goods	10,725										428			11,153
Sugar and confectionery	69,003			561		1,546		370	126		268	300,975	10,779	*383,628
Tin and tin foil							33,489			424				33,913
Tobacco	4,108													4,108
Toilet articles and perfumery	491,333						156,288		193,349					840,961
Upholstery goods and wall paper	671,279										15,801	286,849		973,929
Whalebone and hornstrips for corsets	660,908									1,124				662,032
Willows, wood, woodware, empty barrels	61,320			23,288	34		26,398			81,824		34,713		227,576
Wines	32,289	976,801	113	4,605		161,235	78,547	2,313		3,385,055				4,640,958
Wool and woolen waste							674,765					61,134		735,899
Woolen cloth	97,629										14,986	99,722		212,337
Zinc	33,716													33,716
Total in U. S. gold coin	33,734,977	3,780,296	758,640	893,889	1,247,835	10,734,167	3,038,193	519,872	233,642	4,762,571	2,343,105	4,027,488	3,076,536	69,151,211
Total for the preceding year	35,841,767	5,243,200	965,500	2,476,560	742,520	10,180,900	3,414,675	681,206	285,407	7,517,737	2,389,436	1,485,926	3,979,663	75,224,497
Increase					505,315	553,267						2,541,562		
Decrease	2,106,790	1,462,904	206,860	1,582,671			376,482	161,334	51,765	2,755,166	46,331		903,127	6,073,286

*By an error made by the consul at Lyons, and not reported by him in time for correction, the total for Lyons printed in last year's statement was $8,000 too much.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL, *Paris, France.*

ADAM E. KING, *Consul-General.*

BOULOGNE SUR MER.

IMPORTS.

Imports at Boulogne sur Mer for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
	Pounds.			
Cinchona bark (?)	768,800	$198,400	$4,000	England.
Indigo (?)	197,200	256,400	5,000	Do.
Iron, steel, and cast iron	10,147,400	146,000	26,413	Do.
Paper, cardboard, and books	705,200	143,009	10,412	Do.
Made-up clothes and linen (sewn)	142,600	176,409	13,400	Do.
Oil, spirit, or essence, varnishes	615,200	123,105	15,000	Do.
Manufactured tobacco	200	700	600	Do.
Aniline dyes	72,000	56,000	7,200	Switzerland and England.
Chemicals	905,200	98,000	5,050	Do.
Cheese of all kinds	16,000	2,600	131	England, Italy, and Switzerland.
Hair, animal	195,000	78,600	1,467	England.
Corn and flour	6,084,000	87,002	7,920	Do.
Essential oils	16,600	33,200	1,980	Do.
Buttons, toys, and fans	70,600	45,601	6,800	Do.
Jute twines	874,400	82,000	10,621	Do.
Cattle	721,800	66,910	4,807	Do.
Rags	713,200	25,005	4,807	Do.
Sweet biscuits	257,200	50,490	9,714	Do.
Needles	37,200	51,340	6,702	Do.
Horns, hoofs, etc	1,619,000	49,200	996	Do.
Copper wire	49,200	49,221	492	Do.
Pottery and china	727,800	37,202	4,400	Do.
Grease	506,806	47,035	1,035	Do.
Gums	220,000	35,011	792	Do.
Fishing nets	79,800	32,700	1,594	Do.
Coffee	373,400	86,000	58,400	Do.
Sundries	1,512,400	2,009,211	1,652,700	Do.
Woolen yarns, thread, trimmings, and ribbons	5,925,800	6,020,000	585,000	Do.
Silk thread, trimmings, and ribbons	215,600	1,366,400	34,313	Do.
Wool and wool waste	61,721,500	4,947,120	1,516	Do.
Cotton thread, trimmings, and ribbons	2,414,800	1,767,600	208,759	Do.
Yarns of all kinds	4,088,800	1,803,600	114,409	Do.
Cork wood	2,800	1,406	77	Spain and England.
Jute (rough)	24,224,000	970,000	----------	England.
Hides and leather goods	817,800	710,109	33,192	Do.
Silk and waste silk	81,800	97,192	1,732	Do.
Coal	335,144,600	707,000	40,202	Do.
Clockwork	14,200	4,701	406	Switzerland and England.
Common wood (timber)	42,271,600	600,102	11	England.
Shells (mother-of-pearl)	2,015,600	570,607	7,200	Do.
Tools and utensils of metal	2,419,800	550,950	37,506	Do.
Condensed milk	----------	1	----------	Switzerland.
Salted and fresh meats	3,630,600	540,140	19,170	England.
Straw (Spartan plaits)	639,600	334,000	5,407	Do.
Hemp and flax thread and trimmings	521,400	596,500	70,451	Do.
Horses	1,131,731	179,007	5,659	Do.
Machinery	3,774,000	460,000	29,301	Do.
Fish	6,544,000	386,161	11,008	Do.
India rubber and gutta-percha	554,400	386,200	27,008	Do.
Hides (rough) and skins	446,400	379,000	1,035	Do.
India rubber and gutta-percha (rough)	688,800	364,000	2,480	Do.
Elephants' teeth	141,800	326,400	3,843	Do.
Total	----------	28,416,547	2,548,941	

nports and exports between Boulogne sur Mer and the United States for the year 1891–'92.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Pounds.	
offee	5,284.4	$8,042
llspice (Pimento)	24.4	52
uel, wood	400	52
lmber (sawn)	1,182	52
eavy oils	12,954.8	1,700
achinery of all kinds	19,476	40
Total		9,834

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value.
loves	$21,772
lackerel	14,642
oppy oil	187
orcelain and china	132
Vorks of art (American artists)	
Total	36,733

Navigation at the port of Boulogne sur Mer for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Flag.	Steamers and sailing vessels.			
	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
rench	187	14,286	159	16,514
oumanian	10	3,195	11	3,170
wedish	7	3,375	8	3,630
orwegian	58	17,830	58	17,649
anish	9	1,808	6	1,436
nglish	1,419	373,628	1,409	369,529
erman	7	3,402	9	4,654
utch	119	28,633	120	29,060
elgian	1	680	1	680
ustrian	1	708	1	708
Total	1,818	447,544	1,782	414,030

EMIL FLAGEOLLET,
Consular Agent.

BOULOGNE SUR MER, *August, 1892.*

CALAIS.

Imports at Calais for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Description.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
	Tons.	
Wool	21,383	England.
Silk of all kinds	165	Do.
Oil	597	Do.
Ice	21,150	Norway.
Coals	121,947	England.
Pig iron and iron and steel	244,351	Do.
Beer	183	Do.
Yarns of all kinds	372	Do.
Usines	551	Do.
Salt meat	215	Do.
Machinery and metals	11,843	Do.
Jute	7,152	Do.
Yeast	336	Do.
Vegetable fibers	59	Do.
Tea, coffee	249	Do.
Sugar	33	Do.
Umber	136,277	Norway, United States, Austria.
Petroleum	14,919	United States.
Cereals and seeds	33,335	United States, Australia, Russia.
Paper	206	England.
Milk	220	Switzerland.
Work-pump	2,453	Norway.
Furniture	129	England.
Horses	91	Do.
Total	718,136	

Exports from Calais for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Poultry	757	Fresh vegetables	666
Meat	58	Cut flowers	142
Wool	152	Rags	1,369
Silk	151	Wines and liqueurs	2,707
Eggs	633	Pottery, porcelain, glass	4,760
Dried yeast	492	Yarns and haberdashery	464
Cereals and flour	254	Tissues and tulles	3,721
Potatoes and vegetables, dried	40	Paper	88
Fruits of all kinds	1,077	Works in metal and machinery	13,101
Forage, hay, straw	9,005	Furniture	97
Seeds	47	Natural phosphates	900
Sugar, raw or refined	9,925		
Osiers and basket work	142	Total	50,788

Imports and exports between Calais and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892.

IMPORTS.

	Tons.
Cereals	27,016
Timber	5,446
Petroleum	14,919
Total	47,381

EXPORTS.

Lace and woolens	$1,615,709.01
Linen goods	456.14
Silk	41,274.01
Chemicals	14,952.04
Total	1,672,371.20

Navigation at the port of Calais for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
French	597	188,957	19	3,287	616	192,244
English	1,556	394,100	161	35,258	1,719	429,358
Belgian			4	250	4	250
Russian	7	5,411	24	6,085	31	11,496
Swedish	2	880	19	7,192	21	8,072
Norweigian	69	24,053	21	6,955	90	31,008
Danish	5	4,287	2	916	7	5,203
German	10	4,389	3	1,223	13	5,612
Dutch	1	317	2	1,097	3	1,414
Austrian	2	1,192			2	1,192
Total	2,251	623,586	255	62,263	2,506	685,849

J. P. VENDROUX,
Consular Agent.

CALAIS, *August, 1892.*

HAVRE.

Shipping movement in the port of Havre during year 1892.

VESSELS WITH CARGOES.

From and to—	Entered.						Departed.					
	French flag.		Production flag.		Other flags.		French flag.		Destination flag.		Other flags.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russia:												
Baltic and White Sea			4	1,488	9	6,633			8	4,106	4	2,604
Black Sea					2	2,018						
Sweden			21	10,395	23	11,453			30	15,143	1	203
Norway			24	10,344	2	713			18	8,045		
Denmark			1	789	9	2,916			48	14,818	26	10,852
England	83	109,139	862	431,577	21	10,089	70	94,125	328	188,278	9	11,818
Germany	40	24,851	109	180,694	7	6,487	37	22,377	102	137,111	21	21,258
Holland	1	503	48	16,077	5	1,027	1	474	50	30,087	14	3,799
Belgium	41	45,457			13	5,185	54	58,031			27	11,836
Portugal	13	6,461	4	2,365	5	2,634	25	11,064	6	1,861		
Spain	28	13,335	3	7,179	18	12,457	33	14,418	1	830	4	2,359
Austria											2	2,108
Italy											4	2,351
English possessions in the Mediterranean (Malta, etc.)			1	2,731								
Greece and Archipelago Islands												
Roumania					3	3,875						
Turkey and Archipelago Islands					7	8,566						
Countries in Europe	209	199,735	1,077	663,619	124	74,053	220	200,489	599	400,279	112	68,583
Egypt					3	3,394						
Morocco							1	110				
West coast of Africa not including French or English possessions	5	7,241			21	25,889	7	10,715			1	1,236
English possessions West Africa and Cape of Good Hope												
Other African countries (including Madagascar)					1	374	1	2,342				
India:												
English possessions	1	755	22	35,658	3	3,712			1	1,989	1	1,260
Dutch possessions												

Shipping movement in the port of Havre during year 1892—Continued.

VESSELS WITH CARGOES—Continued.

From and to—	Entered.						Departed.					
	French flag.		Production flag.		Other flags.		French flag.		Destination flag.		Other flags.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Japan	----	----	----	----	37	54,941	----	----	----	----	----	----
China	----	----	----	----	8	1,284	----	----	----	----	----	----
Australia	----	----	3	5,313	6	7,656	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other islands of Oceania	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
United States:												
Atlantic Ocean	41	168,964	4	5,864	139	207,021	51	141,026	1	1,851	43	88,205
Pacific Ocean	----	----	15	27,212	63	104,108	1	2,240	----	----	----	----
Mexico	11	17,426	----	----	26	25,591	5	10,007	----	----	33	4,400
Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras	----	----	1	321	17	7,832	----	----	----	----	1	298
New Grenada	4	6,152	----	----	30	40,758	5	9,224	----	----	4	5,411
Venezuela	----	----	----	----	9	2,986	----	----	----	----	1	2,239
Brazil	36	64,310	----	----	40	32,230	42	75,898	----	----	21	22,228
Uruguay (Montevideo)	1	8,012	----	----	7	2,760	12	25,416	----	----	5	7,691
Republic Argentine (Buenos Ayres)	12	23,483	----	----	17	18,545	9	20,786	----	----	4	6,459
Ecuador	1	2,295	----	----	1	343	----	----	----	----	----	----
Peru	4	7,125	----	----	8	12,741	2	4,232	----	----	----	----
Bolivia	1	2,095	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Chile	8	18,658	----	----	11	12,433	9	18,938	----	----	----	----
Haiti and Dominican Republic	26	15,668	----	----	64	43,467	16	9,455	----	----	9	10,793
St. Thomas	2	3,372	----	----	12	15,528	3	5,238	----	----	23	32,929
Possessions in America:												
Spain	----	----	----	----	3	33,111	1	2,730	----	----	4	5,193
English (Northern), including West Indies	7	3,062	7	8,077	32	21,575	1	1 950	2	3,392	5	2,563
Dutch	----	----	2	1,726	----	----	----	----	----	----	14	18,262
Countries out of Europe	180	342,618	54	84,171	552	648,089	166	340,307	4	7,232	159	249,549
Algeria	53	47,756	----	----	6	5,017	60	50,197	----	----	8	6,131
Senegal	3	3,183	----	----	1	398	1	1,775	----	----	----	----
French establishments in Gulf of Guinea	3	2,514	----	----	2	2,450	6	1,932	----	----	1	386
Mayotte, Nossi-Bé and St. Marys of Madagascar	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2,687	----	----	----	----
Reunion	1	1,977	----	----	----	----	7	10,180	----	----	----	----
French establishments in Oceania	----	----	----	----	1	2,460	2	521	----	----	----	----
French Guiana	1	470	----	----	----	----	5	1,491	----	----	----	----
Martinique	21	6,275	----	----	4	1,314	16	5,323	----	----	10	8,815
Guadaloupe	6	4,814	----	----	4	1,270	13	7,010	----	----	1	299
Colonies and French possessions	88	66,989	----	----	18	12,909	112	81,116	----	----	20	15,631
Whale and cod fishing (including St. Pierre Miquelon)	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	379	----	----	----	----
Total	477	609,342	1,131	747,790	694	735,051	499	622,291	603	407,511	129	333,763
Coasting	3,170	428,905	----	----	----	----	3,157	493,664	----	----	----	----

Shipping movement in the port of Havre during the year 1882—Continued.

VESSELS ENTERED IN BALLAST.

From—	French.		Foreign.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
England	31	11,383	25	5,054
Germany	2	922	1	1,331
Belgium	1	559	4	256
Norway	-----	-----	2	1,100
Holland	-----	-----	1	64
Portugal	-----	-----	1	131
Spain	-----	-----	2	6,305
Total Europe	34	12,864	36	14,241
Australia	1	904	-----	-----
United States	1	2,295	-----	-----
Total non-European	2	3,199	-----	-----
Coasting	468	60,440	-----	-----
Aggregate	504	76,503	36	14,241

VESSELS DEPARTED IN BALLAST.

For—	French.		Foreign.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
England	11	6,482	867	669,708
Germany	5	3,134	10	5,781
Holland	1	111	2	1,806
Portugal	1	269	-----	-----
Spain	1	152	12	7,945
Baltic and White Seas	-----	-----	4	1,592
Sweden	-----	-----	18	7,145
Norway	-----	-----	37	16,667
Denmark	-----	-----	12	4,444
Belgium	-----	-----	5	3,308
Turkey and Archipelago Islands	-----	-----	1	1,145
Total Europe	19	10,148	968	719,541
United States:				
Atlantic ports	-----	-----	42	66,334
Pacific ports	1	723	-----	-----
Brazil	2	1,087	-----	-----
Haiti and Dominican Republic	1	509	3	1,202
St. Thomas	-----	-----	4	1,690
English possessions in America	-----	-----	13	9,484
Total non-European	4	2,319	62	78,710
Senegal	3	2,566	-----	-----
Martinique	1	288	-----	-----
Guadeloupe	1	215	1	246
Total French colonies and possessions	5	3,069	1	246
Aggregate	28	15,536	1,031	798,497

French coasters, 582.

Shipping movement in the port of Havre during year 1892—Continued.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS IN BALLAST.

Flag.	Entered.		Departed.		Flag.	Entered.		Departed.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russian	2	1,099	11	4,133	Spanish	2	6,305	4	5,029
Swedish	1	755	21	8,650	Austrian	------	------	3	1,118
Norwegian	2	1,314	93	44,918	Italian	------	------	19	15,005
Danish	13	2,428	19	6,459	Greek	------	------	1	1,493
English	14	878	806	653,542	Turkish	------	------	1	879
German	1	1,331	26	15,837	American	------	------	23	39,723
Dutch	------	------	3	1,365					
Portuguese	1	181	1	346	Total	36	14,241	1,031	798,497

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS WITH CARGOES.

Flag.	Entered.		Departed.		Flag.	Entered.		Departed.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russian	28	14,460	22	13,284	Spainish	14	28,588	12	30,900
Sweden	55	22,312	57	24,570	Austrian	4	1,364	2	781
Norwegian	121	59,077	39	20,154	Italian	20	14,501	1	498
Danish	38	17,765	57	19,447	Greek	2	2,469	1	498
English	1,203	908,915	407	266,452	American	21	35,754	1	1,851
German	239	336,476	219	324,450					
Holland	70	35,759	64	32,664	Total	1,825	1,482,841	894	741,274
Portuguese	10	5,401	13	6,223					

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS, *Consul.*

HAVRE, *January 30, 1893.*

LYONS.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Lyons, including agency at Dijon, to the United States, during the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	
Argols	$59,207.96	$57,929.23	$70,912.10	$71,752.97	$259,802.26
Bronzes	1,389.07	1,187.92	1,147.35		3,724.34
Candle wicks	473.82	1,548.95	557.07	2,792.00	5,371.84
Charcoal for church censers	645.02		320.86	371.72	1,337.60
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings	73,588.93	67,852.32	66,563.05	80,486.32	288,490.62
Dye stuffs and dyeing utensils	7,850.08	14,549.81	11,292.80	15,931.05	49,623.74
Ether (chloride of)		694.99	378.85	378.85	1,452.69
Fruit juices	575.60			327.88	903.48
Furs		233.75			233.75
Glucose	835.91		775.05		1,610.96
Glue and gelatine	17,396.99	15,721.55	9,253.01	14,841.27	57,212.82
Glycerine, distilled			1,617.38		1,617.38
Hair (animal)	5,922.81	1,201.32	1,886.60	8,429.11	17,439.84
Hardware, machinery, and tools	41,703.48	11,577.22	7,566.67	11,710.98	72,558.35
Indian curiosities			334.62		334.62
Jugs (stone)	256.55			115.41	371.96
Linen lace goods	13,351.85	4,619.20	13,173.60	13,752.36	44,897.01
Macaroni and alimentary pastes	34,800.86	7,759.73	11,867.87	29,984.06	84,412.62
Marbles for mosaics	3,956.84	5,080.92	1,954.61	5,103.68	16,096.05
Mineral waters	337.75	3,594.63	2,094.05	3,845.15	9,871.58
Music strings and instruments	551.99	3,602.90	3,444.36	677.87	8,277.12
Optical goods and instruments	9,402.27	7,951.95	5,897.56	4,198.20	27,449.98
Paints and colors		1,104.35		392.95	1,497.30
Pipes and snuffboxes	23,327.48	18,314.17	14,001.07	13,795.40	69,438.12
Plants and flowers	618.47		220.39	716.60	1,555.46
Preserved fruits	3,459.32	3,587.02	1,292.10	6,233.13	14,571.57
Rags		1,037.05			1,037.05
Sausages	619.14	148.42		445.65	1,213.21
Silk:					
Raw	288,700.43	459,694.46	221,424.51	603,499.25	1,573,318.65
Spun	10,578.68	12,978.81	17,662.93	16,393.88	57,614.30
Thrown	3,241.89	122.66			3,364.55
Waste	40,233.09	112,050.27	34,768.78	275,231.07	462,283.21
Silk cord:					
Handkerchiefs, mufflers, ties, flags	16,443.47	816.34 27,681.78	15,110.15	16,653.10	816.34 75,888.50
Piece goods	880,657.02	560,124.32	1,203,968.92	1,043,080.27	3,687,830.53
Pongees	1,007,836.06	594,893.39	781,673.16	1,058,134.55	3,442,537.16
Ribbons	59,541.01	36,584.25	28,593.39	35,308.85	160,027.50
Tulles, crapes, laces	496,924.16	207,209.42	173,395.10	293,805.65	1,171,334.33
Velvets, plushes	81,911.49	79,761.03	224,981.42	92,945.53	479,599.47
Skins, hides and leather	33,716.88	84,522.25	53,458.00	35,996.35	157,693.48
Stationery and paper		426.54	335.82		762.36
Terra alba	3,549.61	2,220.44	2,209.46	2,607.90	10,587.41
Walnuts				1,787.55	1,787.55
Watches	900.44	1,138.31		418.62	2,457.37
Wines and liquors	31,653.86	43,260.17	17,107.27	45,917.12	137,938.42
Woolens and spun wool		345.15			345.15
Total	3,256,160.38	2,403,126.99	3,001,239.93	3,808,062.30	12,468,589.60
Total for corresponding quarters:					
1891	3,186,884.84	1,642,922.04	2,272,195.23	2,802,684.42	9,904,686.53
1890	3,665,438.52	2,071,493.77	2,410,280.81	2,940,812.61	11,088,025.71
1889	3,030,659.66	1,718,375.04	1,988,456.42	2,488,394.40	9,225,884.52
1888	2,682,607.95	2,007,786.95	2,400,667.57	2,122,214.25	9,213,276.72
1887	2,873,250.30	2,033,673.25	2,778,320.27	1,922,141.00	9,607,384.82
1886	2,671,977.39	1,803,921.05	2,866,356.19	2,178,860.04	9,521,114.67

EDMUND B. FAIRFIELD, *Consul.*

LYONS, *December 31, 1892.*

MARSEILLES.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports at Marseilles (for general commerce) for the year 1891 amounted to 1,382,796,286 francs ($266,879,686), and the exports to 965,370,662 francs ($186,316,538).

The most valuable of these imports were:

	Francs.
Silk	214,000,000
Cereals and flour	204,000,000
Vegetable oil seeds	120,000,000
Skins and pelts	55,000,000
Wines	40,000,000
Coffee	39,000,000
Animals	38,000,000
Oils	36,000,000
Sugar	33,000,000
Wool	31,000,000
Fruits	28,000,000

Of the vegetable oil seeds 117,000,000 francs worth ($22,581,000) were used for local consumption.

The principal articles exported were:

	Francs.
Cotton goods	71,000,000
Woolen goods	36,000,000
Oils	37,000,000
Leather goods	33,000,000
Tanned skins and hides	30,000,000
Coffee	23,000,000
Wines	20,000,000
Sugar (refined)	18,000,000

The customs duties amounted to 57,859,802 francs ($11,166,980), sugar paying 17,187,000 ($3,317,091); cereals, 15,655,388 ($3,031,415), and coffee, 11,350,628 francs ($2,190,743).

Cereals.—The total of the importations for 1891 for France was 31,943,019 metric quintals, being an increase of 7,135,651 metric quintals over 1890. This increase is especially due to wheat, the importation of which for 1891 exceeded that of the preceding year by 13,351,912 metric quintals. There has, on the other hand, been a considerable decrease in the importation of maize, barley, and oats, which has brought the net increase down to the figure stated above.

The increase in the wheat movement is due to the poor harvest in France, while the new customs tariff is in the main responsible for the decrease in the importations of maize, barley, and oats.

At Marseilles the importations of cereals during the past year for general commerce were, in metric quintals, from the United States, 641,330; from India, 1,078,458; and from Russia, 3,916,835, the balance of 2,440,536 being received from other countries.

Cotton.—The imports in 1891 were 72,990 bales, as against 65,893 for 1890. Very low prices have prevailed throughout the year, to such an extent as will very probably check cotton culture in the Levant. The exorbitant and unreasonable rates exacted by the chief railroad in France—the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée—on cotton freights has a most disastrous effect in closing the market to this product, and until the tariff be amended, it is useless to expect any palpable amelioration in this respect.

The imports in 1891 were principally from India and the Levant.

Silks.—The year began very badly, and during the first six months more than one failure was announced. From July onwards, however, prospects brightened, and things were looking much more cheerful at the close of the year. The amount of silk waste and floss silk imported during 1891 is shown to have been 5,124,663 kilograms, and raw silk 5,012,925 kilograms, principally from China and Japan.

Wool.—The importation has shown a decided falling off. In certain countries the production has been considerably reduced, and the market rates were so high that the great centers were of necessity very seriously affected. The condition of the Marseilles market has not improved, the causes of its stagnation still remaining. In order to encourage French outside commerce, and to create a market in France for Australian wools, the Government gives a large subsidy to the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes. Now the wools arriving from Australia are reshipped, every single bale of them, either to London or to Dun-

kirk. Here again the extreme freight rates charged by the Paris, Lyons, Mediterranée Railroad hamper the Marseilles market in a most vexatious manner. The number of bales imported in 1891 from the various countries of production, principally Georgia (Caucasian) and Syria, was 82,087 for the Marseilles market, and 74,185 transshipped.

Live stock.—There has been a diminution in the movement of the local market during the past year, but importations and exportations have shown a greatly increased activity. The chief feature of the past year has been the importation of Russian sheep, which, while not affecting the importations of sheep from Algeria, has competed with those from Austria-Hungary. The principal importation of live stock consists of sheep for the past year, being from Africa, 842,045; other countries, 90,618; total, 932,663.

Considerable attention is devoted here to the average consumption per head by the population of different sorts of meat. The official statistics for the past year show that on the average each inhabitant eats 108 pounds per annum; the consumption of the flesh of horses, mules, and asses is also increasing, though there has been a slight falling off during last year.

The price of beef sold on the markets of Aix-in-Provence and Marseilles during the past year was from 152 to 126½ francs per 100 kilograms (11.52 cents to 11.13 cents per pound).

Goatskins.—The industries in connection with this article show a downward movement. The movement in 1891, as compared with 1890, was 41,805 bales as against 46,150 bales for 1890, more than half from Maroc and the Levant.

The market has been very calm all through the year and prices have fallen uniformly.

Leather.—Importation during last year shows a distinct improvement over 1890. 208,248 pieces have been imported, as against 151,400 pieces in 1890. This increase consists mostly of hides of small cows from China and Calcutta. The general situation of this article is the same as in 1890. The continually increasing importation of products made up in America or the Indies has made French tanners very cautious.

Other countries, again, being abundantly stocked with raw skins at present, there is no immediate probability of there being a demand for skins from France, and consequently market prices will probably continue low for some time longer. The importations of 1891 are principally from La Plata, China, India, Senegal, Africa, Algeria, and Morocco.

Olive oil.—The total of the importations of olive oil for burning for 1891 has been 1,400,000 kilograms, made up as follows: From Tunis, 1,100,000 kilograms; from Syria, 200,000; from Archipelago, 50,000; from Algeria, 50,000. The price has varied between 75 and 93 francs per 100 kilograms.

Semi-clear olive oil was imported to the amount of 1,000,000 kilograms; highest price, 87 francs; lowest price, 70 francs.

The amount of olive pulp oil imported during 1891 was 3,363,000 kilograms. The prices varied between 42 and 59.50 francs per 100 kilograms.

Olive oil for table use was imported to the amount of 11,980,000 kilos.

Petroleum.—Of crude petroleum there were imported 87,063 barrels in 1891, a falling off of 5,121 barrels, as compared with the previous year; while of the refined article there were imported only 20,984 barrels, or a falling off of 37,985 barrels.

Wines and liquors.—Of common wine (vin ordinairé) in casks, 19,593,934 liters were exported in 1891, 329,000 liters going to the United States; of wine in bottles, there were exported 2,559,911 liters; of liquors, brandy, and spirits of all sorts, the exports in 1891 were nearly 11,000,000 liters.

According to the chamber of commerce report there were imported 114,828,608 liters of wine in 1891, of which 87,388 liters came from the United States, an increase of 85,000 liters over 1890.

Tobacco.—There came from New York in 1891 1,519 hogsheads of tobacco, worth, according to quality, from $9 to $32 the 100 kilos (220 pounds). Other tobacco in bales to the number of 3,451 came from Missolonghi, Samsoun, Trebizonde, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Cavallo.

Tallow and lard.—The imports of tallow in 1891 amounted to 4,764,500 kilograms, one-half of which came from the United States; and of the 5,683,156 kilograms of lard imported, 5,382,031 came from New York.

The total value of exports from the consular district of Marseilles to the United States for the year 1891 was $2,966,088.94.

CHARLES B. TRAIL, *Consul.*

MARSEILLES, *November 21, 1892.*

NICE.

Imports and exports at Nice for the year ending December 31, 1891.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	Whence imported.
	T.	*Cwt.*		
Bran	67	9	196.27	Turkey, Algeria.
Carobs	5,839	3	91,146.33	Do.
Charcoal	1,015	12	20,312 58	Italy.
Cheese	3	10	1,056.90	Holland.
Coal	28,003	1	108,091.79	England.
Hemp	24	12	3766.47	Italy.
Hoops	260	..	14,650,50	Do.
Lumber	7,668	10	443,982.99	Russia, Sweden, Austria.
Maize	534	12	15,606.66	Italy.
Meat (salted)	1	13	501.06	England, Corsica.
Oil (olive)	4,558	1	1,319,547.08	Italy, Algeria, Greece.
Paste (macaroni, etc.)	----		375.00	Do.
Rice	14	15	1,138.46	Do.
Staves	898	19	43,149.60	Do.
Stock fish	154	19	22.428.00	Germany, Norway.
Vegetables (dry)	22	15	1,317.68	Italy.
Wheat	10,621	9	450,987.87	Russia, Turkey, Roumania.
Wines:				
Liquor	58	07	18,692.51	Italy, Spain.
Ordinary table wines	19,609	16	189,234.67	Spain, Greece, Turkey.
Total	----		2,746,182.52	
Duties collected	----		268,064.00	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
	T.	*Cwt.*		
Casks	554	8	$32,154.70	Spain, Malta, Italy.
Coal	119	10	691.90	Italy, England.
Glassware	58	7	4,226.40	Germany, England.
Lumber	64	2	3,711.39	Italy, Tunis.
Oil (olive)	14	5	4,797.25	Italy, Spain, Turkey.
Perfumery	2	9	4,733.70	Algeria.
Plaster	2,224	7	2,212.50	Italy.
Potatoes	20	17	402.79	Do.
Pottery	9	8	927.75	Italy, Spain.
Sea biscuits	13	16	1,589.90	Italy, Austria, Greece.
Semolina	2	1	206.85	Italy.
Soap	6	11	632.08	Do.
Tiles and bricks	----		69,316.39	Do.
Vegetables (dry)	46	13	2,692.45	Do.
Wines:				
Liquor	2	1	96.50	Italy, Algeria.
Ordinary table wines	33	2	3,194.15	Italy, Algeria, Spain.
Total	----		131,568.70	

NAVIGATION.

Navigation at the port of Nice for the year ending December 31, 1891.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian					13	6,148					9	4,274
English					22	20,022					19	17,455
German					22	20,022					1	626
Greek					13	4,905					10	3,258
Italian	81	42,682	240	36,013	198	26,742	59	31,003	193	24,749	165	20,010
Norwegian					22	9,114					19	7,108
Spanish					35	6,680					26	3,170
Swedish					1	341					1	341
Turkish					1	110					1	110
Not denominated					16	4,633						
French	40	20,590	11	3,207	51	23,797	127	33,247	5	584	132	33,831
Coasting trade, including Algiers	444	131,126	393	24,177	837	155,303	395	98,640	337	26,698	732	125,338
Total	565	194,398	644	63,397	1,209	257,795	581	163,490	535	52,031	1,116	215,521

WM. HARRISON BRADLEY, *Consul.*

NICE, *June 30, 1892.*

ROUEN.

Comparative movement of merchandise by various modes of transportation at the port of Rouen, for the year ended June 30, 1892.

Merchandise.	Maritime navigation.				River navigation.	
	Long voyage.		Coasting.			
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Raw materials, textile and animal:						
Cotton, wool, flax, hemp, etc	3,999	727				
Products and skins of animals	1,145	2,114				
Suet and fat	162	599				
Fish and products of fishery	431	224				
Vegetable matter:						
Wheat, cereals, and flour	274,095	16,627			16,272	259,009
Seed and berries	768	855				
Hay, straw, and other forage	7,106	765				
Oleaginous fruits and grains	8,968	11				
Oil of olives, linseed, rape, etc	434	89				
Colonial products, spice, sugar, coffee, etc	18,266	22,926			51,486	75,116
Green and dry fruits and vegetables	26,733	536				
Building timber	139,497	120			49,315	110,604
Dye woods and vegetables for sugar	151	1				
Mineral matter:						
Marble, granite, and cut stone	97	3,706			54,250	26,986
Plaster and building material	3,858	31,256				
Earth for arts and manufacture	41,812	22,202				
Coal	510,123	50,636			19,066	152,340
Fuel other than coal	165	134			829	
Rough and smooth castings	503	330			30,046	30,569
Rough and wrought iron	4,136	598				
Other metals than iron	18,477	3,780				
Mineral and natural products, petroleum	42,528	151				
Manufactures:						
Chemical products	8,806	6,099			33,658	124,615
Prepared dyes and tanning colors	648	4,283				
Manures	5,475	3,045			718	3,936
Rags, paper, and cardboard	60,590	4,053				
Wine	338,209	907			5,167	314,601
Spirits	1,878	269				
Cider and beer	46	1				
Pottery and glassware	1,228	1,121			24,819	
Machines and instruments	3,864	3,128				
Shipbuilders' material	670	15				
Threads of all sorts (linen, cotton, wool, etc.)	3,727	114				
Tissues of wool	1,207	8				
Tissues of cotton	993	987				
Tissues, miscellaneous	1,545	1,089				
Merchandise not classified	3,511	43,774			2,464	2,744
Coasting			200,007	144,654		
Total for 1891-'92	1,535,851	227,280	200,007	144,654	288,110	1,100,530
Aggregate 1891-'92	1,763,131		344,661		1,388,630	
Aggregate 1890-'91	1,467,098		320,496		1,202,518	

Movement of merchandise at Rouen, etc.—Continued.

Merchandise.	Railroad.				Grand total.	
	North.		West.			
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Raw materials, textile and animal:						
Cotton, wool, flax, hemp, etc	1,047	8,629	9,653	2,292	14,699	11,648
Products and skins of animals	214	604	1,709	1,768	3,068	4,486
Suet and fat	2,425	2,334	4,621	18,264	7,208	21,197
Fish and products of fishery					431	224
Vegetable matter:						
Wheat, cereals, and flour	7,659	34,466	28,847	85,097	326,873	395,199
Seed and berries			44,602	49,230	45,370	50,065
Hay, straw, and other forage	582	424	2,401	137	10,069	1,326
Oleaginous fruits and grains					8,968	11
Oil of olives, linseed, rape, etc					434	89
Colonial products, spice, sugar, coffee, etc	3,394	440	6,271	5,706	77,417	104,188
Green and dry fruits and vegetables	4,079	3,229			30,812	3,765
Building timber	5,574	12,712	15,458	12,808	209,844	136,244
Dye woods and vegetables for sugar			4,404	1,216	4,555	1,217
Mineral matter:						
Marble, granite, and cut stone	3,137	3,669	4,836	721	92,129	73,928
Plaster and building material	5,931	1,479	20,020	6,111		
Earth for arts and manufacture					41,812	22,202
Coal	20,899	33,409	21,432	104,327	571,540	330,712
Fuel other than coal	2,251	170	3,332	972	6,577	1,276
Rough and smooth castings	12,526	7,942	9,218	13,424	74,906	56,644
Rough and wrought iron						
Other metals than iron						
Minerals and natural products, petroleum	23	165	1,462	509	44,013	825
Manufactures:						
Chemical products	3,828	4,597	2,894	38,284	49,186	173,595
Prepared dyes and tanning colors	1,266	612			1,914	4,895
Manures	845	3,832	2,034	16,369	9,072	27,182
Rags, paper, and cardboard			9,601	6,956	70,191	11,009
Wine	686	68,931	7,121	31,300	364,069	432,765
Spirits	1,762	1,462	3,535	14,550		
Cider and beer	845	70	5,520	624		
Pottery and glassware	2,941	793	1,826	1,998	30,814	3,912
Machines and instruments	341	446	5,150	5,561	9,355	9,135
Shipbuilders' material					670	15
Thread of all sorts (linen, cotton, wool, etc.)			7,700	11,149	11,427	11,263
Tissues of wool					1,207	8
Tissues of cotton					993	987
Tissues, miscellaneous	5,990	7,207	18,291	29,970	25,826	38,266
Merchandise not classified	7,767	10,088	52,422	47,436	66,164	104,042
Coasting					200,007	144,654
Total for 1891-'92	95,292	197,761	294,360	506,779	2,413,640	2,176,994
Aggregate 1891-'92	293,053		801,139		4,590,634	
Aggregate 1890-'91	210,273		678,382		3,868,767	
Difference in excess 1891-'92					721,867	

Imports from the United States during the year.

	Tons.
Cotton	580
Corn, Indian	14,375
Oil cake	761
Petroleum	41,590
Wheat	184,409

Arrivals and departures of vessels at Rouen during the year ended June 30, 1892.

ARRIVALS.

From—	Ships with cargo.				Ships in ballast.				Total.	
	French.		Other flags.		French.		Other flags.			
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russia:										
Baltic Sea			59	42,562					59	42,562
Black Sea			7	8,169					7	8,169
Sweden	4	2,830	78	53,758			1	808	83	57,396
Norway			94	45,717			3	1,190	97	46,907
Denmark			7	2,457					7	2,457
England	30	16,433	794	380,714			7	4,035	831	401,782
Germany	3	1,140	48	19,476			1	412	52	21,028
Netherlands							1	175	1	175
Belgium	1	474	1	521			1	305	3	1,300
Portugal	1	73	2	1,024					3	1,097
Spain	60	41,975	405	244,853			1	291	466	287,119
Austria			36	33,506					36	33,506
Italy			3	2,614					3	2,614
Greece	1	679	11	9,306					12	9,985
Roumania			4	4,048					4	4,048
Turkey	1	1,977	19	16,505					20	18,482
Egypt			2	1,833					2	1,833
Tunis	4	4,619							4	4,619
Morocco			1	620					1	620
Australia	1	683	45	50,188					46	50,871
United States (Atlantic and Pacific oceans)			58	81,842					58	81,842
Argentine Republic (Buenos Ayres)			2	1,640					2	1,640
Total	106	70,883	1,676	1,001,353			15	7,816	1,797	1,080,052
Total 1890-'91	97	49,836	1,420	735,690			17	9,758	1,534	795,448

DEPARTURES.

To—	Ships with cargo.				Ships in ballast.				Total.	
	French.		Other flags.		French.		Other flags.			
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russia:										
Baltic Sea			3	961			3	1,323	6	2,284
Black Sea										
Sweden			18	10,323			3	1,991	21	12,314
Norway			35	20,306			6	4,354	41	24,660
Denmark	1	184	9	3,291			1	962	11	4,437
England	4	1,431	418	115,046	40	24,324	817	464,311	1,279	635,112
Germany			14	8,955			6	3,288	20	12,243
Netherlands			16	6,888			1	263	17	7,151
Belgium	2	972	5	2,980			2	1,051	9	5,003
Portugal	2	647	4	1,217			2	566	8	2,430
Spain	59	40,069	391	190,728			23	13,356	413	244,153
Austria			1	780			3	2,816	4	3,596
Italy			4	2,622					4	2,622
Turkey			2	1,197					2	1,197
Tunis	1	628							1	628
United States (Atlantic Ocean)			2	3,259			8	12,587	10	15,846
Brazil	1	496	1	496					1	496
Total	70	44,327	862	369,044	40	24,324	875	536,873	1,847	974,368
Total 1890-'91	86	42,529	714	280,925	25	13,732	756	488,526	1,581	825,714

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, *Consul.*

ROUEN, *August, 1892.*

GERMANY.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

While the trade journals of France and Germany are filled with complaints of the dullness and decline of the export trade of both countries with their European neighbors, Australia, the East and certain nations in Central and South America, there remains substantial comfort for Germany in its steadily increasing commerce with the United States.

The returns of declared exports from the consulate-general in Frankfort and the sixteen consulates and commercial agencies under its supervision for the first quarter of 1893 show not only an aggregate increase of $1,715,261 over those of the same period during the preceding year, but surpass by $460,546 those of the March quarter in the greatest of all export years, 1890, when from January until October every resource was strained to fill American warehouses with imported goods which might be affected by the tariff legislation which was then pending. The demand which was in 1890 more or less fictitious and speculative, is now felt to be normal and legitimate, the outgrowth of two fundamental facts: The prosperity and steadily increasing purchasing power of the United States, and the skill and enterprise with which German manufacturers are improving the quality of their goods, adapting them to American tastes and necessities, and selling them when necessary at prices so low as to compete successfully with other European manufacturers that have long had a practical monopoly of the American import market.

That this growth is general, so far as concerns southern and western Germany, is shown by the fact that of the seventeen consular districts in this supervision, all except two show in these latest statistics a nearly uniform rate of increase. These two exceptions are Fürth, where the export of plate glass has been reduced by the operation of a German-American syndicate or trust, which controls the manufacture of such glass in Bavaria and its importation at New York; and Sonneberg, where the values of exports have been apparently, but not actually, reduced by the assignment of a large part of its former territory to the commercial agencies at Erfurt, Bamberg and Plauen.

The slow but steady growth of exports to the United States from the district of Frankfort and its subordinate consulates, viz.: Aix la Chapelle, Bamberg, Barmen, Cologne, Crefeld, Düsseldorf, Erfurt, Freiburg, Fürth, Kehl, Mannheim, Mayence, Munich, Nuremberg, Sonneberg and Stuttgart, will be indicated by the following totals for the January-March quarter of 1893, and the five preceding years:

1888	$8,729,935	1891	$8,629,463
1889	8,994,997	1892	8,330,549
1890	9,585,264	1893	10,045,816

This shows an increase for the past quarter of $1,715,261, or 26.6 per cent as compared with the preceding year, and $1,131,768, or 12.7 per cent over the average of the five preceding years. Southern and western Germany export almost no sugar to the United States, and the shipments from this section include almost exclusively manufactured goods and materials like wood pulp, hatters' fur, leather, etc., in a more or less advanced stage of manufacture.

Viewed from the broader statistics of our aggregate imports, the part displayed by Germany as a source of supply for the United States, is not less striking. In a recent report to his Government the Austrian consul-general at New York gives the following deductions from the import tables of the fiscal year 1891-'92, which reveal the important part played by Germany in supplying eleven leading classes of American imports:

Articles.	Total imports into the United States.	From Germany.
Beet sugar	$68,081,179	$4,804,628
Hops	883,701	796,232
Beer	1,709,960	235,085
Wine	8,994,503	1,671,693
Cotton goods	27,061,993	7,668,122
Woolen goods	34,088,427	7,718,946
Gloves	5,830,380	2,217,821
Crockery	8,706,598	1,682,961
Glassware	8,758,964	3,792,022
Cement	3,845,572	1,549,821
Silk goods	28,821,097	6,068,068
Total	136,784,374	38,225,899

This gives Germany alone the important share of 27.9 per cent of our total imports in the eleven categories named.

In the crisis which resulted from the scanty European harvests of 1891 the United States became the principal source of foreign breadstuffs for Germany. The importation of American meats since the abrogation of the prohibition in the latter part of 1891 has likewise developed rapidly, but has been greatly restricted by two facts, viz, the short hog crop and consequent high prices of meat last year in the United States, and secondly, the inability of German importers to obtain promptly adequate supplies when ordered from their American correspondents. That this was actually the case was proven by numerous complaints which were made at this and other American consulates in Germany, in which were inclosed letters and telegrams from American meat exporters declining orders from German importers for various reasons, among which was included the excuse that they were unable to secure official inspection for meats designed for export. While some of the responsibility for declined orders might have been at first due to this cause, the main difficulty, of which some of the German importers still complain, is the indifference of many American packers to all foreign trade as long as the home market is active and profitable. There is in Germany, under the conditions which now exist, an immense market for food supplies of many kinds, notably meats; but it needs to be worked with something of the energy and perseverance that have been shown by the German manufacturers in gaining and strengthening their hold upon the American market for textile and other forms of manufactured goods.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, *April 15, 1893.*

GERMAN BEER EXPORT.

According to German trade statistics the beer exported from Germany during the past ten years was as follows:

Year.	Total.	To France.	Year.	Total.	To France.
	*H'tlit'rs.**	*H'tlit'rs**		*H'tlit'rs**.	*H'tlit'rs**
1883	1,086,000	456,000	1888	1,014,000	180,000
1884	1,168,000	417,000	1889	735,000	206,000
1885	1,318,000	437,000	1890	633,000	158,000
1886	1,058,000	278,000	1891	608,000	149,000
1887	1,072,000	231,000	1892	586,000	127,000

*The hectoliter=26.417 gallons; the mark=23.8 cents.

These figures show how the exportation of beer has fallen off in recent years. Exportation increased from 317,000 hectoliters in 1872 to 1,318,000 hectoliters, valued at 24,000,000 marks, in 1885. In 1892 it had again fallen to 586,000 hectoliters, valued at 13,000,000 marks. This decrease is partly explained by the entrance of the cities of Hamburg and Bremen into the customs union in 1889, the beer used in these cities having previously been regarded as exported. In spite of the great decline in the export trade with France, that country is still the most important taker of German beer, followed in order by Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and transatlantic countries, especially Brazil and the United States.

In contrast with the decrease in the export trade Germany's importation of beer has constantly increased. In 1872 only 57,000 hectoliters were imported, while in 1892 the amount had increased to 337,000 hectoliters. The imported beer comes from England and Austria-Hungary, the latter supplying by far the larger part.

GEORGE H. MURPHY,
Consular Clerk.

BERLIN, *March 14, 1893.*

ANNABERG AND EIBENSTOCK.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Annaberg, including the consular agency at Eibenstock, to the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Aniline dies	$1,914.95	$1,168.10	----------	$2,549.95	$5,633.00
Baskets	931.70	1,515.15	$1,926.30	2,023.45	6,396.60
Brushes	1,282.20	1,158.25	730.10	514.30	3,684.85
Buttons	12,201.35	1,779.80	695.75	446.65	15,123.55
Gloves and glove leather	78,796.15	75,323.20	84,372.55	53,000.85	291,492.75
Laces and tidies	3,079.25	15,316.85	4,195.56	4,903.05	27,494.71
Lace curtains	18,364.15	2,521.35	9,590.10	9,510.55	39,986.15
Metal ware	1,183.90	1,147.00	----------	3,238.75	5,569.65
Miscellaneous	578.15	3,843.95	309.88	755.40	5,487.38
Paper	16,464.45	3,902.10	17,876.82	16,665.00	54,908.37
Toys and woodenware	13,217.75	1,009.50	----------	27,572.85	41,800.10
Trimmings, embroideries, and fringes	590,664.00	211,238.75	679,326.55	210,207.20	1,691,436.50
Total	738,578.00	319,824.00	799,023.61	331,988.00	2,188,813.61
Total for preceding year	420,582.05	287,875.50	736,788.00	408,737.00	1,853,982.55
Decrease	----------	----------	----------	77,349.00	----------
Increase	317,995.95	31,948.50	62,235.61	----------	334,831.06

DANIEL B. HUBBARD, *Consul.*

ANNABERG, *June 30, 1892.*

BREMEN.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Bremen, including agencies, to the United States during the years ended December 31, 1891 and 1892.

1891.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Books, sheet music, etc	$5,291.69			$3,558.34	$8,850.03
Cement		$12,628.04	$18,122.75	15,143.94	45,894.73
Drugs and chemicals	8,453.79		11,168.26	4,975.39	24,597.44
Glassware	28,541.87	47,186.27	61,115.80	31,706.21	168,552.15
Jute cloth				15,698.48	15,698.48
Rice and rice flour	458,797.12	575,085.11	334,157.95	168,406.17	1,536,446.35
Sundry merchandise	14,048.95	25,973.75	33,144.30	12,765.09	85,932.09
Tobacco	15,849.61	14,660.80	40,662.30	21,814.37	92,987.08
Whisky	283,236.42	332,774.69	149,250.28	171,514.70	936,776.09
Willow, straw, and wooden ware	8,617.06	10,140.24	17,332.55	15,327.99	51,417.84
Wine, beer, liquors	25,169.11	33,606.26	25,147.50	38,080.25	122,003.12
Woolen cloth		6,608.78		1,977.07	8,585.85
Woolen yarn				5,471.62	5,471.62
Total	848,005.62	1,058,663.94	690,101.69	506,441.62	3,103,212.87
Total in 1890	613,235.36	1,353,116.53	1,630,981.33	786,571.96	4,373,905.20
Increase	234,770.26				
Decrease		294,452.59	930,879.64	280,130.36	1,270,692.33

1892.

Animals, birds, horses			$2,676.90	$12,525.80	$15,202.70
Bed feathers, downs				8,611.55	8,611.55
Books, sheet music, etc	$2,574.21	$2,580.63	3,004.27	6,554.28	14,713.39
Cement	20,473.47	22,920.59	5,828.14	3,970.79	53,192.99
Drugs, chemicals	12,040.90	21,877.44	14,428.27	11,268.59	59,615.20
Glassware	14,903.38	30,916.91	13,901.21	24,538.35	84,259.85
India rubber	7,404.42				7,404.42
Metal and hardware	9,380.77				9,380.77
Provisions	4,846.68		4,404.90		9,251.58
Rags and paper stock				5,008.95	5,008.95
Rice and rice flour	187,060.62	488,896.98	360,446.03	322,121.34	1,358,524.97
Sundry merchandise	14,840.92	11,469.28	4,902.33	13,203.91	44,416.44
Tobacco	48,289.72	121,435.45	118,940.74	32,628.62	321,294.53
Whisky	114,828.34	68,965.26	50,401.97	181,749.87	415,945.44
Willow, straw, and wooden ware	9,342.41	9,363.06	16,180.51	17,968.95	52,854.93
Wine, beer, liquors	34,751.87	37,966.27	31,787.32	38,197.49	142,702.95
Wool			10,298.26	7,395.61	17,693.87
Woolen cloth		3,976.74		3,708.52	7,685.26
Woolen yarn	8,230.52	8,011.79		7,637.42	23,879.73
Total	488,968.23	828,380.40	637,200.85	697,090.04	2,651,639.52
Total in 1891	848,005.62	1,058,663.94	690,101.69	506,441.62	3,103,212.87
Increase				190,648.42	
Decrease	359,037.39	230,283.54	52,900.84		451,573.35

HUGO M. STARKLOFF, *Consul.*

BREMEN, *December 31, 1892.*

BRUNSWICK.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Brunswick, including the consular agency at Hanover, to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Asphalt	$25,532.36	$6,926.61	$27,993.23	$21,440.67	$82,892.87
Birds and animals	18,175.06	40,978.41	31,033.40	9,978.05	100,164.92
Books and printed matter	9,463.34	5,475.04	7,739.23	10,100.40	32,778.01
Cartridges and powder				6,015.90	6,015.90
Cement	160,723.65	46,220.75	56,092.43	152,085.62	415,069.45
Chemicals, etc	42,652.25	40,148.59	71,321.90	52,580.76	206,703.50
Down and feathers		3,493.46	4,165.28	9,262.16	16,920.90
Glass	6,437.64	8,576.66	10,492.58	11,386.77	36,893.65
Gloves, leather	86,650.30	46,651.42	67,509.04	38,919.18	251,729.94
Grease	15,260.99	6,044.60	35,545.89	595.25	57,446.73
Hams, etc	164.40	5,782.64	12,188.21	999.73	19,134.98
India rubber goods	11,569.68	16,320.48	2,189.74	11,304.75	41,384.65
Inks and colors	5,337.29	11,853.73	8,531.33	8,522.31	34,244.66
Manure salt				5,016.56	5,016.56
Miscellaneous	19,945.04	35,499.56	22,214.52	21,073.82	98,732.94
Muriate of potash	58,382.89	44,827.49	79,859.11	26,319.62	209,389.11
Prepared vegetables	5,232.32	4,869.70	1,124.60	833.02	12,059.64
Rags, bagging, etc	58,526.08	78,870.37	45,687.00	75,104.58	258,188.03
Salmiac		4,356.45	5,127.70	5,712.11	15,266.26
Sugar (beet)	135,026.92	166,514.62		15,389.52	316,931.06
Textiles		5,680.97	7,368.52	20,714.93	33,764.42
Total	672,080.21	579,091.55	496,200.71	503,355.71	2,250,728.18
Total for corresponding quarters of 1890-'91	953,047.93	702,441.48	896,675.72	736,738.07	3,288,903.20
Decrease	280,967.72	123,349.93	400,475.01	233,382.36	1,038,175.02

L. AUSTIN SPALDING, *Consul.*

BRUNSWICK, *June 30, 1892.*

CHEMNITZ.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Chemnitz to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Buttons	$805.00	$1,075.71			$1,880.71
China	11,349.44	1,845.75			13,295.19
Cloth	2,851.41	708.36	$5,406.46	$1,640.47	10,606.72
Dress goods	355,530.73	198,849.10	250.38		554,630.21
Dye stuff	1,221.38	4,090.25	4,574.76	2,646.12	12,532.51
Felt	922.57	558.05	820.26	978.33	3,279.21
Flowers, artificial	361.97	292.17			654.14
Gloves:					
Cotton	36,899.19	112,065.38	103,864.39	66,811.02	319,639.98
Kid	8,194.38	6,150.55			14,344.93
Silk	22,907.76	143,562.37	254,005.66	51,740.14	472,215.93
Wool	151,213.81	29,784.03	8,646.16	154,387.10	344,031.10
Hardware	2,978.33		683.69	491.45	4,153.47
Hoisery:					
Cotton	753,774.69	1,278,348.05	1,621,044.02	840,982.50	4,494,150.26
Silk	29,684.00	38,870.28	53,302.98	36,315.20	158,672.46
Wool	51,221.55	34,906.35	31,180.84	23,869.47	141,178.21
Machinery	24,186.09	23,154.80	10,568.08	6,630.39	64,539.36
Miscellaneous	9,564.38	1,750.45	775.72	554.68	12,645.23
Mufflers	9,908.30	1,152.70	374.10	18,504.48	29,939.58
Paper		1,620.30	687.78		2,308.08
Toys	9,665.22		589.26	11,814.15	22,068.63
Umbrella stuffs	19,799.78	3,615.73	8,811.36	2,350.90	34,577.77
Underwear	27,980.66	14,712.30	40,745.20	19,586.42	103,024.58
Upholstery goods	40,785.73	18,188.19	35,018.78	17,857.78	111,850.48
Wool combing cards			5,045.20	4,813.33	9,858.53
Yarn	7,705.87	10,711.97	2,400.04	4,425.07	25,242.95
Total	1,579,512.24	1,926,012.84	2,188,795.14	1,267,000.00	6,961,320.22
Same period last year	2,935,354.02	1,995,403.16	2,326,210.21	1,197,056.05	8,454,023.44
Increase				69,943.95	
Decrease	1,355,841.78	69,390.32	137,415.07		1,492,703.22

HENRY F. MERRIT, *Consul.*

CHEMNITZ, *June 30, 1892.*

DRESDEN.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Dresden, including the consular agency at Zittau, to the United States, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Artificial flowers	$32,904.94	$55,406.31	$22,539.22	$1,953.04	$112,803.51
Books	17,233.59	12,480.13	16,931.63	23,527.39	70,172.74
Buttons		6,778.62	4,262.42	2,424.49	13,465.53
China and earthenware	61,639.76	39,116.86	24,185.52	29,710.60	154,652.74
Cigarettes and tobacco				4,549.42	4,549.42
Cotton goods	5,369.65	8,144.20	10,329.12	10,776.01	34,618.98
Drugs	10,930.02	13,956.05	21,202.31	14,612.66	60,701.04
Egg albumen and yolks	5,224.53	4,658.28			9,882.81
Essential oils				3,064.69	3,064.69
Fancy goods	8,971.92	6,736.89	6,843.49	15,072.63	37,624.93
Glassware	48,743.16	35,858.83	23,512.98	49,923.08	157,038.05
Graphite				2,579.53	2,579.53
Linen and half-linen goods	179,131.84	155,639.79	193,963.08	173,140.35	701,895.06
Machinery	6,730.21				6,730.21
Metal leaf		6,393.45	5,476.00	6,065.72	17,935.17
Paper and paper ware	16,490.63	15,562.31	10,502.20	15,488.41	58,043.55
Photographic paper	69,663.35	71,835.56	54,472.42	87,750.43	283,721.76
Rags	15,513.96	19,217.89	18,013.86	16,039.25	68,784.96
Straw pulp				12,770.26	12,770.26
Wood pulp	8,099.47	9,693.25	3,473.32	14,938.72	36,204.76
Waste, cotton	12,519.18	16,219.31	3,042.68	10,099.81	41,880.98
Woolen goods	9,001.03	10,830.26	6,130.67	7,819.11	33,781.07
Yarn	8,253.76	25,948.67	66,575.18	28,353.43	129,131.04
Sundries	25,397.47	24,780.49	29,307.45	25,020.29	104,505.70
Total	541,818.47	539,257.15	520,783.55	554,779.32	2,156,638.49
Same in 1890–'91	620,678.87	460,465.51	380,805.83	480,401.65	1,942,351.86
Increase		78,791.64	139,977.72	74,377.67	214,286.63
Decrease	78,860.40				

AULICK PALMER, *Consul.*

DRESDEN, *June 30, 1892.*

HAMBURG, KIEL AND LUBECK.

Value of declared exports to the United States from the consular district of Hamburg during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Animals	$387.94	$1,069.81	$2,489.48	$680.68	$4,627.91
Basket, caneware, and rattan	54,732.38	58,495.06	68,624.06	64,999.13	246,840.65
Beet, raw, and grape sugar	982,041.29	667,337.16	1,210.39	11,099.32	1,661,688.16
Books and printed matter	5,322.17	2,435.96	3,280.92	3,127.69	14,166.74
Bristles, feathers, and horsehair	30,254.15	44,213.26	50,821.17	39,555.17	164,843.75
Canned meat, fish, and vegetables	14,068.47	33,538.96	16,154.70	15,937.90	79,700.03
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints, and colors	124,902.46	108,813.90	131,970.06	114,467.30	480,153.72
China, glass, and porcelain ware	2,746.86	687.32			3,434.18
Coffee	212,479.25	26,531.05	373,178.97	95,921.06	708,110.33
Dextrine	6,869.21				6,869.21
Diamonds and jewelry	394.49	430.46	206.30	219.91	1,251.16
Dried fruits and vegetables	1,134.99	75,019.70	10,699.61	1,527.00	88,381.30
Eggs and albumen				416.73	416.73
Fancy goods, toys, and objects of art	1,899.40	1,709.75	3,869.33	1,097.65	8,576.13
Grains, plants, seeds, and fruits	57,529.06	105,820.96	71,122.58	58,538.64	293,011.24
Gutta-percha:					
Crude	9,912.63	10,683.66	21,960.18	24,899.88	67,456.35
Paper	21,986.64	10,709.80	6,285.72	2,364.37	41,346.53
Herrings	16,604.58	13,006.36	6,748.14	1,527.21	37,886.29
Haircloth	504.67	1,258.58		1,054.51	2,817.76
Human and animal hair	17,465.48	7,180.78		5,887.84	30,534.10
India and hard rubber, crude	49,469.74	85,236.78	180,439.25	203,066.46	518,212.23
India rubber, manufactures of	9,239.13	13,362.81	15,545.92	12,049.48	50,197.34
Ivory, raw	32,729.40	22,977.39	9,557.61	44,887.47	110,151.87
Ivory goods	5,776.41	4,704.80	1,917.65	2,878.07	15,276.93
Jute waste	2,510.06	1,905.83		5,487.19	9,903.08
Leather, raw and tanned				493.94	493.94
Leather goods, galoshes, shoe-uppers	13,487.19	3,990.29	6,268.33	3,711.92	27,457.73
Linen, hemp and jute goods	1,388.58	14,906.15	15,046.33	227.90	31,568.96
Liquors, malted and distilled, wines, mineral waters, etc	9,488.04	11,050.39	14,990.42	7,488.55	43,017.40
Manure, salt, and kainit		1,433.34			1,433.34
Metal goods and hardware	7,652.17	2,825.78	3,688.79	7,053.73	21,220.47
Metal	355.25	501.84		1,143.70	2,000.79
Miscellaneous	16,917.91	24,319.09	11,411.57	20,589.52	73,288.09
Musical and scientific instruments	5,518.66	1,928.62	2,502.06	4,585.34	14,434.68
Paper	9,740.81	5,644.96	15,398.32	16,119.57	46,898.66
Paper, manufactures of		6,569.27			6,569.27
Portland cement	118,723.71	59,716.75	63,562.92	155,904.75	397,913.13
Rags, waste paper, cuttings, baggings, etc	64,977.27	92,060.52	80,202.06	121,426.67	358,667.32
Rawhides and skins	29,795.76	136,917.66	74,790.83	39,675.25	281,179.50
Rennets, guts, and bladders	4,309.68	9,574.50	21,071.34	17,196.27	52,151.79
Salt	542.75		119.25		662.00
Scrap iron	14,528.44	17,406.76	4,685.61		36,619.81
Tobacco:					
Raw	21,270.63	16,222.05	9,803.44	8,103.13	55,399.25
Manufactured	206.20	1,011.11			1,217.31
Wood	2,888.20	457.07	6,456.97	6,313.62	16,115.86
Wood, manufactured	3,392.77	4,758.94	142.43		8,294.14
Wood pulp and cellulose	2,260.63	1,472.05	418.88		4,151.56
Woolen goods	21,919.60	19,149.85	17,884.29	9,581.57	68,535.31
Wool	512.86			1,079.17	1,592.03
Total	2,010,842.97	1,728,936.15	1,324,521.68	1,132,385.26	6,196,686.06
Total for preceding year	1,470,619.72	2,701,727.26	2,603,516.62	3,361,908.19	10,137,771.79
Increase	540,223.25				
Decrease		972,791.11	1,278,994.94	2,229,522.93	3,941,085.73

CHAS. F. JOHNSON, *Consul.*

HAMBURG, *June 30, 1892.*

KÖNIGSBERG.

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December, 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Grains, pulse, and seeds:	*Tons.*	*Marks.*
Wheat	135,028	22,954,760
Rye	93,124	14,713,592
Barley	20,389	2,599,597
Oats	45,610	4,903,075
Buckwheat	1,430	183,040
Pease, beans, tares	82,816	12,753,694
Maize	9,509	1,122,062
Hempseed	7,882	1,339,940
Linseed	16,857	3,202,830
Rapeseed	13,423	2,845,676
Cloverseed and others	11,784	4,713,560
Products of the mills	24,903	4,740,900
Bran	7,048	634,320
Total	469,803	79,437,046
Flax, hemp, and tow:		
Flax	31,492	17,005,680
Hemp	33,972	16,306,560
Flax and hemp tow	5,972	2,090,305
Total	71,436	35,402,545
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture:		
Timber		7,055,483
Foreign woods, cut veneers	37	18,600
Wood and cooper's ware	714	107,175
Furniture and utensils	54	61,020
Charcoal	12	688
Total		7,242,966
Colonial produce:		
Tea		4,879,800
Coffee		3,418,800
Rice		1,065,746
Spices of all kinds		313,300
Fruits		304,272
Raw cotton		25,424
Indigo		7,590
Dyeing wood		32,447
Total		10,047,379
Horse, cattle, and animal products:		
Horses		2,982,000
Other living cattle and fowl	76,877	3,843,850
Tallow, candles, and others	2,692	2,557,875
Hides, skins	164	362,780
Leather	444	1,332,600
Wool	1,750	4,375,000
Bristles, cattle hairs	18	54,900
Whale oil	465	162,960
Sundries	3,845	1,922,950
Total		17,594,915
Mineral products and wares:		
Pit coal and cokes	193,662	3,485,880
Salt	13,914	264,381
Lime, cement, bricks, tiles	17,938	538,149
Glass, porcelain, and stoneware	2,241	448,280
Sundries	15,671	313,436
Total	243,426	5,050,126
Metals, engines, instruments, etc.:		
Pig iron and old	4,419	265,152
Forged iron plate	9,709	2,427,375
Iron bars and steel	7,234	1,157,568

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Metals, engines, instruments, etc.—Continued.	*Tons.*	*Marks.*
Iron and steel wares	12,446	2,364,074
Small ware (quincaillery)	51	14,504
Copper and brass and their products	254	50,800
Other metals and wares	620	620,000
Instruments, engines, and parts	743	297,320
Total	35,476	7,197,453
Chemicals, manure, oil, and cakes:		
White lead	33	11,322
Sulphur	68	8,957
Sulphuric acid	273	28,696
Soda, soda ashes, potashes, saltpeter, salt, and saltpeter acids	2,349	297,103
Alum	124	18,045
Green copperas	109	18,731
Caustic natron	225	49,698
Chloride of lime	101	16,208
Drugs and coloring stuffs	751	1,126,950
Double carbonic natron	179	28,752
Starch	458	100,016
Petroleum	10,794	1,349,250
Cocoanut oil	267	123,188
Olive oil	89	58,240
Oil of all kinds and turpentine	3,460	1,903,220
Oil cakes	4,466	553,895
Sundries	1,780	356,040
Total	25,517	6,048,911
Consumptive articles:		
Sugar, raw and refined	12,655	4,325,164
Sirup, molasses, honey	382	93,504
Spirits, arrack, rum	7,550	5,285,630
Wine	4,046	6,070,200
Beer of all sorts and porter	20,571	4,886,989
Tobacco	376	526,540
Butter and cheese	1,495	209,356
Herrings	37,277	6,769,176
Several others	12,982	1,298,270
Total	97,334	29,404,779
Textiles, manufacture and similar:		
Cotton yarn	1,368	2,326,110
Cotton articles	1,459	3,356,620
Silk, silk and mixed manufacture	8	194,400
Woolen yarn and shoddy	434	434,500
Linen yarn and twist	1,558	3,113,600
Linen and bagging canvas	822	1,644,200
Wax cloth and ready-made clothes	10	30,600
Rags	480	96,020
Sundries	252	605,280
Total	6,391	11,801,330
Sundries:		
Hops	5	23,600
Paper, books, and printed matter	2,693	1,077,280
Asphalt	904	99,462
Sundries	76,041	9,885,252
Total	79,643	11,085,594

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December, 1891—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
	Tons.	*Marks.*		*Tons.*	*Marks.*
Grain pulse, and seed	469,803	79,437,046	Chemicals, manure, oil, and cakes	25,517	6,048,911
Flax, hemp, and tow	71,436	35,402,545	Consumptive articles	97,334	29,404,779
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture	----------	7,242,956	Textiles, manufacture and similar	6,391	11,801,330
Colonial produce	----------	10,047,379	Sundries	79,643	11,085,594
Horses, cattle, and animal products	----------	17,594,915	Grand total	----------	230,313,044
Mineral products and wares	243,426	5,050,126			352,434,504
Metals (quincaillery) engines, instruments	35,476	7,197,453			

Exports from Königsberg for the year ending December, 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Grain, pulse, and seeds:	*Tons.*	*Marks.*	Horses, cattle, and animal products—Cont'd.	*Tons.*	*Marks.*
Wheat	134,929	22,937,896	Hides, skins	394	868,560
Rye	46,600	7,362,800	Leather	20	61,500
Barley	19,470	2,482,425	Wool	1,181	2,953,250
Oats	47,060	5,058,950	Bristles, cattle hairs	140	420,200
Buckwheat	1,427	182,656	Whale oil	36	12,705
Pease, beans, tares	78,868	12,145,394	Sundries	318	159,450
Maize	9,069	1,070,142	Total	----------	9,082,335
Hempseed	4,892	829,708			
Linseed	15,601	3,042,351	Mineral products and wares:		
Rapeseed	13,820	3,482,640	Pit coal and cokes	4,538	96,298
Cloverseed and others	11,054	4,421,960	Salt	2,523	47,948
Products of the mills	38,980	10,134,956	Lime, cement, bricks, and tiles	2,594	77,826
Bran	6,258	603,897	Glass, porcelain, stoneware	697	139,460
Total	423,028	73,755,775	Sundries	4,687	9,372
			Total	15,039	370,904
Flax, hemp, and tow:					
Flax	32,573	18,566,610	Metals (quincaillery), engines, instruments:		
Hemp	48,483	24,726,330	Pig iron and old	4,581	274,878
Flax and hemp tow	6,006	2,282,394	Forged iron, shaped and plate	2,969	448,350
Total	87,062	45,575,334	Iron bars and steel	58	8,190
			Iron and steel wares	6,528	1,240,320
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture:			Small ware (quincaillery)	4	1,316
Timber	----------	7,547,964	Copper and brass and their products	137	27,580
Foreign woods, cut veneers	----------	----------	Other metals and wares	506	506,200
Wood and cooper's ware	----------	657,915	Instruments, engines, and parts	78	31,520
Furniture and utensils	----------	48,200	Total	14,881	2,538,354
Charcoal	----------	----------			
Total	----------	8,254,079	Chemicals, manure, oil, and cakes:		
			White lead	1	578
Colonial produce:			Sulphur	----------	----------
Tea	2,622	7,341,600	Sulphuric acid	----------	----------
Coffee	73	147,400	Soda, soda ashes, potashes, saltpeter, salt and saltpeter acids	708	64,929
Rice	170	41,772	Alum	33	4,950
Spices of all kinds	119	120,214	Green copperas	----------	----------
Fruits	1	600	Caustic natron	172	43,200
Raw cotton	----------	----------	Chloride of lime	21	4,200
Indigo	----------	----------	Drugs and coloring stuffs	100	150,600
Dyeing wood	1	208	Double carbonic natron	29	4,704
Total	2,986	7,651,794			
Horses, cattle, and animal products:					
Horses	----------	2,580,000			
Other living cattle and fowl	----------	1,814,450			
Tallow, candles and others	223	212,420			

Exports from Königsberg for the year ending December, 1891—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
	Tons.	*Marks.*	Textiles, manufacture and similar:	*Tons.*	*Marks.*
Starch	267	64,104	Cotton yarn	4	7,310
Petroleum	11,447	1,577,590	Cotton articles	12	28,060
Cocoanut oil			Silk, silk and mixed manufacture	1	33,500
Olive oil	16	10,855	Woolen yarn and shoddy	167	167,500
Oil of all sorts and turpentine	1,515	833,360	Linen yarn and twist	11,661	9,328,040
Oil cakes	6,348	799,873	Linen and bagging canvas	51	102,000
Sundries	971	194,280	Wax cloth and ready-made clothes	2	8,400
Total	21,628	3,753,223	Rags	8,673	1,127,165
Consumptive articles:			Sundries	111	266,640
Sugar, raw and refined	9,259	2,933,750	Total	20,682	11,068,715
Sirups, molasses, honey	1,640	362,332			
Spirits, arrack, rum	3,756	2,629,620			
Wine	1,311	1,967,400			
Beer of all descriptions and porter	82	39,552	Sundries:		
Tobacco	6	9,380	Paper, books, and printed matter	139	55,920
Butter and cheese	901	126,252	Asphalt	73	8,041
Herrings	33,359	6,782,468	Sundries	110,716	14,393,041
Several others	438	43,810	Total	110,928	14,457,002
Total	50,752	14,894,560			

RECAPITULATION.

Grain, pulse, and seed	428,028	73,755,775	Chemicals, manure, oil, and cakes	21,628	3,753,223
Flax, hemp, and tow	87,062	45,575,384	Consumptive articles	50,752	14,894,564
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture	4,410	8,254,079	Textile manufacture and similar	20,682	11,068,715
Colonial produce	2,986	7,651,794	Sundries	110,928	14,457,002
Horse, cattle, and animal produce	2,315	9,082,335	Total		191,402,079
Mineral products and wares	15,089	370,904			845,553,369
Metals, quincaillery, Engines, instruments	14,881	2,538,354			

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Königsberg to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 30, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Amber and ambroid	$9,602.76	$17,278.13	$4,061.83	$18,483.29	$49,426.01
Bristles and cattle hairs	47,054.82	32,570.90	40,715.84	39,744.50	160,086.06
Decorations for photographs	150.76		197.53		348.29
Flax				8,013.62	8,013.62
Goose meat (salted)		257.85			257.85
Hemp	20,407.29	22,219.57	14,508.14	12,336.24	69,466.24
Iron (old scrap)	4,069.14	5,272.70	4,066.28		13,708.12
Platinum				15,835.29	15,835.29
Rags	55,025.97	40,519.60	31,311.18	28,067.20	154,923.95
Rubber shoes (old Indian)	1,604.56	409.80	643.39		2,657.75
Seeds	14,244.20	58,661.02	23,741.06	34,840.00	136,486.28
Skins			4,930.04		4,930.04
Sugar of milk	925.84	2,438.86	1,806.29	549.73	5,720.72
Tea		166.76	641.90		808.66
Sundries	19.53		300.09		319.62
Total	153,104.87	180,095.19	131,918.57	157,869.87	622,988.50
Total in the year preceding	193,581.58	151,561.69	98,530.55	91,170.84	534,844.66

CONRAD H. GADEKE,
Consular Agent.

KÖNIGSBERG, *August 20, 1892.*

LEIPSIC.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leipsic, including consular agency at Gera, to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Books, periodicals, etc	$122,758.60	$122,900.10	$106,657.84	$116,968.62	$469,285.16
Bristles	223,089.38	60,902.11	166,268.31	205,705.66	655,965.46
China ware	11,987.96	4,212.67	2,858.07	19,109.46	38,168.16
Chromos and fancy paper	18,077.67	21,585.56	14,587.08	24,260.50	78,510.81
Colors and inks	4,218.76	10,429.46	6,919.50	11,079.44	32,647.16
Cotton and linen goods	4,563.96	2,725.33	5,972.91	3,680.66	16,942.86
Drugs	9,304.51	15,524.76	16,062.25	11,952.59	52,844.11
Essential oils, chemicals	61,820.03	57,204.24	79,815.40	55,288.69	254,128.36
Fancy feathers and flowers	1,941.44	2,199.63	280.47	----------	4,421.54
Fruit juice and alcohol	4,230.12	9,661.66	1,252.67	5,811.57	20,956.02
Furs and skins	657,460.07	257,259.56	452,224.80	831,241.20	2,198,185.63
Galvanos	589.32	1,962.03	1,471.14	1,094.04	5,136.53
Grease	10,164.77	5,125.33	----------	----------	15,290.10
Ivory and horn buttons	2,311.43	2,303.40	3,970.00	231.29	8,816.12
Laces, trimmings	16,262.66	6,372.12	8,925.02	3,060.92	34,620.72
Leather gloves	42,792.52	33,682.45	40,229.61	26,635.72	143,340.30
Machinery	18,637.76	25,001.26	21,075.46	25,986.02	90,780.50
Musical instruments and felt	27,253.21	30,198.52	23,975.24	35,804.76	117,231.73
Music (printed)	23,180.25	28,346.54	18,295.44	16,317.28	86,139.51
Optical and scientific instruments	8,846.76	9,924.47	6,163.37	4,592.43	29,527.03
Plants and seeds	4,607.97	11,069.59	4,576.83	1,230.63	21,485.02
Shoe findings	----------	1,717.41	1,303.55	741.34	3,762.30
Sugar	73,750.45	70,562.89	----------	8,253.84	152,567.18
Woolen dress goods	456,153.10	315,191.27	508,068.12	290,659.52	1,570,062.01
Woolen table covers, curtains, carpets	6,601.30	8,218.39	3,669.63	6,714.84	25,204.16
Wool yarns	16,906.68	30,346.20	3,176.64	9,304.98	59,734.50
Sundries	4,448.60	3,367.49	3,610.17	5,998.21	17,424.47
Total	1,831,959.28	1,148,014.44	1,501,399.52	1,721,724.21	6,203,097.45
Same period last year	1,467,441.52	1,233,787.03	1,356,579.83	2,017,979.30	6,075,787.68
Increase	364,517.76	----------	144,819.69	----------	127,309.77
Decrease	----------	85,772.59	----------	296,255.09	----------

HENRY W. DIEDERICH, *Consul.*

LEIPSIC, *June 30, 1892.*

STETTIN.

HARBOR AND DRY DOCK.

The present harbor facilities of Stettin having proved insufficient, new arrangements with the railroad administration have been planned, and a project is now on foot to use for this purpose the meadows called "The Moellnwiesen." The improvements consist of a dock to be opened at the northwest corner of the former Breslau railway station, extending along the wagon road leading to this station, and a connecting channel between the rivers Dunzig and Parnitz, which, deviating from the main channel, passing before the slaughterhouse now in course of construction, will take the direction of the railroad and enter the Parnitz River above the bridge on this river, crossing "The Lastadie" (this being the name of that part of the city situated on the right side of the river Oder). The entrance into the new harbor, which will be in the Dunzig, opposite the mouth of the Oder-Dunzig Canal, will be provided with a rail turn bridge to maintain the railway connection of the river Dunzig and the Breslau railway freight depots, cut off by the new Dunzig entrance. The turn bridge, opening 20 meters wide, will be provided with a wagon and foot road. A drawbridge will be constructed on the canal at the place where it cuts the Lastadie. As the traffic between the river Dunzig and the Breslau railway freight depots will be impeded by the construction of this turn bridge, a temporary quay for loading and unloading with shelters and sheds will have to be constructed along

the projected dock at the Breslau railway depot. In this manner it will be possible to remove to this part of the port the former traffic carried on by the railroads and the boats, whilst the city traffic will be more confined to the Dunzig station depot.

In order to execute this project the city has bound itself to construct and maintain perpetually the following: The harbor basin northwest of the Breslau station must be provided with a quay wall on the bank nearest the railroad, whilst beyond the turn bridge from the entrance of the harbor up to the quay, called the "New Dunzig Quay," made by the railroad company, a solid quay of stone or wood must be constructed. The expense of building the aforesaid turn bridge to be borne by the city and erected according to the requirements of the railway company.

The rails and their subconstruction are also to be built by the city, the works to be approved by the railway company, and will have to be constructed so as to be protected against high water.

The sheds for goods to be erected along the dock side at the new harbor station must be provided with open vestibules on the water side, like those on the Dunzig quay. Between the sheds and the water the necessary rails are to be so laid as to allow a direct transshipment from the vessels on railway cars. Should the traffic later on require an enlargement of the arrangements, the city will be bound to construct them at its expense according to the Government railway requirements.

The city must also build all office rooms required for the shipping and customs service.

To begin with, the city has to provide and put up at once six movable cranes, five of which must each carry 1.5 ton, and one 5 tons, and later, should the traffic require it, one to carry 10 tons, and others if necessary. The city also has to procure suitable location necessary for the railway engines required for the harbor service, as well as offices and waiting rooms for the railway attendants. Coal sheds and water work arrangements must be provided for by the city, and, if considered requisite by the railway company, arrangements to lift, lower, and shovel coal, on the ground situated between the quay, called the new Dunzig quay, and the harbor entrance. On this condition the railroad company declare themselves willing to give up to the city the ground owned by them on the Schiffsbaw-Lastadie and on the Dunzig depot, as well as the ground required for laying out the harbor and for a public road to lead from Breslau street to the Breslau railway depot.

The railway company give their consent to the new harbor planned by the city, being made a free harbor on the condition that vessels passing between the Dunzig and Parnitz rivers be compelled to comply with the customs-house regulations. The railroad company declare themseles ready to grant in future to the city a rail connection between the Breslau railway depot and the half isle situated between the two harbors, should the city deem it expedient to construct more railway communications.

The sum of 752,352 marks has been granted to pay for the constructions at the present Dunzig railway depot, which include the cranes erected there, as well as the buildings there and to the Schiffsban Lastadie. The land will be surrendered to the city when the harbor arrangements have been completed at the Breslau railway depot, as well as a tract at the Dunzig depot belonging to the State Railway, comprising in all 494.36 acres. The city will deed to the State Railway Company an especially large and valuable tract of land situated behind the Breslau railway depot. The quay, called the new Dunzig quay, and the old levee, used by river vessels up to the south side of the road leading to the petroleum yard, will be taken by the city of Stettin at the fixed valuation of 82,817 marks.

The strctures on the new Dunzig quay will all become the property of the city, while the ground on which they stand will remain the property of the State Railroad Company, but a yearly rent of 1,136.88 marks will be paid by the city for the use of the ground.

The floating 40-ton crane lying near the Duntzig depot will be purchased by the city for a sum of 58,500 marks. This crane will be moored to some suitable place near the railroad, which the authorities may select, as soon as its removal is considered desirable. The city of Stettin must keep in proper repair, and open for public and general traffic, all harbor and quay arrangements between the Breslau depot and the quay wall. The road to be laid out at the north end of the harbor quay will at the same time have to serve as an entrance to the Breslau depot of the State Railway. Should the constructions and arrangements provided for, according to the special plans *to be projected*, prove insufficient the city must prepare

and execute the necessary changes and enlargements. The management of the harbor, including the Dunzig depot and the new Dunzig quay mentioned in this contract, will be carried on by the city on its own account. The city will therefore collect all dues, such as harbor and quay dues, etc., these dues, if practicable, not to be higher than the Dunzig quay dues now in force.

The administrators of the State railroads will also collect the stipulated quay money as soon as the new harbor arrangements are finished, but reserve to themselves the right to abandon this measure at any time when it is in their interest to do so.

To clear goods in the harbor district the railway officials will open a clearing office for express and other goods. The city of Stettin will erect at its own expense a custom-house and take all necessary measures that all goods pass this custom-house before being given up for transmission by rail. The clearing of goods between the central freight depot and the junctions remains excluded. The clearing of goods to or from the loading place at Pomerensdorf will be made at rates to be fixed by the administrators of the State railroads. As an equivalent for work to be done by the city administrators of the harbor in the interest of the State railroads, including the weighing and arranging of the railway vans for the purpose of bringing them upon the lines of the State railroads, 3 pfennigs per 100 kilograms will be paid by the administrators of the State railroads to the city, with the restriction, however, that these fees will not have to be paid for any express goods, packet goods, nor for goods which have to be loaded on other vans at the State railway stations at Stettin.

Should indemnities be claimed by a third party against the State railroads in consequence of these new constructions the city must enter as defendants. The administrators of the State railway, however, bind themselves to make use of their eventual rights based upon contracts and agreements.

These contracts will form the basis for the settlement of the definite projects still to be worked out in detail, and for all agreements, which might still become necessary.

At a meeting of the city council on the 10th of March, 1892, the foregoing projects and agreements with the railway administrators were discussed after an estimate of the cost had been made. That of the harbor improvements at the Moelln meadows amounts to 8,225,000 marks; for the purchase and reconstruction of the Dunzig depot and the new Dunzig canal to 1,527,000 marks; the enlargement and deepening of the Oder-Dunzig Canal, 340,000 marks; the deepening of the Oder at the Baumbrücke and of the Dunzig to the new harbor to 567,000 marks; a total of 10,680,000 marks.

To finish the construction of the harbor and to open the free harbor would require a further expense of 18,995,000 marks, which arrangement for the present will not be taken into consideration. To induce the city council to vote for these projects, it was claimed that the harbor arrangement was a dire necessity for the development and progress of Stettin as a commercial and seaport city; that its community should not be frightened at the cost, as the benefits derived would be enormous and would repay them in time. Stettin would go ahead and keep its position as a commercial city, the more, as it had been stated, that in fifteen years it had lost much of its export and import trade, especially when compared with Hamburg and Bremen. When the North Sea and Baltic Channel is once opened Stettin would have a hard fight to get a large harbor; therefore no time should be lost. The chief mayor, at a meeting of the city council, explained that the city would only be bound to pay for the construction of the harbor, which would cost 10,000,000 marks, while the Prussian Government obligates itself to deepen the Oder to 7 meters. The agreement with the treasury department was to be considered as a lucky bargain for the city. The deepening of the Oder would chiefly benefit Stettin, and would be such as the Government had not yet rendered to any other city, and it had taken a long time to come to this arrangement, as it had been very difficult to induce the provincial councils to grant 400,000 marks for this purpose. The Prussian minister of finance had, however, considered it necessary for the province to grant this sum in order to have a proof of their interest in the project. At first the minister had asked from the city, the merchants, and the province one million of marks each. The 10,000,000 marks would then have to be obtained by a loan. After the project had been thoroughly discussed it was accepted by a unanimous vote.

Recapitulation of the cost.

	Marks.
The harbor on the Moelln meadows	2,221,000
The quay walls along the new watercourses and the harbor	2,711,150
The turn and draw bridge, pavements, wagon road, sheds, railroad arrangements, buildings, machines, working material, in all	3,298,850
The purchase and reconstruction of the Dunzig depot and the new Dunzig Canal	1,527,600
The enlarging and deepening of the Oder-Dunzig Canal	340,000
The deepening of the Oder River below the Banin Bridge and of the Dunzig River as far as the new harbor	567,400
Total ($2,537,480)	10,666,000

In addition there would be the cost for reconstructing the west bank of the Junction Canal, situated on the "Lasbadie," and that of the half isle, both to be used as customs harbors, 10,200,000 marks; the construction and arrangement of the free harbor, etc., with the reconstruction of the half isle, would together require an expenditure of, 29,675,000 marks.*

CANALIZING THE ODER.

The work of canalizing the upper Oder has begun, after an agreement had been arrived at between the Prussian Government and the city of Breslau. Work has also commenced on the regulation of the lower Netze, the enlargement of the sluices on the canalized Netze, the lower Brahe, and the Bromberg Canal. The trade and commerce of Stettin demand that the necessary improvement on the Finow Canal, connecting Stettin with Berlin, be made, because this canal is only navigable for vessels carrying not over 175 tons, the Oder-Spree Canal being too roundabout to be of benefit to Stettin.

The realization of the idea to join the Oder with the Danube, by means of a canal, would be of great importance for the future of Stettin, which, as a northern seaport, geographically speaking, lies nearest to Austria-Hungary. It would certainly turn out to be of great advantage should the Prussian State decide materially to further this project.

COMMERCE OF STETTIN.

The import to Stettin by sea in 1891 did not quite reach the figures of that of the preceding year, having fallen from 1,424,970 to 1,408,813 tons. The import via Stettin and Swinemünde amounted in 1891 to 1,856,874 tons, against 1,771,650 tons for the preceding year. This total import includes 567,445 tons of coal and coke, against 403,549 tons in 1890; 165,954 tons of wood, against 155,643 tons in 1890; 192,292 tons of grain, against 195,744 tons in 1890. Earth, ore, paving stone, and raw iron show the principal reductions.

The export from Stettin by sea has decreased considerably, amounting to 567,607 tons in 1891, against 617,967 tons in 1890. The export via Stettin and Swinemünde was 607,636 tons in 1891, against 655,610 tons in 1890. The largest share in the decrease took place in the products from potatoes and alcohol, starch, farina, and glucose. The export of beet-root sugar amounted to 135,808 tons, against 139,075 tons in 1890.

*NOTE BY THE CONSUL.—Since writing the article about the free harbor, the project has undergone some alterations. The railroad will be carried around the east side of the free harbor district, instead of around the west side, where the railroad was first marked, the railroad turn bridge thereby being dispensed with, in order not to interfere with the free entry of vessels into the docks of the free harbor.

NAVIGATION.

The following sea going vessels entered the port of Swinemünde in 1891 and 1890.

Class.	Total.		With cargoes.	
1891.	*No.*	*Cubic meters.*	*No.*	*Cubic meters.*
Steam vessels	3,190	4,078,493	3,004	3,919,470
Sailing vessels	1,232	395,131	1,155	377,291
Total	4,422	4,473,624	4,159	4,296,761
1890.				
Steam vessels	3,201	3,867,642	3,013	3,739,587
Sailing vessels	1,455	444,523	1,356	424,123
Total	4,656	4,312,165	4,369	4,163,710

The average tonnage of arriving vessels has risen from 926 to 1,012 cubic meters.

The following vessels left the port of Swinemünde in 1890 and 1891:

Class.	Total.		With cargoes.	
1891.	*No.*	*Cubic meters.*	*No.*	*Cubic meters.*
Steam vessels	3,200	4,093,460	1,823	2,042,528
Sailing vessels	1,198	379,936	998	292,159
Total	4,398	4,473,396	2,821	2,334,687
1890.				
Steam vessels	3,205	3,891,237	1,946	2,176,707
Sailing vessels	1,451	470,057	1,201	372,579
Total	4,656	4,361,924	3,147	2,549,286

The following vessels entered the port of Stettin:

Class.	1891.		1890.	
	No.	*Cubic meters.*	*No.*	*Cubic meters.*
Steam vessels	3,649	3,089,367	2,804	3,254,865
Sailing vessels	1,288	396,686	1,542	442,859
Total seagoing vessels	3,927	3,486,053	4,346	3,697,704
River steamers	1,038	190,973	1,008	180,124
Coast and river sailers	1,834	98,883	1,610	90,506
		Tons.		*Tons.*
Lighters and barges	10,989	1,349,895	10,105	1,245,374
Passing vessels	2,481	326,027	2,539	329,520

The average tonnage of seagoing vessels has risen from 851 to 888 cubic meters.

GRAIN AND POTATOES.

The crop of Germany in 1890 yielded, according to the statistics of the Imperial Government, 5,868,000 tons of rye, 2,851,000 tons of wheat, 2,283,000 tons of barley, 4,914,000 tons of oats, and 23,321,000 tons of potatoes, being about 101, 101, 104, 113, and 96 per cent of ten years' average, and of 92, 85, 75, 98, and 100 per cent of the quantities on hand from the home produce and import in the harvest year 1890-'91.

The amount of grain on hand in Stettin at the beginning of the year 1891 was 1,489 tons of wheat and 344 tons of rye, against 11,586 and 12,328 tons in 1890.

The supplies by water and rail, as far as they could be ascertained, amounted in 1891 to 45,454 tons of wheat, 89,660 tons of rye, and 29,195 tons of barley,

against, in 1890, 17,668 tons of wheat, 74,589 tons of rye, and 17,179 tons of barley; in 1891, 25,889 tons of oats and 10,955 tons of pease, against, in 1890, 51,092 tons of oats and 3,835 tons of pease.

The supply of maize, which was imported only by sea, was, in 1891, 8,890 tons, against 43,686 tons in 1890. This article attracted an unusually great attention during last year in consequence of the unfavorable crop of potatoes and food products. The business became quite animated in autumn, the article being much in demand by distillers of alcohol. The demand was fully satisfied by the supplies from Hungary and Roumania; but when at the end of December much lower offers for delivery arrived on the market, the inclination of purchasing from the aforesaid countries slackened while prices lowered again at the end of the year.

The average price of potatoes during last year was the highest paid in thirteen years, and this limited their use for starch manufacture and the export of such products. The export of potatoes was quite insignificant.

PETROLEUM.

The imports and exports of petroleum at Stettin for the years 1884 to 1891 will be seen by the following statement:

Year.	Imports.	Exports and consumption.	Year.	Imports.	Exports and consumption.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*		*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
1891	223,784	245,602	1887	344,127	350,483
1890	244,279	224,532	1886	330,222	331,352
1889	276,914	289,492	1885	297,625	306,176
1888	328,595	291,557	1884	265,222	273,857

The imports of petroleum by sea at Stettin during last year were as follows: From the United States, 44,573,500 kilograms; from Bremen, 958,200 kilokrams. The stock on hand at Stettin at the end of 1891 was 35,012 barrels, against 56,830 barrels in 1890, 41,543 in 1889, and 54,121 barrels in 1888. Last year showed no improvement for the article. Business was confined to local trade at prices showing no great variation. With a good demand prices stood at 11.30 to 11.50 marks, duty paid, during the earlier part of the season. In autumn, owing to an increased consumption, prices rose, and at the end of the year fell again to 11.25 marks, duty paid.

HERRING.

The trade of the customs district in herring will be seen in the following statistics:

Imports of herring.

Whence imported.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Scotland	324,360	371,560	338,745	292,105
Norway	117,513	132,816	164,600	130,571
Sweden	54,547	49,085	48,974	9,627
Holland	12,560	6,471	9,447	11,610
Bornholm	260	84	1,622	1,766
France			2,210	1,137
Total	509,240	560,016	565,598	446,816

Export and consumption.

Kind.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Scotch	305,433	396,260	332,809	311,137
Norwegian	117,714	135,845	157,226	143,504
Swedish	52,210	47,316	47,115	6,166
Dutch	12,733	5,653	10,089	10,279
Bornholm	221	1,610	643	1,225
French			2,210	1,127
Total	488,311	586,685	550,162	473,458

METALS.

The imports of iron into the customs district amounted in 1891 to 244,255 tons of raw and 84,229 tons of other iron, against 385,328 tons and 106,264 tons, respectively, in 1890. The export amounted to 170,287 tons of raw and scrap and 1,090,201 tons of other iron in 1891, against 157,710 tons and 799,983 tons, respectively, in 1890. The import by sea at Stettin was 94,857 tons of raw and 22,072 tons of other iron in 1891, against 138,473 tons and 24,392 tons, respectively, in 1890.

The bad business prospects which closed the year 1890 continued during the year 1891.

A general want of confidence, caused by a series of unlucky events, neither allowed business to become brisk nor prices to go higher, though the latter remained steady.

Smaller supplies from Chile, larger deliveries, stoppage of work in the Anaconda mine, and speculation caused the price of copper to rise in the beginning of the year to £56¼, wavering during the close of the year between £47 and £45 per ton.

Tin showed smaller variations of prices than during former years. The price for Banca tin ranging from 56.75 to 55.75 florins, free on board, at Amsterdam.

COAL AND COKE.

Coal and coke to the amount of 10,890,732 tons were exported from Germany in 1891, against 10,219,942 tons in 1890. The imports into Germany were 5,351,625 tons of coal in 1891, against 4,515,796 tons in 1890, and 6,805,581 tons of brown coal against 6,506,404 tons in 1890. The average prices of coal from the Silesian and Westphalian mines were 3 to 20 per cent lower in 1891 than in 1890, but higher than in 1879–1889.

The imports of coal and coke into this consular district (Stettin and Swinemünde) amounted to 567,445 tons in 1891, and 403,589 tons in 1890.

The import prices of English coal have kept on a lower level than those of Silesian coal.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The German merchant fleet was estimated at 1,433,413 tons registered on January 1, 1891, against 1,320,721 tons on January 1, 1890, being for sailing vessels 700,761 against 702,810, and for steamers 753,652 against 617,911 tons.

Stettin owned on January 1, 1891, 203 vessels—32 sailing vessels and 76 steamers for the sea and 95 for the river trade, of a total of 42,912 tons, an increase of 4 vessels of 453 tons being built anew, and 5 vessels of 477 tons being purchased.

The decrease through loss at sea, condemned, or broken up, was 5 vessels of 2,221 tons; through sale, 8 vessels of 2,554 tons, and by new measurement, 18 tons, making a total decrease of 4 vessels, of 3,863 tons.

The freights for steamers were rather unfavorable. The low spring rates continued low during the whole of the summer, and did not even improve in the fall as they generally do, for lack of grain freight, the import of grain from Russia having been stopped.

The Stettin agents of the Hamburg-Amerikanischen Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft report on the traffic of this line at Stettin:

The three steamers *Italia*, *Polaria*, and *Polynesia* were able to keep up a regular traffic at intervals of from two to three weeks, having made in all sixteen voyages during the year without any serious accidents.

The business generally remained on its former level, but while goods were amply offered here during the first six months they afterwards decreased, causing the rates of freight to go down.

Freights from New York were little remunerative during the summer, on account of the lack of goods suitable for this market. The vessels, however, found full cargoes at better rates when the new grain crop came into the market.

The passenger traffic between Stettin and New York showed a large increase through the large number of Russian Jews, who were expelled from Russia, 5,165 passengers being shipped in 1891 against 2,508 in 1890.

SHIP AND MACHINERY BUILDING.

The Stettin Maschinenbau Actien Gesellschaft Vulcan imported in 1891 the following material:

Description.	Kilos.	Description.	Kilos.
Raw iron	377,680	Steel pieces (forged)	370,746
Steel ingots	137,287	Raw copper	354,002
Iron, in staves	1,245,911	Copper in staves	35,061
Iron, fashioned	492,467	Copper sheets	163,305
Iron plates	1,642,920	Tin	55,996
Steel plates	3,787,177	Lead	25,461
Armor plates	803,885	Zinc	60,080
Corner and bulb steel	689,188	Coal	22,690,602
Steel for tools	24,117	Coke	3,220,500
Iron pieces (forged)	34,612		

They worked 67 steam engines of 1,893 horse power in all, 16 different steam hammers of 246 hundredweights in all, and employed in 1891 an average of 3,667 hands a day, against 4,409 in 1890. The highest number in 1891 was 4,121 hands; the lowest, 3,316. They paid 3,533,391 marks ($840,937) wages in 1891, against 4,239,825 ($1,009,077) in 1890. The contributions for the sick employed at the works amounted to 26,000 marks; for the union insurance against accidents, to 42,500 marks; for insurance for invalidity and old age, 26,500 marks. Annuities to the amount of 3,400 marks were paid to people who had met with accidents before the bill for insurance against accident had entered into force; 5,300 marks were paid to the widows and orphans of such people, and 4,200 marks to superannuated employés or family members of employés.

The report on the management of the company states that:

At the last meeting of the shareholders the committee were able to announce the favorable results obtained at the trial trip of the fast steamer *Fürst Bismarck*, made at the end of April last year, and it can be added that the vessel remained continually in service during the whole year, fulfilling all the expectations of the Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft.

Shipbuilding was, however, unprofitable during last year, as orders were only to be obtained with difficulty and at prices which scarcely left any profit. From the dullness of the freight market shipowners have made no larger orders, thereby lowering continually the prices of constructing new vessels. For these reasons the company were compelled to reduce the number of hands employed at the beginning of last year from 4,100 to 3,300, and they would have been obliged to reduce the number of hands still more were it not for an order for a big man-of-war, which was promised in spring. Unfortunately this order was not given, owing to the refusal of the German Diet to grant it. To avoid as much as possible a further dismissal of hands, every effort was made to obtain orders to construct vessels from other parties. They succeeded in obtaining an order to construct a large freight steamer for the Austrian Lloyd at Trieste. Though this steamer is no equivalent for the nonconstruction of the German cruiser, it is to be hoped it will lastingly promote the company's relations with the Austrian Lloyd.

The new works in progress for the German navy have advanced already very much towards completion. The ironclad vessel *Brandenburg*, which was launched

on the 21st of September, 1891, has been completely fitted with her engines and boilers and will very likely be delivered this year, 1892. The work on the ironclad *Weissenburg*, launched on the 14th of December, 1890, has progressed well, having on board her engine and boiler arrangements. Through a delay in plating her the delivery will, however, only be possible in 1893. Besides these, two dispatch (Aviso) steamers are in progress, one destined for a greater naval command the other for a smaller. The work on both vessels is to be hurried along so that they can be launched in 1892.

The construction of railway engines has been carried on regularly during the whole year, the prices of this kind of work having remained firm.

Concerning the annual accounts of 1891, reductions of estimates and values have been made to the amount of 531,985.93 marks, leaving on the 31st of December, 1891, the buildings, machines, and engines, tools and materials, the swimming dock and furnaces, the gas works, and the electric-lighting arrangements 45.5 per cent lower on the balance sheet than their original cost price.

The remaining net profit of 922,428.04 marks has been applied to the reserve fund, according to the statute laws, guarantee fund, reserve building fund, church at Bredow, children's asylum at Bredow, and the gratuity to the members of the committee of survey, the directors and employés, etc.

The company delivered last year the double-screwed fast steamer *Fürst Bismarck* for the Hamburg-American Packetfahrt Act. Ges., a side-wheel steamer and a screw steamer as well as having completed repairs and changes on H. M. yacht *Hohenzollern* and some large reconstructions for the North German Lloyd.

Concerning machinery, they delivered besides the engines and boilers for the vessels and locomotives constructed, 2 large steam motors, 2 boilers for vessels, 23 stationary steam and locomotive boilers, and 72 railway engines. In course of construction H. M ironclad *Brandenburg* and *Weissenburg*, H. M. Dispatch vessel H, and dispatch vessel G, a large freight steamer for the Austrian Lloyd at Trieste, a small screw steamer for account of the company, 70 railway engines, and sundry engines and boilers.

The invoiced value of all objects delivered during the year 1891 amounts to 10,717,908.37 marks; 54,112.40 marks were paid for insurance premiums in 1891; the contributions for the sick amounted to 7.08 marks; those for insurance against accidents to 11.59 marks, and those for invalidity and old age to 7.22 marks per head.

The whole net capital in shares amounts to 8,000,000 marks.

THE STETTINER MASCHINENBAU ANSTALT UND SCHIFFSBAUWERFT.

This company reports that they employed from January 1 to December 31, 1891, an average of 1,073 hands, 623 of whom were at the wharfs, and 450 at the machine shops; 983,706.18 marks ($234,122) were paid to them for wages. For contributions to the sick of the works, for insurance against accidents, and those for invalidity and old age, 27,727 marks ($6,609).

They delivered in the course of the year:

	I. H. P.
1 stern-wheel tug, steam	200
1 screw tug steamer	140
1 side-wheel tug steamer	300
1 double-screw tug steamer	160
1 double-screw tug steamer	160
1 double-screw tug steamer	160
1 side-wheel tug steamer	300
1 sea dredge	65
1 saloon screw steamer	350
1 steam mud barge	150
1 side-wheel tug steamer	300
1 pilot steamer	160
1 river dredge	
1 screw tug steamer	90
1 screw tug steamer	120
1 sea freight steamer	150
1 petroleum tank vessel	
1 screw tug steamer	90
1 screw tug steamer	120
1 screw tug steamer	45
1 screw tug steamer	80
1 screw tug steamer	45
1 saloon screw steamer	350
1 steam mud barge	150

All these vessels were provided with compound engines.

Large reconstructions on 4 vessels were completed, 34 vessels were docked and redelivered, while 54 vessels are still under repair.

The machinery works completed and delivered 24 compound engines and screws of various sizes, 1 stern-wheel engine, 4 side-wheel engines (various sizes), 35 boilers for vessels (various sizes), 6 engines for factories, 16 boilers for factories, 4 large petroleum tanks, 12 large reservoirs, 2 machineries for starch factories, and 1 machinery for chamotte factory.

Several field forges of special construction and sundry machinery for chamotte, chemical, sugar, starch, molasses, and grease factories.

The founderies cast 1,032,868 kilograms of iron and 30,124 kilograms of other metal.

At the close of the year they had in course of construction on the wharves 1 side-wheel tug steamer, 1 petroleum tank lighter, 1 steam long boat, 1 steam yacht, 6 large iron tug boats (each to carry 1,000 hundredweights), 1 iron lighter boat.

Ten vessels were brought upon the wharves, and 22 vessels were lying at the wharves for large or small repairs.

The machinery works were constructing 5 compound engines for screw steamers, 3 engines for factories, 7 boilers for vessels, 3 boilers for stationary work, 4 large engines and machinery with screws, 1 stationary machinery for factory, 2 boilers for factories, and sundry machines for chamotte, sugar, and chemical factories.

Orders were received for 1 river dredge, 1 tug steamer with two screws, and 1 large iron sailing vessel.

CEMENT, BRICK AND CHAMOTTE.

The export of cement from Germany having reached 274,000 barrels in 1889, and 342,000 barrels in 1890, amounted to 330,000 barrels in 1891, of which latter quantity 68,594 barrels were exported by sea in spite of an increased competition of new works in Sweden and Denmark. Stettin, in 1891, exported by sea 43,735 barrels, and sent 13,886 barrels to the United States, against 13,340 barrels in 1890. The consumption of German cement in the United States is continually increasing.

The Portland Cement Fabrik produced 212,618 barrels in 1891, against 193,400 barrels in 1890, and paid 407,860 marks in wages in 1891, against 434,176 in 1890, being 2.66 marks against 2.71 marks per head per day. The home business was satisfactory, but the exports were less favorable.

The Stettiner Portland Cement Fabrik employed in their works and chalk pits about 600 hands at an average pay of about 2.70 marks a day, against 550 hands at a like average pay in 1890. They paid a dividend of 20 per cent against 27 per cent for 1890.

The Stettin-Bredower Portland Cement Fabrik, being rebuilt and enlarged after the fire which had burnt it down, produced 106,539 barrels and 4,249,000 bricks, employed an average of about 300 hands, women and children included, paid 204,322 marks in wages, and declared a dividend of 4 per cent for 1891 against 5 per cent for 1890. The prices for cement were low, but bricks found a ready sale.

The Stettiner-Chamotte Fabrik Actien Gesellschaft vormals Didier reports that the consumption had decreased in spite of lower prices in 1891. They employed an average of 356 hands, paid 338,761 marks in wages, and declared a dividend of 15 per cent on 4,000,000 marks capital in shares against 30 per cent on 2,000,000 marks in 1890.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

The Pommersche Provinzial Zuckersiederei report that the year 1891 must be considered as most unfavorable for the refining industry. The balance sheets of nearly all German refineries prove that they have carried but little or nothing to their credit, and in some cases have even sustained great losses. The present refineries being enlarged and new refineries being built, caused a surplus of white sugar to accumulate which could only be disposed of at ruinous prices. The company report that they refined 621,450 cwt. of raw sugar in 1891, 632,000 cwt. in 1890, and 355,000 cwt. in 1889, and sold 609,700 cwt. of various refined sugar in 1891, 619,000 cwt. in 1890, and 362,000 cwt. in 1889. They employed on an average 500 hands (men and women), against 527 the year previous, paying in wages 483,334.34 marks, against 472,533 marks in 1890.

The cost of production was not lower than formerly, but through local taxation it increased. The dividend declared was 8½ per cent, against 25 per cent the year previous.

SPIRIT MANUFACTURE.

The firm Paul Julius Stahlberg reports higher wages, a long and severe winter, and the customs survey (which latter has only lately been raised) made manufacturing more unprofitable, as it was not possible to raise the premium for rectifying alcohol, which was still more reduced by sharp competition. The sale of alcohol became more difficult than hitherto, because in spite of some inquiry in the first months and in August and September, the export to Spain remained unsatisfactory, and two of the largest establishments principally sharing in the export were obliged to seek the inland consumption; which, however, remained very limited.

The consumption in Germany for drinking purposes were, according to official statistics, about 2,220,000 hectoliters (1 hectoliter=26.417 gallons) in 1890, against 2,065,000 in 1891, being about 7½ per cent less.

The figures for export are still more unfavorable, 317,000 hectoliters being exported in 1890 against 154,000 in 1891 the difference being more than 50 per cent.

CHICORY MANUFACTURE.

The firm of J. G. Weiss reports the crop of 1891 a very moderate one, and as the old stock of chicory was exhausted, the factories were compelled to buy freely, causing the prices to go higher for the raw material without, however, influencing those of the manufactured article. The consumption was satisfactory, surpassing that of the year previous by 220 tons. An average of 100 hands (men and women) were occupied all the year round, receiving 62,800 marks in wages.

CHEMICAL FACTORIES.

The Chemische Productenfabrik Pommerensdorf was at work the year round in 1891, though a reduction on sulphuric acid and artificial manure, caused by a decline in trade and a failure in the crops, made itself felt. From 79,025 tons of raw material 51,800 tons of finished and half-finished material were produced. An average of 747 working hands were employed, receiving 756,080 marks in wages, while 18,295 marks were paid for the sick and insurance for accidents, old age, and invalidity. A dividend of 10 per cent has been paid as in the previous year.

The "Union" factory for chemical products declared a dividend of 12 per cent.

PAPER AND PAPER MATERIAL.

The paper factory of Hohenkrug declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the year 1891, and the paper-material factory of Als-Damm a dividend of 10 per cent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The life-insurance company Germania had at the end of February, 1892, a stock of 168,625 insurance policies, comprising 444,000,000 marks of capital and 184,000 marks of annual rent. In 1891, 11,407 new policie for upward 40,000,000 marks had been issued; 24,000,000 marks were cashed through premiums and interest in 1891, and the capital owned by the company amounted at the end of 1891 to 137,400,000 marks. A dividend of 15 per cent was declared for the year 1891 for the capital paid on shares.

The Preussische National Versicherungs Gesellschaft also declared a dividend of 15 per cent for the year 1891 for the capital paid on shares.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports at Stettin from the United States in 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Cotton, raw	88.9	Butter fresh, salt	.2
Brushes and brooms	.1	Meat of animals, fresh and smoked	121.3
Carbonate of lime, artificial	162.5	Meat extract	1.2
Superphosphate	1,625.6	Honey	15.6
Cast-iron wares, raw, rough	2.3	Coffee, raw	.3
Asbestos	203.9	Various dainties	9.9
Phosphate of lime (natural)	27,841.0	Fruit, berries, dried	1.1
Kaolin	10.7	Starch	.8
Wheat	1,853.1	Bakers' goods	.5
Rye	3,773.8	Lobsters	2.0
Pease, dried	214.7	Rice, peeled	.2
Maize	2,382.8	Salt for industrial purposes	.1
Grass seed	135.5	Sirup (from sugar)	82.0
Cloverseed	380.4	Tobacco wares	.1
Timber	98.7	Sugar, refined	.3
Cooper wares, rough	1.1	Lard	6,607.6
Joiner wares, rough	4.2	Stearin and acid	389.4
Cooper wares, dyed and stained	.3	Tallow	74.4
Empty barrels	58.9	Animal grease and residues of grease	90.5
Joiner wares of soft wood	1.3	Corundum paper	12.1
Pianos	.6	Petroleum	44,573.5
Machinery, principally of wood	46.1	Lubricating oils	880.5
Machinery, principally of cast iron	62.9	Soap in cakes, perfumed	.1
Machinery, principally of forged-iron	2.2	Perfumery	.2
Clothing	.1	Rosin of turpentine	6,406.8
Copper, raw	49.9	Bladders and guts	112.1
Sole leather	.1	Pigs	.3
Jute tissues or manila hemp, undyed, up to 40 threads	2.3	Parts of machinery	2.1
Wine in casks	.1	Hogs (3 head)	
Wine in bottles	.1	Total	98,389.4

Exports from Stettin to the United States in 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Bones, for the manufacture of glue	20.0	Sundry glass, pressed, etc	3.1
Rags	6,595.9	Stained glass and milky glass	55.2
Netting, old	14.7	Horse hair	22.2
Velvet, cut open	8.3	Sheep and goatskin, crude, with hair	0.2
Oils, etheric	0.8	Sundry skins, for furs	0.9
Isinglass	5.8	Amber, crude	0.1
Glue	33.6	Cooper wares, crude	0.3
Potash, carb. calc	156.4	Cabinet-makers' wares, rough	8.0
Ammonia, carb. acid	4.5	Wood wares, fine	0.2
Chloride of lime	500.0	Machines, mostly or entirely of wood	3.4
Glycerin, purified	7.9	Machines, mostly or entirely of forged iron	7.9
Kali, sulphuric acic	804.3	Copper wares, crude	0.1
Zinc, white	162.5	Boot-makers' wares, rough	1.2
Sundry drugs and paints, crude	20.0	Leather wares, fine	20.8
Sundry chemical preparations	3.0	Jute tissues, not dyed, up to 40 threads	0.4
Scrap iron	467.1	Linen, damask, of all kinds	38.1
Iron, forgeable in staves	0.6	Candles of all kind	1.3
Cast iron goods, crude	0.6	Books	0.7
Iron ware, crude	18.6	Chromotypes	18.5
Draff salt	820.0	Beer, in casks	4.1
Cement, Portland	13,886.4	Beer in bottles	104.9
Various earths	54.6	Arrac, etc., in casks	1.5
Asbestos wares	10.0	Liquors	0.6
Hemp	76.2	Sundry spirits in casks	1.4
Oakum	40.6	Sundry spirits in bottles	0.1
Beans	39.4	Herring salted, in barrels	529.8
Anise seed	0.3	Coffee, roasted	1.6
Grass seed	14.8	Dainties for the table	6.1
Hempseed	118.8	Chicory, roasted	276.7
Cloverseed	5.0	Fruit, dried	68.7
Various seeds	1.7		
Common hollow glass	22.6		
Hollow glass, white	401.6		
Plate glass, uncovered	8.7		

Exports from Stettin to the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Fruit juice	13.2	Gold, etc., paper	2.5
Seeds, eatable	4.5	Sundry papers	116.2
Dextrin	771.7	Stones in blocks, sawn	0.3
Potato, farina	292.2	Coal	127.0
Potato, sago	9.3	Matting, and rugs of matting	31.3
Glucose	78.6	Earthenware (fireproof). (Chamotte)	124.8
Tea	0.4	Crucibles, etc	110.0
Glucose, crystallized	25.0	Porcelain, white	32.7
Sugar, raw	5,400.2	Dogs, etc., hair	40.1
Sugar, candy, and in loaves	45.9	Wool of sheep, raw	13.6
Various hard sugar	0.5	Zinc, raw, in blocks	175.4
Beer color	31.1		
Rapeseed oil	227.9	Total	24,916.4
Wood pulp	1,605.4		
Ozocerite	133.2		

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Stettin, Germany, to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Amber goods	$925.12	$3,718.90	$2,128.84	$1,462.38	$8,235.24
Animals for breeding purposes	856.80				856.80
Bags, empty grain			763.63	5,298.72	6,062.35
Blacking, for shoes			908.99		908.99
Candles	174.39				174.39
Celluiose	2,434.90	6,434.75	11,877.21	12,738.76	33,485.62
Cement, Portland	130,744.89	60,309.85	10,895.20	66,988.00	268,937.94
Chemicals	6,297.65	6,800.73	9,761.58		22,859.96
Chicory, granulated	3,428.32	2,229.70			5,658.02
Dextrin and glucose and beer color and sago	9,916.27	16,739.35	610.09	434.37	27,700.08
Earthen-ware, fireproof	1,048.40	1,387.99	650.62	1,317.86	4,404.87
Glycerin	803.30				803.30
Goose meat		2,250.35			2,250.35
Hair of cattle	2,522.37				2,522.37
Herring, salted	17,915.42	17,162.60	9,254.46	3,053.77	47,386.25
Miscellaneous		978.75	255.18		1,233.93
Oil, essential and etheric		3,939.30	2,554.92	662.19	7,156.41
Oil, rapeseed	9,892.71	9,473.45			19,366.16
Ozocerite	1,342.54	6,408.25	8,523.53	7,852.05	24,126.37
Bags, old jute bagging, etc	44,828.59	61,882.42	41,110.88	48,250.13	196,072.02
Spelter				1,329.82	1,329.82
Total	233,131.67	199,716.39	99,295.13	149,388.05	681,531.24
Totals for corresponding quarters 1890–'91	271,211.93	253,736.50	377,942.48	394,926.96	1,297,717.87
Decrease	38,080.26	54,020.11	278,647.35	245,438.91	616,186.63

JAMES KELLOGG, *Consul.*

STETTIN, *June 30, 1892.*

GREECE.

The year 1892, especially in regard to trade, has been a very bad one for Greece.

This may, in some measure, be attributed to the partial failure of nearly all the crops. That of currants from the effects of the Peronospora, to which may be attributed also that of all fruits; and the grain crops from the ravages of field mice in the new province of Thessaly. The result is that the budget for the present year teems with increased taxes and duties in every possible shape. The export duties are to be paid in gold. This, in a country where there is a forced paper currency, is a severe measure.

CURRANT CROP AND EXPORT.

In my report for 1891 I stated that this crop had been estimated at 162,000 tons. The actual quantity shipped before shipments of the new crop commenced was only 151,777 tons, but it was generally allowed that about 10,000 tons of old fruit then remained, which, owing to the appearance of Peronospora, had been kept back for higher prices. The crop of 1892 is only estimated at 120,000 tons, including what remained over from the previous crops (the actual result of a crop is only ascertained after shipment and no distinction is made between the old and new crops during shipment), or say (for the past year) only 110,000 tons, a diminution of over 50,000 tons.

It is true the crop of 1891 was an exceptionally large one, that of 1890 being 147,000 tons, and that of 1889, 152,000 tons; but allowing for the usual increase of the crops from the new plantations coming into bearing, it may be safely said that the loss has been 45,000 tons.

The shipments from last year's crop up to date have been as follows in tons: United States, 13,523; United Kingdom, 55,017; France, 11,226; north of Europe, 11,628; Trieste, 3,131; Canada, 1,328; Australia, 1,473; Russia, 145; a total of 97,471 tons against 137,543 tons up to same date last year. There are, therefore, 22,500 tons still remaining for shipment, against about 24,500 tons at same date last year.

There is a very prevalent idea that Peronospora will again appear this year, as it has been noticed in other countries that this malady rarely dies out in the year. This opinion will prevent many of the growers selling their fruit before next summer, for then only will it be possible to judge if it still exists, so that the quantity of fruit available for the next few months is comparatively trifling, especially when it is borne in mind that the shipments to France from the last crop are only 11,226 tons against 38,416 tons of the previous crop up to same date. The serious falling off in shipments to France is in consequence of the protective duty imposed in that country last year on currants, which are used for the manufacture of wine, it having been raised from 6 to 15 francs per 100 kilograms. It is not only the increase of the French duty that has caused the diminution, but other oppressive measures attached to the law, obliging manufacturers of wine from currants to ticket it as such and subjecting them to constant inspection. Many other formalities to carry out the law have also tended towards this decrease, for, as I have stated in other reports, not even the cleverest analysts can detect the difference when the wine is made. A measure, however, has lately passed the French Chambers doing away with the supervision of the "régie," as it is termed, and the necessity for stating how the wine is made. This measure has not yet passed the senate, which may be owing to the disturbed state of affairs in France, but most people are sanguine that it will pass. Holders of currants are, therefore, looking forward to a renewed demand for currants.

The quality of last year's crop of currants, although got in without rain, excepting some slight showers on the southern coast, is not what can be called generally fine. At the time of gathering nothing particular was to be noticed (when the Peronospora showed itself the fruit dropped off and there was an end of it), but as time goes on, it is evident there is something wrong about the fruit—a something not easily described, a want of brightness, a want of pulp. Whether this was from atmospheric influence or Peronospora in an insidious form I can not say, but it was noticed in the autumn that the vine leaves curled up and withered very much sooner that usual. This could not have been from want of moisture, for rain had been plentiful in the spring. This appearance is to be noticed more particularly in the lower grade of currants, and I would not advise holders in the States to depend this year on such fruit keeping, for it is not at all unlikely that with the first heat the fruit will spoil. This is not an opinion generally entertained, and I may be wrong, but I would advise holders of currants to keep an extra eye on them. Really good currants will keep two and three years without seriously deteriorating; indeed, I have known currants, before the days of ring-cutting the vines to prevent the sap going back and making the fruit swell out, to keep seven and eight years without being much the worse, but it was fruit that was got in under exceptionally favorable circumstances.

Considering the shortness of last year's crop prices did not rule particularly high. The price to the grower did not appear bad, but in consequence of the advance in exchange or the depreciation of currency, the rendering in gold was moderate. At the opening of the season in August Yostizza fruit, which is con-

sidered the best, was quoted at 24*s.* for ordinary to 33*s.* for choicest per hundred weight free on board;* Gulf, 24*s.* to 25*s.*; Patras, 20*s.* to 25*s.*; Missolonghi, Kyparissia, and Filiatra, which are classed as fine provincial, at 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* Other growths, such as Pirgos, Gastormi, etc., which are known as good average provincial, 18*s.*, and Calamata and Pylos, known as fair provincial, 17*s.* 3*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* The prices for Zante and Cephalonia growths were not fixed until somewhat later, and opened for Zante at 20*s.* to 23*s.*, and for Cephalonia at 17*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* During the month of September there was a decline in prices of 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per hundred weight, and in October a further decline, but only in the common growths, of 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per hundred weight; afterwards prices remained pretty steady for sometime, but have lately advanced, and are quoted to-day for fine provincial 16*s.* to 17*s.* per hundred weight free on board in cases; good average 14*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per hundred weight free on board in cases; fair average, 14*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per hundred weight free on board in barrels.

Last summer a law was passed to prevent the branding of fruit with the name of a growth to which it did not belong, so that purchasers may now be assured that when any growth is branded on a package before shipment the fruit is really such as marked. The law also prohibits the shipment of new fruit before the 16th to 28th August, the object being to improve the quality by making it useless to gather the fruit before it is properly ripe, and to allow plenty of time for drying, many growers having been in the habit of prematurely gathering their fruit to get it in early to market to obtain first high prices; such fruit does not look bad at first, but soon deteriorates. This measure will eventually prove beneficial; but last year growers, perceiving that the fruit easily dropped off, cut it early rather than lose it altogether.

SULTANA RAISINS.

The quantity of this description of raisins grown in Greece is but trifling. It is principally produced in the plain of Argos. The crop last year was 592 tons against 480 tons in 1891. As regards quality it compares favorably with that of Smyrna and commands about the same prices, say, 28*s.* to 32*s.* per hundred weight free on board. Nearly the whole crop was shipped to England.

FIGS.

This crop was not much short of that of last year, being 12,000 tons against 13,000 in 1891. It is all produced in the neighborhood of Calamata and is principally shipped to Russia (Black Sea) and Trieste. The quality is inferior to that of the Smyrna figs, being thick skinned and tough. The price was about 10*s.* to 12*s.* per hundred weight free on board in barrels.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

This crop last year was deficient, but owing to the almost prohibitive import duty imposed by France, even a short crop has proved more than enough for requirements, and the islands of Corfu and Santa Maura, which last year exported large quantities, now hold considerable stocks, and this is also the case in Negropont. Notwithstanding, however, the wine industry is attracting more attention, and even from this port some 15,000 hectoliters of must, extracted both from grapes and currants, were sent to France. A certain quantity of alcohol is mixed with the must to prevent its spoiling during the voyage. In France this must is converted into any description of wine.

The German Wine Company Achaia, which has now been established for many years, is extending its trade. This company confines itself to exporting the finer qualities of wines, somewhat similar to the Spanish, and which I understand are principally used as medicinal and dessert wines. The company also makes a small quantity of very fine brandy, quite equal to the best cognac.

Another wine company has also lately been established here, that of Hamburger & Co., who turn their attention to making light wines similar to French clarets and German table wines. They look to these wines finding ready sale, on the ground of their being nothing but natural wine, and consequently superior to light wines produced elsewhere. These wines are sold at about 15*s.* to 30*s.*, the must about 20*s.* to 30*s.*, and the Achaia at 100*s.* per hectoliter (hectoliter=26. 417 gallons) free on board in casks of 4½ to 6 hectoliters each.

* The British hundredweight=112 pounds.

OLIVE OIL.

The crop last year was a very poor one, and as it is mostly consumed in the country it is very difficult to ascertain what it really was. According to an Athens newspaper (the Acropolis, of 3d January, 1892) the exports of 1891 from the island of Corfu were 164,329 barrels, or about 10,270 tons; last year shipments were trifling. Calamata exported last year 20,000 barrels, or about 1,250 tons. The island of Zante in 1891 exported 40,000 barrels; in 1892, only 5,000 barrels.

TOBACCO.

I have not learned that there was any diminution of this crop last year, but have been unable to obtain any statistics. The tobacco is principally consumed in the country, and it must be cut under the supervision of Government inspectors, when it is made into packets and is stamped. It is then taxed at the rate of 5.80 drachmas per oke.* The Government revenue from this source is about 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 drachmas. The export from Nauplia was 12,000 bales, or about 2,695,000 pounds. The first cost ranges from about 2 to 4 drachmas per oke, say about 26 to 52 cents at present rate of exchange.

VALONIA.

This crop was short. The product of Acarnania and Etolico being 4,500 tons, Maina and Cape Papas being 2,200; a total of 6,700 tons against a total of 7,500 tons in 1891. The quality of Maina and Cape Papas was not as good as usual; price $38.88 to $48.66 per ton free on board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Other articles of produce, such as hides, wool, sponges, etc., I conclude were much as usual, as I have not learned anything to the contrary.

The export of magnesite (white stone), emery, and lead are being considerably developed; quantities of the first mentioned are shipped to New York and Philadelphia; price, $3.84 to $4.86, free on board, according to the quantity.

IMPORT TRADE.

No statistics have yet been published for the past year, but there must have been a great falling off in imports, which is but natural, when home products have failed and very high rates of exchange have ruled. The British consul here puts down the value of imports received at this port last year under the British flag at £176,620, against £278,700 in 1891. If this be taken as a criterion, the decrease is indeed serious, but in the few articles I have been able to trace I do not see that the proportion is so great.

Coal.—The imports last year at this port were 19,848 tons, against 15,700 tons in 1891.

Timber.—Many large cargoes are imported at this port from Fiume, not only for building purposes, but principally for making cases used in the export of currants. It comes in logs, which are sawn to the required thickness at mills in this place, and also ready cut into boards of three-eighths and five-eighths inch thick, from 10 to 12 inches broad, and in lengths of 13 feet. A large quantity of native-grown wood is also used for these cases, but it is inferior to the imported, being coarse grained, and it cracks easily.

Should anyone wish to send a few boards as trial I should be happy to take charge. Steamers come every few months from Philadelphia direct to this port, and it would be easy to send them. Duty charges and exchange are all complicated items, and only thoroughly to be understood by trial.

Codfish.—The imports here and at the islands of Zante and Corfu were by one steamer and ten sailing vessels from Labrador and Newfoundland, consisting of 43,500 quintals against 45,500 quintals in 1891. The prices realized were 15*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* per quintal in transit for Labrador, and about 22*s.* per quintal for Newfoundland.

* The drachma = 19.3 cents; the oke = 2.84 pounds.

Grain.—Although the home crops, as I have already stated, were a failure in Thessaly, the imports at this port have not increased, which would indicate that the crops grown in this vicinity were rather above the average. The quantities received at this port last year were—

	Kilos.*
Wheat:	
Russian	600,000
Turkish	80,000
Barley:	
Russian	20,000
Turkish	20,000

This is a total of 720,000 kilograms against 1,000,000 kilograms in 1891, which included 40,000 kilograms of maize. No maize was imported in 1892.

The receipts from Thessaly and other Greek provinces were only 50,000 kilograms of wheat against 160,000 kilograms of wheat, 15,000 kilograms of maize, and 20,000 kilograms of barley in 1891.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The direct exports from this consular district to the United States during the past year have been as follows:

From Patras:	
Currants (16,075 tons)	$1,240,323.12
Olives (black, salted)	5,188.92
Citron (in pickle)	3,598.45
Skins	698.13
Wine	1,939.15
Total	1,251,747.77
From Zante:	
Green olive oil and soap	1,839.76
Grand total	1,253,358.73

Last year the exports amounted $1,347,600.64. The total quantity of currants shipped in 1891 was 16,593 tons, and in 1890, 17,779 tons.

The direct imports from the United States at this port have been 27,400 cases refined petroleum, and 120,000 32-inch elm staves, against 52,500 cases petroleum and 243,000 staves in 1891. These are the only two articles that can be traced as coming direct from the United States.

EXCHANGE.

The value of the paper currency continues always to decrease, which means constant rise in the rate of exchange. The following are the rates that have ruled for three months' commercial bills on London during the past year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Month.	Lowest.	Highest.
	Drachmas.	*Drachmas.*		*Drachmas.*	*Drachmas.*
January	33.90	35.00	July	34.00	34.40
February	34.50	35.60	August	34.30	35.80
March	35.00	39.40	September	34.50	35.80
April	36.00	37.50	October	34.70	36.30
May	34.15	36.20	November	35.90	36.40
June	34.00	34.50	December	36.20	38.10

The rate since the beginning of the year has still farther advanced, and has been as high as 39.80 drachmas per pound sterling. Within the last few days it has come down with a rush and is now 36.20 drachmas per pound sterling, owing to the rumors of the contemplated loan having been arranged.

* Kilogram = 2.046 pounds.

POSTAGE.

ıas been an alteration in the rate of foreign postage; hitherto it has ɔntimes for letters up to 15 grams. The rate now is 30 centimes, al-ıe stamp is marked 25; it has been merely changed in color. The extra ıs are as a set-off for the premium on gold. The internal rate is as 20 centimes up to 15 grams.

FREIGHTS.

lowing are about the average rates that have ruled by steamers:

To—	Rate.	To—	Rate.
	s. *d.* *s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.* *s.* *d.*
..... per gross ton..	17 6 to 20 0	Montreal .....per gross ton..	35 0 37 6
.....do....	15 0 17 6	Australia.....per 40 cu. ft..	42 6 45 0
			Francs.
.....do....	17 6 20 0	Rouen.....per 1,000 kilos..	20 to 22
.....do....	17 6 20 0	Bordeaux.....do....	22 25
.....do....	20 0 22 6	Marseilles .....do....	10 15

e by sailing vessels to England for valonia were 27*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.*, and 10 per ton.

THE CORINTH CANAL.

ıdertaking is approaching completion, and it is said will be opened on the te, the 6th of May. To a nonexpert, however, this seems hardly possible, ɔy the amount of material that had to be excavated when I saw the *e* in the autumn, but the cutting is so far advanced that there is no doubt that if not opened by the date mentioned it will be not much

nal was commenced in 1882, under a concession obtained by Gen. ɔ managed to form a company with a capital of 30,000,000 francs, which ɨkoned would suffice, but the expenditure at first was very lavish and ıl was soon absorbed. The Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris then came ıid, and raised a further capital of 14,000,000 francs, but in 1889 this ped payment and the work came to a standstill. As two-thirds of the n was accomplished, a new company was soon formed, chiefly com-ocal financiers, with a capital of 25,000,000 francs, including debentures. ıal is 6,340 meters long, and will have a minimum breadth at the bot-meters, and a minimum depth of 8 meters. The average breadth at the cutting is 65 meters, and the greatest depth of the cutting to the is 80 meters.

'ent damage from the wash of vessels passing through, a wall has been ach side for the greater part of the length, where the land is high, of s high, including foundation, or to 2 meters above the level of the sea, meters to 1 meter thick.

ttting is principally through soft freestone with here and there hard t not much more than has been required for building the walls, etc. had also to be built in very loose places, to prevent slipping. The bot-ɜ canal is a strata of blue marl. The canal will be lighted by a power-ic light at each end and a row of small lights on each side, and several -houses are to be built on points towards the approaches.

iginal idea of dues was 1 franc per ton on vessels coming from the and half a franc on vessels coming from the Straits of Messina or the annel, but no definite scale has yet been decided.

RAILWAYS.

ıch progress was made last year in new lines. The Myli-Calamata Rail-ill unfinished, and so is that of the Diacopto-Calavrita. Both these vas expected, would, ere this, have been in working order. The work raeus-Larissa Railway is being carried on vigorously.

PATRAS BREAKWATER.

This is now completed as far as was contemplated for the present, and there is now here a very fair small port.

EARTHQUAKE AT ZANTE.

I can not finish this report without adding a few words respecting the succession of severe shocks of earthquake that have lately visited this island. The inhabitants were already in a most wretched state, owing to the failure of their wine, currant, and oil crops, and now this visitation has completed the wretchedness of the people. There is not a house in the island without injury; numbers have been thrown down, and others are in such a tottering condition as to be uninhabitable.

Fortunately the loss of life was not great, but many were wounded and thousands are now obliged to live in the open, or in tents or any rough shelter they can find; and as it happens the weather for this country is just now exceptionally cold, there being 4° and 5° of frost during the night. I am glad to say assistance is coming in from many quarters, but it will require to be greatly increased to reëstablish the poor Zanteites in their former position.

E. HANCOCK, *Consul.*

PATRAS, *February 18, 1893.*

ATHENS.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Athens to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Cheese	$100.50	$499.87		$851.85	$1,452.22
Marble (statuary)	3,723.76	1,014.99	$1,405.44		6,149.19
Ores:					
Iron	24,790.08	3,933.60	21,907.31	19,811.08	70,442.07
Magnesite		2,497.80	15,617.73	2,403.50	20,519.03
Zinc		267.66			267.66
Photographs	236.53				236.53
Sponges	777.30	1,277.30	10,697.21	11,357.10	24,108.91
Stone				28.95	28.95
Sundries			227.15	451.15	678.30
Wine				23.89	23.89
Total	29,633.17	9,491.22	49,854.84	34,927.52	123,904.75

IRVING J. MANATT, *Consul.*

ATHENS, *June 30, 1892.*

PATRAS.

Declared exports from Patras to the United States dured the year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Wine and spirits	$882.80	$208.43	$695.70	$1,190.63	$2,977.56
Skins			698.15		698.15
Sundries (currants and small quantities of olives and citron)	357,398.95	645,616.86	146,976.19	32,406.83	1,182,398.83
Total	358,281.75	645,825.29	148,370.04	33,597.46	1,186,074.54
Total for preceding year	393,016.69	685,977.44	132,356.92	193,777.84	1,405,128.89
Increase			16,013.12		
Decrease	34,734.94	40,152.15		160,180.38	239,054.35

F. B. WOOD, *Vice-Consul.*

PATRAS, *June 30, 1893.*

ZANTE.

THE CROPS.

The grain crop for 1892 was below the average production, and did not suffice for three months' consumption of the island; imports, mostly from the Black Sea, supplied the deficiency for the requirements of the year.

The hay crop, on the contrary, was unusually abundant, and it was hardly necessary to obtain any from the mainland.

The currant crop, with the unusually increasing plantations (mostly on soil where olive groves stood), was reckoned to produce over 10,000 tons; unfortunately the disease known as "Peronospora" attacked the plants in certain districts, thereby reducing the yield from nearly 9,000 tons in the preceding year to about 5,000 tons. Of this quantity 3,579 tons were shipped by direct British steamers to England, principally to the port of Liverpool.

The remainder of the yield supplied the markets of Holland, Belgium, and Germany. Prices for casalina (the superior quality consumed almost exclusively in England) were 22*s.* 9*d.* per English hundredweight,* free on board, and for the ordinary quality 17*s.* 6*d.* per English hundredweight, free on board.

Morea provincial currants.—The total quantity shipped to this, from the opposite coast of the Morea was 1,769 tons against 2,760 tons in the preceding year. Prices ranging from 14*s.* to 18*s.* free on board, per English hundredweight, reckoned according to grade of fruit and package used. Shipments of provincials are now made direct from almost all the producing districts to the different markets of consumption; hence the falling off in the quantity shipped here.

Wine crop.—Most of the grapevines were also severely attacked by the "Peronospora," and in consequence the yield was considerably below the average. It was noticed that the red grapes (black, as they are called here) suffered much more from this malady than the white, whereas the white grape, known as "*γουστουλίδι*" (Gustulidi), from which the famous "Terdea" wine (something akin to an Amontillado sherry) is made, and which is generally considered as the most delicate of all the grape plants, did not show any signs of having suffered from this scourge.

Peronospora.—This fungus, which has done so much injury at various times to the vineyards of continental Europe, will, it is to be feared, run its course for a certain time in these regions also, notwithstanding that preparations of sulphur mixed with sulphate of copper (both in a dry and liquid form) will be applied to the plants whilst the shoots are in their earlier stages of development.

Olive oil.—The yield was only about 5,000 barrels as against some 40,000 barrels, or about 2,500 tons, in the previous year. This heavy reduction was mostly attributed to the fact that 1890 and 1891 were both prolific years, it being an exception to have two good yields in succession. It was, however, noticed that in some localities "Peronospora" had affected these trees also. Almost the whole crop is being consumed for eating purposes or by local soap-makers, the high prices paid precluding any competition with other exporting markets.

IMPORTS.

Cereals.—About 300,000 kilos were imported, principally wheat from the Black Sea. The average price being $14 per imperial quarter (8 bushels).

Codfish.—About 17,917 quintals, all of Labrador cure, arrived here direct. Of this quantity 8,000 quintals by a direct steamer, the remainder by sailing vessels, all British, the average remitting price at the opening being about 18*s.* 16*d.* per quintal and latterly 15*s.* per quintal to pay cost freight and insurance.

Pickled salmon in tierces, also from Labrador; of these 100 tierces arrived here, sixty tierces by direct sailer, the remainder via England; average price obtained £5 per tierce to pay cost, freight, and insurance.

No vessel flying the United States flag called here during the past year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The only work at present is the extension of the pier by some 240 meters, and it is expected that it will be completed in 1895.

* English hundredweight = 112 pounds.

EXCHANGE.

The issuance is three months' date bills on London. The following is a comparative table in drachmas, paper currency, per pound sterling of the average rates:

Month.	Rate.		Month.	Rate.	
	Drachmas.	*Drachmas.*		*Drachmas.*	*Drachmas.*
April	32.50	36.50	November	32.90	36.00
May	32.50	35.50	December	33.80	37.50
June	32.30	33.50	January	34.80	38.70
July	32.30	34.00	February	35.20	36.50
August	32.40	35.00	March (beginning)	35.50	37.00
September	31.75	35.00	March (end)	37.85	34.50
October	32.50	35.50			

The preceding tables give only the average rates of exchange of each month, but there were sudden fluctuations of as much as 50 to 100 leptas (cents of a drachma) per pound sterling in the course of a day or two, the sale at one time reaching 40 drachmas per pound sterling.

With such fluctuations and the uncertainty of its course business in general has been carried on under very great difficulties. Imports have been checked and exporters have not known from one day to another whereon to base their operations. As the Government is now negotiating for a foreign loan, it is hoped that before long the exchange market will be in a more normal condition.

EARTHQUAKES.

This island, which has been periodically subject to more or less severe shocks, was visited on the morning of the 31st of January last by one of unusual severity whereby very considerable damage was caused to houses, churches, and other buildings, both in the town and villages, two further severe shocks on the 1st and 2d of February adding to the catastrophe; fortunately the loss of life was trifling. The extent of the damage to buildings, merely to render them habitable, is variously calculated at from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 francs. Subscriptions to about 1,000,000 francs have so far been generously sent from various countries, including the United States, and a central committee at Athens and a local one here have been formed to relieve the distress as far as it is possible. In addition to this pecuniary assistance the British Government promptly sent a ship of war with tents, boards, and numerous provisions, which arrived here from Malta as early as the 3d of February, which very materially alleviated the suffering of the panic-stricken inhabitants. This was followed by Italian ships of war bringing boards and provisions and by a steamer of the Eastern Telegraph Company with similar help.

It is be feared that a long time must elapse before the inhabitants of this island can recover from this calamity, especially as they were already suffering from the effects of short crops.

According to local records the following are the years in which the most violent shocks that this island has been subject to occurred, viz: 1514, 1554, 1590, 1622. 1633, 1636, 1664, 1710, 1723, 1729, 1742, 1767, 1787, 1791, 1809, 1820, 1840 (a very severe one), 1866, 1872, 1886.

That of 1840 and the recent ones in this year appear to have had their center at no great distance from this island, and consequently the effects in both cases proved very disastrous.

A. L. CROWE,
Consular Agent.

ZANTE, *March 31, 1893.*

ITALY.

IMPORTS INTO ITALY.

Articles.	1891.	1890.	Duties collected on imports in 1891.
	*Lire.**	*Lire.**	*Lire.**
Spirits, wines and oil	45,322,221	55,989,936	37,255,201
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	87,853,304	92,654,770	87,862,246
Chemicals, drugs, resins and, perfumery	44,067,339	46,898,135	1,641,581
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanner's articles	22,565,639	23,926,063	416,140
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.	24,183,620	23,390,949	1,316,894
Cotton	146,461,040	181,531,212	12,261,317
Wool and hair	86,653,816	96,208,571	11,616,493
Silk	87,916,438	92,591,940	2,751,977
Wood and straw	39,007,773	43,770,763	648,301
Books and paper	12,804,649	12,932,867	1,077,681
Skins, hides, and fur	46,865,694	46,618,721	1,408,940
Minerals and metals	131,310,272	169,724,910	17,163,297
Stones, earth, pottery, and sand	124,120,866	143,682,604	2,466,128
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products, not elsewhere included	187,068,338	219,594,638	28,429,660
Animals and animal products, not elsewhere included	94,803,307	111,594,519	3,891,407
Miscellaneous	16,768,278	19,349,064	1,860,584
Total	1,197,792,594	1,380,459,662	212,067,847
Gold and silver	54,286,700	57,648,000	

* The lire = 19.3 cents.

EXPORTS FROM ITALY TO THE UNITED STATES.

Value of declared exports from all the consular districts of Italy to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1891.

BY ARTICLES.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Alabaster, wrought	$49,323.51	Garlic	$23,609.25
Anchovies	677.85	Geographical charts	162.77
Animals, breeding	70,023.75	Glassware and beads	18,237.29
Antiquities	5,590.66	Gloves	232,276.53
Argols	1,513,074.28	Glycerine	88,429.34
Asphalt	72,209.75	Gum arabic	27,385.22
Beans	806,243.20	Gunstocks	4,966.38
Beeswax	5,690.66	Hair:	
Bones	1,277.45	Cattle	569.15
Books	6,548.38	Cloth	30,856.84
Boracic acid	22,956.96	Human	13,762.74
Bottles	10,537.53	Hemp	385,319.09
Brandy	335.64	Hides and skins	122,942.67
Briarwood	14,084.90	Household goods	19,403.87
Brimstone	2,171,380.06	Iron ore	479,099.97
Bronzes	10,645.44	Jewelry	2,025.57
Bulbs	3,075.80	Juniper berries	4,832.91
Buttons	3,178.45	Lace and embroidery	1,510.00
Caoutchouc ware	1,152.18	Laurel leaves	521.81
Cheese	230,978.53	Lemon juice	96,054.00
Chemical preparations	176,594.14	Licorice	24,734.49
Chestnuts, extract of	5,422.35	Liqueurs	16,995.65
Citrate of lime	5,376.79	Machinery	606.80
Citrons	319,598.63	Majolica	4,139.32
Cloths, ornamental	1,302.62	Manna	12,215.35
Cotton waste	296,857.62	Marble:	
Cosmetics	1,795.94	Blocks	700,525.00
Currants	368.51	Slabs	170,688.62
Earthenware	28.95	Statuary	233,477.38
Ecclesiastical vestments	106.15	Tiles	10,784.03
Engravings	878.51	Wrought	28,728.53
Essences	374,293.10	Matches	3,222.55
Fans	2,528.55	Medicinals	2,992.48
Filagree, silver	9,970.60	Metal work	2,605.03
Fish, salted and in oil	10,197.64	Mineral water	116.08
Fruit	578,060.26	Military equipments	607.32
Fruit, dry	7,297.71	Mosaics	4,855.15
Furniture, frames, and carved wood	20,676.33	Mushrooms	8,742.80
		Music	508.55

Value of declared exports from all the consular districts of Italy, etc.—Continued.

BY ARTICLES—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Musical instruments	$3,196.36	Seeds:	
Nicotine	156.95	Canary	$14,439.63
Nuts	119,417.21	Coriander	559.70
Almonds	38,959.00	Mustard	7,699.63
Chestnuts	20,017.85	Unclassified	53,415.99
Filberts	195,490.26	Shellwork	1,071.90
Hazelnuts	11,077.82	Siena earth	18,042.32
Pistachios	6,775.64	Silk and cotton, tissues of	729.26
Walnuts	56,143.83	Silk and linen, tissues of	2,642.00
Olive oil	459,374.08	Silk and wool, tissues of	1,053.11
Olives	2,565.27	Silk, tissues of	426.31
Olive nuts	10,609.17	Manufactured	302,152.65
Oranges and lemons	6,775,021.46	Raw	3,721,377.32
Orris root	29,224.91	Waste	283,096.87
Paintings	144,031.82	Silverware	4,627.51
Paper	124.69	Soap	175,952.18
Passamenterie	6,694.97	Soap stock	98,990.52
Paste maccaroni	371,384.14	Straw goods, braids and plaiting	897,087.83
Pease	6,611.16	Straw goods, hats	62,828.73
Personal effects	2,423.62	Strings for musical instruments	108.85
Photographs	312.37	Sulphur oil	7,197.70
Plaster casts	2,524.44	Sumac	315,934.53
Plumbago	951.21	Talc	7,233.06
Preserves	7,074.34	Tiles, cement	709.30
Pumice stone and bricks	55,392.47	Tomatoes	1,197.24
Rags and waste	213,305.36	Velvet	522.60
Regalia	887.80	Violin strings	366.41
Religious devotion, articles of	1,145.65	Umber earth	10,676.44
Rice	13,802.59	Whetstones	606.38
Rush baskets	2,315.21	Wine	179,125.46
Salt	72,522.47	Sundries	157,344.50
Sardines	159.90		
Sausages	4,737.80	Total	24,551,585.88

BY CONSULATES.

Castellamare	$972,561.65	Naples	2,361,239.60
Catania	800,804.00	Rome	263,918.48
Florence	1,314,822.85	Palermo	6,736,038.45
Genoa	767,380.28	Turin	161,777.32
Leghorn	2,894,619.30	Venice	179,584.21
Messina	3,405,321.00		
Milan	4,693,468.65	Total	24,551,585.88

Italian mineral productions for 1890.

Minerals.	Workmen.	Production.			Mines in operation.
		Quantity.	Unit value.	Total.	
		Tons.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	
Iron ore	2,434	220,702	10.95	2,416,014	44
Manganese ore	89	2,147	24.25	52,071	4
Copper ore	1,593	50,378	36.87	1,857,704	38
Zinc ore	9,305	119,926	110.45	12,252,648	126
Lead ore		32,187	202.16	6,507,694	
Silver ore	1,200	1,750	1,200.56	2,100,974	8
Gold ore	505	8,296	62.87	521,602	21
Antimony ore	529	891	368.92	328,711	46
Mercury	617	449	6,500.00	2,919,969	14
Iron pyrites	366	14,755	12.79	188,596	5
Fossil combustibles	2,817	376,326	7.73	2,906,268	38
Sulphur	30,503	369,239	76.55	28,265,291	504
Rock salt	407	17,098	15.11	258,301	18
Spring salt	198	9,879	24.31	238,997	2
Asphaltum	729	45,125	20.67	1,203,890	20
Mastic and bitumen	177	417	289.20	120,603	9
Petroleum	7	3,580	8.29	29,700	1
Mineral water	84	5,000	5.50	27,500	1
Alum	497	2,824	533.66	1,507,120	11
Boric acid	47	1,735	13.41	23,280	9
Total	52,104	1,273,704		68,836,983	919

Production and imports in 1890.

Italian production.	Quantity.	Principal sources of importation.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Iron ore	220,702	France, Algeria	3,387
Iron pyrites	14,755		
Copper ore	50,378	France, Germany, and Great Britain.	353
Zinc ore	110,926		
Lead ore	32,187	Greece, Spain, Tunis, and Tripoli	2,499
Manganese ore	2,147		
Silver ore	1,750	Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and Germany.	265
Gold ore	8,296		
Antimony ore	891		
Castings	14,346	Great Britain, Spain, and France	129,641
Castings worked in litharge	12,690	Great Britain, Germany, and France	12,802
Do	Not given	do	168,043
Iron and steel in plates, rods, tubes, and forged.	213,005	Germany, Great Britain, and Belgium.	76,640
Railway wheels	69,895	Belgium, France, and Germany	4,870
Iron work, either simple or ornamental.	Not given	Great Britain, France, and Germany.	17,366
Steel springs	1,150	Germany, France, Great Britain	299
Tinned plates of iron, etc	Not given	Great Britain, Germany, France	6,921
Copper and its alloys, natural or manufactured.	1,384	do	8,834
Lead	17,768	Spain, France, Greece	2,731
Antimony	182	Austria, Great Britain, Germany	80
Mercury (metallic)	449	Austria, Russia	13
Silver	*34,348	Switzerland, Germany, Great Britian	*254
Gold	*206	Switzerland, France	*132
Rock salt	17,098		
Spring salt	9,879		
Marine salt	448,827		
Boric acid	1,874	Germany, Great Britain	42
Borax	950		
Alum	1,294	Great Britain, France, and Austria.	1,325
Sulphate of alum	2,553		
Fuel of fossil nature:			
Anthracite, lignite, and bituminous matter.	376,326	Great Britain, France, and Austria-Hungary.	4,354,877
Peat	42,185		
Pressed fossil carbon	559,300		
Pressed vegetable carbon	16,750	Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and France.	23,786

Metal and mineral statistics for 1885 and 1890.

Kind of product.	1885.				1890.			
	Production.		Mines in active operation.	Workmen employed.	Production.		Mines in active operation.	Workmen employed.
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
	Tons.	*Lire.*			*Tons.*	*Lire.*		
Castings	15,991	1,599,100	10	215	14,346	2,128,929	10	254
Iron	140,734	28,146,800	226	8,560	176,374	48,648,639	325	13,779
Steel	6,370	1,911,000			107,676	29,107,407		
Lead	16,461	4,938,300	3	882	17,768	5,685,760	1	550
Silver	*33,846	4,670,280			*34,248	5,822,160		
Gold	*209	628,440	2	100	*206	544,182	3	157
Copper and its alloys	1,651	3,383,944	5	447	6,406	12,021,830	10	1,291
Mercury	237	877,500	2	340	449	2,919,969	3	50
Antimony	240	207,800	1	67	182	273,582	1	30
Marine salt	410,255				448,827	4,583,789	73	2,161
Spring salt	10,678	288,127	2	217	9,879	338,997	2	198
Alum	2,950	416,000	6	102	1,294	131,380	7	109
Sulphate of alum	630	64,000			2,553	292,150		
Sulphur:								
Refined					50,537	5,055,540	16	255
Crushed					57,115	6,225,355	27	911
Asphaltum, mastic and bitumen					10,302	402,972	4	115
Petroleum					350	210,000	4	44
Boric acid					1,874	937,000	11	497
Borax					950	570,120		
Pressed carbon:								
Fossil					559,300	16,818,200	10	516
Vegetable					16,750	1,505,500	17	222
Total		47,131,291	257	11,230		144,233,452	524	21,159

*Kilograms.

Italian quarry products, 1890.

Product.	Quarries.		Production.			Workmen.
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Quantity.	Unit Value.	Total value.	
			Tons.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	
Cut stone for building and decorative purposes:						
Marble	636	5	275,829	63.88	17,799,259	7,160
Alabaster	13		990	130.60	129,300	127
Calcareous tufa	220	14	104,557	10.93	1,142,869	1,278
Travertine	100	17	107,083	7.21	772,175	1,152
Sandstone	394	2	169,130	16.53	2,847,080	2,505
Slate	173		40,485	37.11	1,502,661	991
Granite	52	7	70,952	20.63	1,464,343	1,787
Serpentine	4		750	33.33	25,000	15
Bevole	16		80,206	.85	68,175	126
Trachyte	83	5	39,338	16.46	647,450	854
Peperino	23		9,240	12.50	115,500	142
Other cut stone	305	4	191,379	6.53	1,250,987	1,900
Total	2,073		1,089,948		27,765,484	18,037
Material for building and paving:						
Calcareous tufa and macigno	714	299	2,125,767	1.45	3,088,523	5,971
Lava	191	77	1,467,910	1.98	2,917,043	2,933
Volcanic tufa	155	197	1,793,024	1.82	3,375,790	1,615
Other stones	804	552	4,158,955	1.65	6,675,975	7,769
Sand and gravel	81	52	259,753	.54	142,734	398
Roman cement, small stone and lava	219	49	1,484,820	.86	1,288,653	1,445
Total	3,390		11,290,229		17,488,723	19,222
Materials for industrial purposes:						
Soft stone	63	3	4,719	31.95	150,805	322
Broken stone	11		1,979	15.32	30,325	34
Hones	16		237	998.31	236,680	222
Ottare stone	4		250	44.70	11,175	14
Pumice	200		5,000	120.00	600,000	500
Scouring sand	2		25	500.00	12,500	7
Asbestus	4		126	380.63	47,960	78
Isinglass	19		4,466	50.33	242,670	209
Barytes	8		6,880	32.16	231,300	93
Carbonate of lime	7		2,880	4.00	11,520	29
Dyeing earths	14		2,595	65.87	170,923	173
Quartz and feldspar	10	1	12,390	4.03	50,040	49
Kaolin	46	1	7,512	38.02	285,640	167
Magnesia earth	21	1	6,810	26.72	181,900	300
Potters' clay	10		9,750	5.63	54,900	27
Sand, siliceous gravel, etc	17		98,520	1.60	157,840	109
Total	458		164,139		2,466,103	2,446
Grand total	5,921		12,544,316		47,720,310	39,705

Product of Italian furnaces, 1890.

Products.	Production.			Furnaces in active operation.	Workmen employed.
	Quantity.	Unit value.	Total value.		
	Tons.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*		
Lime	870,090	17.17	14,942,954	5,639	20,
Lime, hydraulic	368,509	17.73	6,536,179		
Cement	86,267	23.80	2,830,420		
Plaster	264,843	8.41	2,429,051		
Brick	3,606,498	10.85	39,221,129	5,635	46,
Refractory materials	11,628	48.34	562,100	14	
Terra cotta	63,966	75.11	4,530,851	962	4,
Objects in cement	17,755	95.33	1,692,650	34	
Common majolica	10,557	286.60	3,031,864		
Artistic majolica	1,432	1,027.40	1,470,875	307	7,
Common earthenware	12,449	457.49	5,819,812		
Porcelain	1,378	1,233.67	1,700,000		
Bottles and demijohns in black glass	16,237	167.07	2,712,690		
Other objects in glass and crystal for domestic and other uses	15,309	451.29	6,908,805	87	4,
Glass for paving purposes	9,854	344.38	3,393,566		
Glass beads	7,200	734.44	5,228,000		
Total			103,010,946	12,678	85,

Italian metal and mineral products, 1890.

Products.	Production.			Establishments in operation.	Workmen employed.
	Quantity.	Unit value.	Total value.		
	Tons.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*		
Castings	14,346	148.39	2,128,920	10	254
Iron	176,374	275.82	48,649,939	325	13,799
Steel	107,676	270.32	29,107,407		
Gold	*306	2,637.06	544,182	3	157
Lead	17,768	320.00	5,685,760	1	550
Silver	*34,248	170.00	5,822,160		
Copper and compounds	6,406	1,876.65	12,021,830	10	1,291
Mercury	449	6,503.27	2,919,969	3	50
Antimony	182	1,503.19	273,582	1	30
Marine salt	448,827	10.21	4,583,789	73	2,161
Spring salt	9,879	34.31	338,997	2	198
Refined salt	50,537	100.03	5,055,540	16	255
Ground salt	57,115	108.99	6,225,355	27	911
Asphaltum, mastic, and bitumen	10,302	39.11	402,972	4	115
Petroleum	350	600.00	210,000	4	44
Alum	1,294	101.51	131,380	7	109
Sulphate of alum	2,553	114.43	292,150		
Boric acid	1,874	500.00	937,000	11	497
Borax	950	600.12	570,120		
Pressed fuel:					
Fossil	559,300	30.07	16,818,200	10	516
Vegetable	16,750	89.88	1,505,200	17	222
Total			144,223,452	524	21,159

*Kilograms.

Italian mineral statistics, 1890.

Product.	Quantity.	Product.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Raw sulphur	369,239	Petroleum refined	350
Refined sulphur	50,537	Black marble	275,829
Black lead	1,735	Crude alabaster	990
Lime	870,090	Other stone for building and decorative purposes	813,129
Plaster	264,843	Stone for ordinary construction	9,545,656
Sand and gravel	358,273	Asbestos	126
Pozzolana and broken lava	1,484,820	Grindstone	4,719
Potters' clay	9,750	Cement and hydraulic lime	454,776
Magnesia earth	6,810	Colored earths	2,595
Kaolin	7,512	Brick, tiles, etc	3,606,498
Quartz and feldspar	12,390	Terra cotta, ordinary	63,996
Ground carbonate of lime	2,880	Objects of cement, bricks, tubes, etc	17,775
Barytes	6,880	Refractory materials	11,628
Isinglass stone	4,466	Majolica, for common use	10,577
Scouring sand	25	Majolica, artistic	1,432
Pumice stone	5,000	Common earthenware, both white and colored	12,442
Ottare stone	250	Porcelain, white, colored and gilded	1,378
Grindstones	1,979	Glass plates, for pavements	9,854
Whetstones	237	Glass and crystal work	15,309
Asphaltum, bitumen, etc.:		Ordinary bottles and demijohns	16,237
Rock asphaltum, raw	44,225	Beads, in glass and crystal	7,200
Rock asphaltum, in powder	4,600		
Pressed asphaltum	5,252		
Raw bitumen	900		
Refined bitumen	450		
Petroleum, raw	417		

Italian lime, cement, and plaster, 1890.

Mining districts.	Ovens.		Production.			Workmen employed.
	Permanent.	Temporary	Quantity.	Unit value.	Total value.	
			Tons.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	
Bologna:						
Lime	234	87	31,515	16.58	522,603	2,333
Lime, hydraulic			11,680	16.44	192,080	
Cement	3	28	2,900	26.35	76,420	173
Plaster	220	4	47,104	7.87	367,772	715
Caltanissetta:						
Lime	------	------	136,536	16.92	2,316,046	2,182
Lime, hydraulic	82	8	103,339	13.88	1,435,089	474
Cement	------	------	1,012	60.41	61,140	9
Plaster	1035	43	162,503	7.65	1,243,504	2,086
Florence:						
Lime	------	------	84,080	15.45	1,298,680	------
Lime, hydraulic	------	------	83,300	13.92	1,159,250	1,629
Cement	480	12	4,440	41.60	184,710	
Plaster	------	------	4,464	19.28	86,060	------
Genoa:						
Lime	121	------	94,760	18.10	1,715,400	515
Cement	4	------	2,300	25.00	57,500	18
Plaster	3	------	3,000	50.00	150,000	12
Iglesias:						
Lime	22	88	16,024	24.92	399,348	904
Milan:						
Lime	180	16	122,206	21.15	2,584,585	967
Lime, hydraulic	44	------	62,430	28.36	1,770,900	333
Cement	19	------	26,255	21.84	573,650	208
Plaster	15	------	14,435	15.42	207,200	95
Naples:						
Lime	------	------	178,172	18.35	3,269,364	3,225
Cement	71	1,023	30	25.00	750	
Plaster	1	60	5,017	14.60	73,249	241
Rome:						
Lime	128	16	131,818	11.59	1,528,283	859
Cement	3	------	1,030	50.00	51,500	25
Plaster	104	------	7,658	12.03	92,514	222
Turin:						
Lime	108	26	57,334	16.75	960,746	691
Lime, hydraulic	49	------	78,750	20.50	1,614,910	661
Cement	33	------	42,600	40.40	1,720,750	505
Plaster	98	32	21,452	9.50	203,552	318
Vicenza:						
Lime	10	167	17,645	20.23	356,900	498
Lime, hydraulic	22	10	29,010	12.54	363,950	424
Cement	10	------	5,700	18.24	104,000	
Plaster	------	4	210	25.00	5,200	10
Total:						
Lime	3,099	1,619	870,090	17.17	14,942,954	20,333
Lime, hydraulic			368,509	17.73	6,536,179	
Cement			86,267	32.80	2,830,420	
Plaster			264,843	9.13	2,429,051	

Production of Italian marine salt from State and private salteries, 1890.

Province.	Works in operation.	Quantity.	Unit value.	Total value.	Workmen.	Average days of work during the year.
State salteries:		*Tons.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*		
		10,616	12.56	133,380		
Ferrara	1	378	16.70	6,311	101	300
		1,149	20.31	23,331		
		132	17.01	2,246		
		29,734	7.87	234,091		
		463	18.58	8,605		
Foggia	5	703	24.18	17,008	197	300
		738	16.24	11,984		
		293	18.34	5,374		
		2,550	12.28	31,317		
Leghorn	1	4	28.75	115	18	300
		15,680	17.97	281,877		
		400	35.42	14,167		
Ravenna	1	190	24.53	4,660	53	300
		640	25.30	16,186		
		5,057	14.54	73,535		
		839	24.27	20,354		
Rome	1	185	20.91	3,869	77	300
		474	25.02	11,862		
		169,475	12.95	2,194,701		
Cagliari	5	8,992	12.95	115,540	164	300
Venetia	1	2,105	19.87	41,826	15	300
Private salteries:						
Syracuse	16	48,100	6.16	296,450	436	87
Trapani	39	150,000	6.90	1,035,000	1,100	90
Total	70	448,897	----------	4,583,789	2,161	---------

Emigration from Italy, 1876–1890.

Years.	Permanent.			Temporary.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1876	19,756	13,268	6,488	89,015	81,919	7,096
1877	21,087	13,409	7,678	78,126	71,790	6,336
1878	18,535	12,398	6,137	77,733	70,112	7,621
1879	40,824	28,632	12,192	79,007	71,540	7,467
1880	37,394	26,285	11,649	81,967	74,441	7,526
1881	41,607	30,201	11,406	94,225	86,841	7,384
1882	65,748	49,789	15,959	99,814	86,961	8,853
1883	68,416	53,782	14,634	100,685	92,463	8,222
1884	58,049	44,368	13,681	88,968	81,543	7,425
1885	77,029	56,161	20,868	80,164	72,082	8,082
1886	85,355	61,512	23,843	82,474	74,378	8,096
1887	127,748	91,935	35,813	87,917	79,644	8,273
1888	195,993	127,902	68,091	94,743	82,709	12,034
1889	113,093	81,267	31,826	105,319	94,390	10,929
1890	104,733	75,786	28,947	112,511	101,575	10,936

EMIGRATION FROM ITALY.

Comparison between first six months of 1891 and the same period of 1892.

Departments.	Estimated population December 31, 1891.	First six months 1891.			First six months 1892.			Difference in 1892.		
		Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.
Piedmont	3,252,738	2,087	8,586	10,673	2,552	9,621	12,173	+ 463	+1,035	+ 1,500
Liguria	952,573	1,391	193	1,584	1,774	189	1,963	+ 383	— 4	+ 1,379
Lombardy	3,932,111	3,591	8,035	11,626	5,441	7,836	13,277	+ 1,850	— 199	+ 1,651
Veneto	3,004,161	24,292	56,505	80,797	6,992	59,215	66,207	—17,300	+2,710	—14,590
Emilia	2,200,848	2,997	1,467	4,464	1,086	1,418	2,504	— 1,911	— 49	— 1,960
Tuscany	2,281,446	2,693	2,038	4,731	2,007	1,783	3,790	— 686	— 255	— 941
Marche	963,942	291	187	478	170	80	250	— 121	— 107	— 228
Umbria	595,579	11	66	77	7	1	8	— 4	— 65	— 69
Lazio	986,135	2	14	16	70	30	100	+ 68	+ 16	+ 84
Abruzze and Molise	1,365,171	7,238	1,614	8,852	4,237	1,375	5,612	— 3,001	— 239	— 3,240
Campania	3,062,011	17,786	1,964	19,750	12,894	1,615	14,509	— 4,892	— 349	— 5,241
Puglie	1,778,323	578	663	1,241	253	730	983	— 325	+ 67	— 258
Basilicata	540,287	5,724	.....	5,724	3,910	.....	3,910	— 1,814	.....	— 1,814
Sicily	3,325,203	4,169	1,508	5,677	3,618	1,716	5,334	— 551	+ 208	— 343
Calabria	1,315,296	7,342	344	7,686	4,723	331	5,054	— 2,619	— 13	— 2,632
Sardinia	731,467	8	18	26	8	35	43	.....	+ 1	+ 1
Total in the Kingdom	30,347,291	80,200	83,202	163,402	49,742	85,975	135,717	—30,458	+2,773	—27,685

European emigration, 1886–'91.

From—	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Italy	87,423	133,191	207,795	125,783	115,591	189,746
France	7,314	11,170	22,389	31,350	20,500	6,271
Belgium	2,048	3,334	7,794	8,406	2,176	3,456
Holland	2,024	5,018	4,228	9,111	3,526	4,005
Spain	34,043	37,200	49,283	97,719	37,025	37,721
Portugal	13,738	16,521	23,632	19,609	19,647	23,935
Austria	18,929	19,523	24,416	21,305	28,236	33,777
Hungary	25,152	18,270	17,712	22,228	22,442	21,419
Switzerland	5,803	6,801	7,432	7,445	6,693	6,821
Germany	83,255	104,787	103,951	96,030	96,903	115,322
Sweden	28,271	46,556	45,861	29,007	30,128	.....
Norway	15,158	20,741	21,452	12,642	10,991	13,341
Russia	33,724	29,355	38,747	35,874	85,540	109,510
Denmark	6,263	8,801	8,059	8,967	10,298	10,382
England and Wales	146,801	168,221	170,820	63,118	130,979	137,861
Scotland	25,323	34,305	35,873	20,351	20,653	22,190
Ireland	61,276	78,901	73,233	64,923	57,184	58,446

Italian railway statistics, 1888.

TRANSPORTATION.

Description.	Quantity.	Kilometers traveled.
Passengers.....number..	49,333,266	2,294,080,565
Baggage and freight by fast trains.....tons..	8,352	144,645,055
Freight by slow trains.....do....	15,630,967	1,707,434,613
Animals by fast trains.....number..	2,366,314	269,479,008
Animals by slow trains.....do....	43,401	2,378,464

RECEIPTS.

	Lire.
Passengers	100,580,634
Baggage and freight by fast trains	24,054,960
Freight from slow trains	106,429,411
Animals by fast trains	5,654,260
Animals by slow trains	58,535
Other products	7,917,555
Total	244,695,355
Reimbursement on account of expenses for the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Sicilian lines	5,298,618
Grand total	249,993,973

EXPENSES.

General expense of administration, etc	19,996,228
Supervision and track repairs	30,797,166
Commercial service, etc	57,107,887
Rolling stock, etc	57,463,694
Total	165,364,975

ACCIDENTS.

Description.	By railway accident.		By personal imprudence.		Total.	
	Killed.	Wounded	Killed.	Wounded	Killed.	Wounded
Passengers	17	75	12	39	29	114
Employés	9	72	51	885	60	957
Persons not passengers or employés	1	3	27	70	28	73
Total	27	150	90	994	117	1,144

Italian postal service statistics for the year 1890.

Kind of mail matter sent.	Number.
Letters and postal notes	125,155,617
Manuscripts	3,858,177
Postal cards	46,475,423
Printed matter, books, samples, etc	173,021,255
Packages	5,817,208
Money orders remitted	5,648,313
Value of money orders in lire	608,412,273

AUGUSTUS O. BOURN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, June 21, 1893.

BARI.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Bari to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Almonds	$20,657.36	$17,301.20	$303.08		$38,261.64
Carob beans	925.32			$393.16	1,318.48
Lentils		940.18			940.18
Olive oil	4,143.71	2,640.97	8,348.20	8,291.37	23,424.25
Pease	82.40				82.40
Seeds	26,802.15	14,605.73	13,027.59	3,033.35	57,468.82
Soap	2,589.93	1,457.36	4,325.15	2,825.43	11,197.87
Soapstock	605.25	1,486.34	6,291.18	9,418.03	17,800.80
Wine	1,892.88	107.70	395.47	300.33	2,696.38
Wine lees	5,445.76			3,752.28	9,198.04
Sundry		27.77	129.63		157.40
Total	63,144.76	38,567.25	32,820.30	28,013.95	162,546.26

N. SCHUCK,
Consular Agent.

BARI, *June 30, 1892.*

BOLOGNA.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Bologna to the United States during the years ended December 31, 1891 and 1892.

1891.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Beans		$7,003.00	$9,229.06	$1,891.40	$18,123.46
Hemp	$34,816.70	38,165.46	32,227.14	50,149.25	155,358.57
Medicines		514.88	125.45	121.90	762.23
Rush baskets	525.44	1,010.35	592.51	1,533.00	3,661.30
Sausages		306.87	490.39	256.40	1,054.16
Straw goods	10,007.47	7,245.62	5,489.03	10,972.96	33,715.08
Wine	74.21	67.52		142.24	283.97
Sundries	24.55	118.25	86.85		229.65
Total 1891	45,448.30	54,431.95	48,240.93	65,067.15	213,188.42
Total in 1890	90,951.75	105,130.05	32,541.19	54,506.97	283,129.96
Increase			15,699.74	10,560.18	
Decrease	45,502.36	50,698.10			69,941.54

1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31	
Beer		$112.52	$96.50		$209.02
Books	$24.90				24.90
Clover	2,418.29		6,388.30	$1,866.31	10,672.90
Hemp	63,696.15	46,824.01	89,888.77	55,996.19	256,405.12
Medicines	1,616.95	270.37	2,764.84	75.75	4,727.91
Rush baskets	1,821.77	1,600.59	677.43	517.09	4,616.88
Sausages	349.87	636.47	170.59	771.58	1,928.51
Straw goods	11,007.54	3,866.68	6,895.54	12,027.46	33,797.22
Sundries	128.56	72.88	463.20		664.64
Total 1892	81,064.03	53,383.52	107,345.17	71,254.38	313,047.10
Total for 1891	45,448.39	54,431.95	48,240.93	65,067.15	213,188.40
Increase	35,615.64		59,104.24	6,187.23	99,858.68
Decrease		1,048.43			

JAMES VERNER LONG, *Consul.*

FLORENCE, January 31, 1893.

CASTELLAMARE.

leclared exports from the commercial agency of Castellamare to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

ırticles.	Quarter ending—				
	Sept 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	Jupe 30, 1892.	Total.
	$4,119.30	$2,059.50	$380.60		$6,559.40
	30,958.61	24,402.37	8,881.94	$4,149.17	68,392.09
		2,836.64	720.31		3,556.95
			901.89		901.89
			3,253.25		3,253.25
			2,400.00		2,400.00
n)	186,084.59	26,024.70	53,189.28	112,256.62	377,555.13
	1,435.92	968.84		1,276.57	3,681.33
	92,128.96	121,503.73	63,922.19	62,048 11	339,603.01
	2,882.24	5,162.12	11,455.80	2,980.11	22,480.27
				22,822.88	22,822.88
ste			435.76		435.76
		34,883.98	2,861.02		37,745.00
		4,666.45	1,183.09		5,849.54
	317,609.58	222,508.33	149,585.13	205,533.46	895,236.50

NESTORE CALVANO,
Commercial Agent.

.LAMARE, *June 30, 1892.*

CATANIA.

exports from the consulate at Catania to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

ırticles.	Quarter ending—				
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Total.
	$15,748.00		24,868.50	2,887.90	43,504.40
	18,665.05	$32,834.50	9,429.71	12,571.00	73,500.26
		751.02			751.02
	6,858.00	70,436.49	128,702.49	54,741.13	260,738.11
d	1,040.00	2,746.45	2,583.50	10,446.23	16,816.17
			135.00	100.00	235.00
		18,337.00		3,182.00	21,519.00
	22,453.69	63,954.95	105,763.98	51,234.53	243,407.15
			2,364.65	1,567.40	3,932.05
ed	5,544.00	1,504.50	2,852.00		9,900.50
		259.58	496.29	149.96	905.83
			119.00		119.00
		408.45	59,914.80	51,556.15	111,881.40
ıuts		1,119.68	383.65		1,503.33
		10,170.46		7,075.50	17,246.96
		875.00	805.00	435.00	2,115.00
	499.00		227.29	151.84	878.13
	244.00	161.00	147.00		552.00
	71,051.74	203,559.08	338,792.86	196,101.63	809,505.31

AUGUSTUS PERATONER,
Acting Consul.

LA, *June 30, 1892.*

FLORENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

y and Emilia are situated in longitude 43° 47′ and latitude 45° and pos-prise at present so far as agricultural conditions and exceptionally fine s and wine traffic are concerned, the most satisfactory productive por-

tions of Italy. The average husbandman seems apparently well contented with his surroundings and, very commendably, devotes his best years to the tilling of the soil and giving constant attention to his neat and well kept olive groves and highly cultivated vineyards, both of which abound so numerously throughout Florence and adjacent provinces. He has little thought of emigration from his native land to other countries for distant climes.

The crops generally have been very full and remunerative, and for the year 1892 the percentage was almost 100 in comparison with recent previous yields. The leading farm products of Tuscany, such as corn, ranked as high as 90; wheat, 96.97, and wine, 126.45. As to quality, corn was generally very good; wheat may be ranked even more satisfactory, and wine, with but slight exception, was of the most desirable quality and very satisfactory as to the amount produced.

The prices at retail, notwithstanding an unusually liberal supply of each, are rather firm and stiff, and have been so maintained for months past.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

As to exports during the calendar year 1892, there is an evident decrease of over $120,000 in comparison with the previous year.

In spite of the reduction of the existing duty by the last modification of the American tariff enactments, the shipments of marble statuary from this consular district have fallen off to the extent of $3,000; pictures of all kinds, $6,000, and straw goods, $160,000.

In addition to the foregoing, there has also been an evident decrease in shipments of bronze ware amounting to $500, and household goods representing a value of $2,000.

Although straw braids have been placed on the list of free entries, the exports of this article are even more limited than when there was a specific custom exaction of 20 per cent.

The same may be said in relation to consignments of works of art, with the exception of alabaster adornments of all kinds, which latter exceed the shipments of the preceding year to the extent of $4,100.

MARKET COMMISSIONS.

The various systems of brokerage which obtain in the Florence Exchange, receiving the sanction and approval of the chamber of commerce and arts, are as follows:

(1) Brokers can exact no fee or fees until a transaction is effectually settled, and that through their own separate and distinct personality.

(2) Should a bargain be concluded through the medium of two or more brokers, only one fee is due or can be claimed, to be divided among them equally.

(3) The broker requested or accepted by one person only is entitled to the fee accompanying the transaction from that person only.

(4) In case of a question or disagreement arising in relation to the character or quality of goods bargained for, the arbiter in the case is entitled to a certain compensation—usually established by custom.

POPULATION.

On the 31st of December, 1891, the number of inhabitants embraced within the corporate limits of the municipality of Florence was 184,321.

On the 31st of December last there was an increase during the year of 1,694 inhabitants.

The rate of mortality is calculated at 27 per 1,000 for the same period.

The number of marriages shows an increase of 17 as compared with the previous year.

The local immigration is always in excess of emigration. These terms in this connection refer to the movement from one city or section to another throughout the Kingdom, and not to and from foreign countries, there being but little practical emigration from these provinces.

OCTROI DUTIES.

The average amount of duty paid on articles of consumption during the *year 1892 by* each inhabitant of this city was $7.04, and the total sum collected

reaches possibly an approximate figure of $1,299,128. This is some $10,000 less than during the year 1891. About $493,000 of the total amount was the revenue levied on drinkables and other liquids, there being a city-gate duty of 2 cents per quart on each bottle of wine, beer, or vinegar.

The commune pays annually $560,000 to the Government as an impost duty. The service connected with that part of the administration is conducted by customs guards under the control of the city, but at the expense of the general Government.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

As a national economic measure upon the part of the Italian Government, it was proposed to abolish all internal custom-houses throughout the Kingdom; but the Florence office, after an earnest appeal from the local chamber of commerce, has been very commendably retained. The application was partially granted on account of the great number of direct clearances made by the large influx of foreigners, who come to the city or suburbs for partial or permanent residence.

The decrease in customs duties during 1892 was about $50,000 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1891. But one schedule out of sixteen, which concerns the Italian tariff, shows a slight increase, all of the remaining being on a scale of proportional decrease.

THE MONTE DI PIETA.

The monte di pieta, or loan shop, is essentially necessary to many an honest person short of money; and it is a well-known institution, common to every town or city in Italy.

The proportion of articles redeemed of those pawned during the year 1892 was about 5½ to 9 for clothing and 4 to 6 for objects of gold or silver.

Comparing the pawns made in 1892 with 1891, there is an evident increase in the former articles and a decrease in specially valuable articles of gold or silver construction.

A NEW PENAL HOUSE.

In compliance with the regulation provided for in the new Italian penal code, the minister of the interior issued a decree by which the judicial prison known as "Santa Teresa" is to be transformed into a public penal house. The plans already prepared by the Government engineers, in conformity with the requirements established by the technical section of the prison administration, show 360 small dormitories, of which 120 are to be arranged in the old or original building, and 240 will be built in the new annex projecting on the garden, surrounding the former monastery of the Theresian Sisters of Charity.

Ten workshops are to be constructed, allowing a space of 3 square meters to each prisoner, requiring seven stone apartments in addition, measuring 380 square meters.

The establishment is to contain eighteen cells for severe punishment, an infirmary with seven bedrooms containing thirty beds, with adjoining rooms for physicians, overseers, and a pharmacy. To these are to be added apartments for the direction officers, the guards' lodgings, bathrooms, parlors, etc.

The new penal house is to occupy 8,000 square meters.

For this project, which has been approved, an expenditure of $90,000 is deemed necessary, and the work is to be placed under the direction of the chief engineers of the province of Florence.

HOSPITALS.

It is rather difficult to procure a complete and accurate statement pertaining to the public hospitals and other sanitary institutions.

The hospital of San Giovanni di Dio is exclusively for male patients, and was founded in 1400 by the father of Amerigo Vespucci. It is governed by a special committee.

The Royal Arch Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, established in the thirteenth century, supplies twelve hundred beds. It is managed by another committee of direction, superintending also the various other hospitals, which are considered as branches of this larger or more extensive institution.

TELEGRAMS.

The number of telegrams received in Florence during the year 1892 was much in excess of those received during the preceding year. The communications by cable with the United States were 480 sent and 657 received. The offices are tolerably well managed and distributed conveniently throughout the city.

At the prefecture office only governmental telegrams are exchanged and delivered to the General Government itself. At the museum telegraph office only meteorological observations are forwarded and received. The Borgagnissanti office is used almost exclusively for the patrons of hotels. The telegraphic jurisdiction of Florence possibly embodies two consular districts, viz, Florence and Leghorn and the agencies of each.

ROYAL MAGNOLFI ORPHANAGE.

On the 8th of December, 1837, Gaetano Magnolfi, a skillful carpenter and worker in wood, who had met with much success in his vocation, started a boarding house at Prato, near Florence, for twelve orphans, who were working industriously at various trades. In the following year, desirous of extending his most welcome and praiseworthy undertaking, he applied for and secured the use of the suppressed convent, La Pieta, where the institution, greatly enlarged, remains to-day.

Up to the year 1846 this generous benefactor provided and cared for the support of very many trades boys, at which time an anonymous railway company, with charitable inclination, donated to this institution a yearly income sufficient for the sustenance and care of sixty orphans. Following the death of the founder, in the year 1867, the Italian Government carried out the expressed wishes in his will, and by royal decree, dated October 15, 1868, the orphanage was reorganized and named "Regio Orfanotrofio Magnolfi," for the moral and civil education of poor orphans, in order to enable them to gain an honorable subsistence by the choice and practice of some trade.

To secure this end there were established in the institution several branches of industrial training. It is supported by special endowment and whatever may be derived from public and private donation.

The management is intrusted to a special committee of direction in accordance with the wish of the founder.

Poor children belonging to the commune of Prato, even with one surviving parent, are received gratuitously so far as the income and revenue of the institution will admit. Children who are orphans, or having a single parent, born in other communes, may be admitted upon the payment of a share.

The age of admission is from 6 to 12 years. Pupils may remain until their eighteenth year, but not beyond without very special reason therefor, and by full consent of the committee of direction.

The organization pays twenty-six monthly subsidies of 56 cents each to twenty-six poor orphans, placing them with honest keepers, but giving preference to relatives. Such subsidies or donations are granted by the director to orphans from 5 to 10 years of age. The amount named is paid at the orphanage upon the first Sunday of each month to the tenant, who must be accompanied by the orphan. The tenant or trustee is expected to look after the religious and moral instruction of his youthful charge and to see that he is taught in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and must further give reasonable proof that the child has made at least fair progress in its training. As soon as age permits, the orphan is expected to try his hand at some trade, usually chosen for him, and he is placed in a workshop, either in or out of the establishment, provided he should find a master of good moral character, if outside the establishment.

In addition to these institutions there are others of like character of more or less importance, but governed almost by similar rules. Two of such establishments are for Protestants.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Florence to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Alabaster goods	$2,719.25	$9,097.08	$17,269.84	$11,091.27	$40,177.44
Books	111.26		935.20	869.29	1,915.75
Bronzes	899.90	2,859.65	1,460.00		5,219.55
Chinaware		747.63	3,098.30	344.63	4,190.56
Household effects	1,338.84	4,400.95	12,400.00	3,155.90	21,295.69
Marble statuary	7,353.02	34,915.45	20,141.42	15,254.53	77,664.42
Mosaic goods	907.76	2,988.47	1,233.49	550.40	5,680.12
Pictures and frames	9,984.60	14,132.41	6,897.10	13,817.15	44,831.26
Silverware			538.80	911.33	1,450.13
Skins	12,673.71	1,407.61	711.20	5,408.64	20,201.16
Soap		410.40		721.01	1,131.41
Straw goods	136,995.48	25,939.72	120,378.28	185,902.97	469,216.45
Sundries		341.12	4,147.58	140.00	4,628.70
Wines	4,819.76	4,735.49	272.40	5,806.67	15,684.52
Total	177,803.58	102,025.98	189,483.61	243,973.99	713,287.16
Total 1891	284,755.86	174,909.56	184,571.91	193,948.71	838,186.04
Increase			4,911.70	50,025.28	
Decrease	79,802.81	72,883.58			124,898.88

ART EXPORTS.

Permits for the export of works of art, irrespective of destination, issued at Florence, during the fiscal year 1891–'92.

Months.	Amount of entrance fees to galleries and museums.	No. of permits issued for articles exported.	Modern art.								
			Pictures.			Sculpture.			Miscellaneous objects.		
			Boxes.	Articles.	Value.	Boxes.	Articles.	Value.	Boxes.	Articles.	Value.
1892.	*Lire.*				*Lire.*			*Lire.*			*Lire.*
January	3,476.75	96	51	127	60,316.00	60	76	47,910.00	11	110	4,470.00
February	5,136.50	121	63	165	53,650.00	81	247	51,673.00	8	54	9,650.00
March	11,383.75	185	96	326	79,015.00	104	215	49,007.00	18	115	7,340.00
April	21,953.00	267	142	463	80,254.00	376	575	118,685.00	31	290	8,143.00
May	14,216.50	293	161	430	115,193.50	204	503	81,690.00	23	170	16,041.00
June	5,040.00	206	108	298	180,706.50	192	442	69,516.00	42	140	14,773.00
1891.											
July	3,246.25	182	119	635	136,165.00	184	369	72,695.00	53	336	13,750.00
August	2,564.00	127	60	297	56,480.00	187	456	62,154.00	40	126	8,765.00
September	7,327.50	148	55	164	36,710.00	222	458	95,999.00	11	25	3,390.00
October	8,507.25	152	57	193	27,745.00	245	578	74,252.00	12	45	11,064.00
November	5,714.50	163	67	243	50,795.00	194	296	87,612.00	34	119	9,412.00
December	4,351.00	186	76	257	37,109.00	92	245	31,158.50	32	*2,096	14,633.00
Total	92,877.00	2,126	1,655	3,598	914,139.00	2,141	4,460	842,551.50	315	3,626	121,431.00

*Including 1,550 medals.

Permits for the export of works of art, irrespective of destination, etc.—Continued.

Months.	Ancient art.									Total.		
	Pictures.			Sculpture.			Miscellaneous objects.					
	Boxes.	Articles.	Value.	Boxes.	Articles.	Value.	Boxes.	Articles.	Value.	Cases.	Articles.	Value.
1892.			*Lire.*			*Lire.*			*Lire.*			*Lire.*
January	10	29	6,550	5	8	2,800	6	29	2,780	143	379	124,826.00
February	5	23	1,872	34	57	8,750	12	58	5,105	203	604	130,700.00
March	11	37	3,815	23	40	6,080	97	285	17,584	349	1,018	162,841.00
April	10	29	23,700	9	13	2,180	51	269	35,416	619	1,639	268,578.00
May	25	78	35,270	13	21	7,550	72	1,328	20,399	498	2,530	276,143.50
June	29	97	13,575	10	13	7,500	33	151	18,050	414	1,141	302,120.50
1892.												
July	6	21	6,750	1	1	200	34	125	11,205	397	1,487	240,765.00
August	5	12	1,200	6	7	15,330	48	462	15,880	346	1,360	161,809.00
September	9	76	3,494	9	19	6,115	25	70	5,421	331	812	151,129.00
October	19	85	24,090	6	8	2,400	23	116	9,185	362	1,025	148,735.00
November	14	73	10,440	11	18	5,775	53	281	28,980	372	1,030	193,014.00
December	9	25	3,460	10	10	6,500	95	†11,158	61,065	314	13,791	153,925.50
Total	150	565	134,216	137	215	71,180	549	14,332	231,070	4,349	26,816	2,314,587.50

†Embracing 11,121 medals.

Florence market commissions, approved by the chamber of commerce and arts for the calendar year 1892.

Articles.	Commission due by—	
	Purchaser.	Seller.
Corn and wheat	½ per cent	½ per cent.
Flour		Do.
Bran		Do.
Rice		1 per cent.
Dry vegetables		Do.
Wine	6 cents per quintal.	6 cents per quintal.
Oil	20 cents per quintal.	20 cents per quintal.
Grapes	10 cents per quintal.	10 cents per quintal.
Hay	½ per cent	1 per cent.
Straw	do	Do.
Salt meat, fish	1 per cent	½ per cent.
Tallow		2 per cent.
Butter and grease	1 per cent	½ per cent.
Cheese	do	Do.
Manure		5 per cent.
Oxen	20 cents per head.	20 cents per head.
Sucking cattle	12 cents per head.	
Sheep	2 cents per head.	
Swine	10 cents per head.	
Horses	$1 per head	$1 per head.
Livery horses	$4 per head	$4 per head.
Coffee		20 cents per quintal.
Sugar		¾ cent per quintal.
Silk-worm eggs		40 cents per ounce.
Cocoons		1 per cent.
Raw silk		Do.
Alcohol		20 cents per quintal.
Pepper		Do.
Sulphur		1 per cent.
Chemical products.		Do.

Vital statistics of Florence.

Population on January 1, 1892	184,321
Immigration	5,248
Births	4,793
Emigration	3,199
Deaths	5,146
Population on January 1, 1893	186,015
Marriages	1,307

OCTROI.

Octroi duties collected in Florence during the calendar year, 1892.

Category.	Articles.	Amounts collected.
I	Cattle on the hoof and butchered	$252,819.79
II	Cereals, flour, paste	140,925.93
III	Provisions	199,339.02
IV	Wine, beer, vinegar	492,839.35
V	Liquors	15,013.17
VI	Groceries	37,061.41
VII	Forage	35,363.43
VIII	Wood, coal, oil, etc	97,408.55
IX	Materials for building	16,126.95
X	Timber, metals, etc	9,608.31
XI	Sundries	2,621.89
	Total	1,299,127.80

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Custom duties collected in Florence during the calendar year ending December 31, 1892.

Category.	Articles.	Duty.
I	Spirits, wine, oil, etc	$21,637.05
II	Groceries and tobacco	8,173.80
III	Chemical products, medicines, resin, etc	4,042.90
IV	Colors, and articles for dyeing and tanning	1,250.72
V	Hemp, flax, jute, and other articles, except cotton	6,297.87
VI	Cotton	73,542.00
VII	Wool, horsehair	110,324.80
VIII	Silk	33,262.76
IX	Wood and straw	3,099.50
X	Paper and books	6,310.57
XI	Hides and skins	9,475.98
XII	Minerals, metals, and other productions	57,357.95
XIII	Stones, clays, plates, glasses, and crystals	16,724.20
XIV	Cereals, flour, paste, and vegetable products	484.83
XV	Animals, products and spoils of animals	4,235.00
XVI	Sundries	19,751.80
	Total	375,971.23

LOAN INSTITUTION.

Summary of business transacted at the Loan Institution of Florence, during the year ending December 31, 1892.

Objects pawned and redeemed.		Objects pawned 1892.	Comparison with 1891.	Objects redeemed 1892.
Gold	pieces	189,437	183,510	156,804
Gold and silver	do	154,467	152,315	138,348
Total		343,904	335,825	295,152
Gold (value)	lire	1,305,681	1,243,024	1,039,245
Gold and silver (value)	do	4,123,420	5,429,101	3,938,588
Total		5,429,101	5,589,546	4,977,833
Gold (average value of each loan)	lire	6.89	6.77	6.72
Gold and silver (average value of each loan)	do	26.69	28.53	28.48
Gold (daily average)	pieces	526	510	435
Gold and silver (daily average)	do	429	423	395
Gold (daily average value)	lire	3,627	3,452	2,897
Gold and silver (daily average value)	do	11,454	12,074	10,941

Penal institutions in Florence during the calendar year ending December 31, 1892.

Description.	Prisons.			Penitentiaries.		Total.
	Murate.	Santa Verdiana.	Santa Teresa.	Murate.	Santa Verdiana.	
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
In prison on January 1, 1892	305	17	.....	373	19	714
Imprisoned during the year 1892	4,039	183	.....	304	1	4,527
Total	4,344	200	.....	677	20	5,241
Released:						
Expiration of term	2,329	140	.....	159	9	2,637
Pardoned	16	.....	.....	8	.....	24
Transferred to another prison	1,669	35	.....	122	.....	1,826
Transferred to lunatic asylum	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Died	3	.....	.....	8	.....	11
Total	4,017	176	.....	298	9	4,500
Prisoners on January 1, 1893	327	24	.....	379	11	741
Yearly expense	$16,262.45	$1,003.35	.....	$18,418.80	$96,998.59	$336,383.10

Telegraphic movement over the wires to and from Florence during the year 1892.

Telegraphic offices in Florence.	Telegrams received.			Telegrams sent.			Proceeds.		
	Within the Kingdom.	From foreign countries.	Total.	Within the Kingdom.	From foreign countries.	Total.	Within the Kingdom.	Foreign countries.	Total.
							Lire.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Central	220,985	30,009	250,994	135,395	15,304	150,699	183,470.20	71,880.95	255,351.15
Borgognissanti street	527	.....	527	4,660	1,736	6,396	5,928.15	8,917.50	14,845.65
Post-office	.....	.....	.....	4,936	691	5,627	5,971.30	2,644.65	8,615.95
Bourse	.....	.....	.....	3,046	441	3,487	8,105.00	1,924.10	10,029.10
Museum	.....	.....	.....	403	.....	403	.....	.....	.....
Cavour Square	575	3	578	7,221	936	8,157	9,208.85	5,506.80	14,715.65
Beccaria Square	524	.....	524	4,728	373	5,101	5,921.50	1,624.25	7,545.75
Prefecture	473	.....	473	306	5	313	320.75	24.40	345.15
S. Frediano	334	.....	334	1,310	67	1,377	1,541.65	314.80	1,856.45
Total	223,418	30,012	253,430	162,007	19,543	178,550	220,467.40	92,837.45	313,304.85

To United States, 430; from United States, 657.

SANITARY INSTITUTIONS.

Statistics of the sanitary institutions in Florence during the year ending December 31, 1892.

Hospitals.	Patients remaining Jan. 1, 1892.			Patients received in the year 1892.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Santa Maria Nuova	314	210	524	4,838	3,250	8,088	5,152	3,460	8,612
Maternità	24	127	151	107	1,385	1,492	131	1,512	1,643
Orbatello	32	21	53	389	366	755	421	387	808
Bonifazio	186	338	524	717	967	1,684	903	1,305	2,208
Meyer	------	------	------	259	291	550	259	291	550
Total	556	696	1,252	6,310	6,219	12,569	6,866	6,955	13,821
S. Gioanni di Dio	21	------	21	358	------	358	379	------	379
Total	577	696	1,273	6,668	6,259	12,927	7,245	6,955	14,200

Hospitals.	Patients discharged, cured, or benefited.			Patients died in the year 1892.			Total.			Patients remaining Jan. 1, 1893.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total
Santa Maria Nuova	4,446	2,906	7,352	456	337	793	4,902	3,243	8,145	250	217	467
Maternità	102	1,371	1,473	21	50	71	123	1,421	1,544	8	91	99
Orbatello	380	350	730	4	2	6	384	352	736	37	35	72
Bonifazio	565	741	1,306	155	227	382	720	958	1,688	183	337	520
Meyer	197	234	431	36	30	66	233	264	497	26	27	53
Total	5,690	5,602	11,292	672	646	1,318	6,362	6,248	12,610	504	707	1,211
S. Gioanni di Dio	341	------	341	31	------	31	372	------	372	7	------	7
Total	6,031	5,602	11,633	703	646	1,349	6,734	6,248	12,982	511	707	1,218

JAMES VERNER LONG, *Consul.*

FLORENCE, *January 31, 1893.*

GENOA.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Genoa, Italy, to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Alabaster	$71.53				$71.53
Antiquities				$139.95	139.95
Books (printed)	677.04	$862.40	$444.30	334.59	2,318.33
Bottles (empty, glass)		2,010.35			2,010.35
Cases (wood, empty)			100.20		100.20
Cement			240.15		240.15
Cheese	4,011.26	12,988.65	3,331.75	6,299.16	26,630.82
Chestnuts, and extract of		13,979.10	234.66	7.55	14,221.31
Citrons			2,410.35		2,410.35
Cloths (ornamental)	1,241.08	765.50			2,006.58
Earthenware	413.59			73.35	486.94
Filigree (silver)	3,814.45	3,454.95	848.92	4,199.65	12,317.97
Fish (salted and in oil)	1,130.28	6,249.75	1,566.30	855.60	9,801.87
Frames		74.80			74.80
Fruits:					
Candied	16,114.00	5,637.10	202.35	466.15	22,419.60
Dry		626.65		401.55	1,028.20
Furniture		292.95		1,280.45	1,573.40
Garlick		411.97	315.20	91.95	819.12
Glycerine (crude)	23,314.56	8,945.35	4,194.30	5,374.60	41,828.81
Gum arabic	6,393.47	3,916.30			10,309.77
Hams		40.05			40.05
Ironware			112.65		112.65
Liquors	638.54	636.90	2,000.00	647.20	3,922.64
Macaroni	10,688.84	9,760.10	8,941.30	4,473.70	33,813.94
Machinery		152.20			152.20
Marble			1,948.70	2,246.35	4,192.05
Matches (wax)	526.53	281.70			808.23
Medicinals	3,153.46	921.40	201.60		4,276.46
Mushrooms	516.95	3,744.55	873.90	74.26	5,209.66
Oakum			765.50		765.50
Oil (olive)	52,490.84	35,925.75	42,252.95	45,105.30	175,774.84
Olives		74.80	180.69		255.49
Paint (oil)				154.45	154.45
Pictures		606.55			606.55
Pipes (clay)	79.95				79.95
Plants (green)			106.90	28.95	137.85
Preserves	572.65	478.05	414.30		1,465.00
Rice	3,452.29	5,968.25	5,560.10	3,095.00	18,075.64
Sausages	90.54	232.80	272.56	1,295.95	1,891.95
Scraps (bronze)				564.19	564.19
Seeds			586.67		586.67
Silk (raw)	20,830.89	15,490.90	15,090.80	25,472.82	76,885.41
Soap	976.00	2,240.65	3,475.65	4,109.47	10,801.77
Statuary		103.85			103.85
Stone:					
Building		95.30			95.30
Pumice	726.78	162.16	339.43		1,228.37
Sugar of milk		1,188.26			1,188.26
Sweets			122.58		122.58
Talc	166.60	782.05	1,171.99		2,120.64
Tamarind				171.24	171.24
Tiles (cement)	616.69	392.20	838.42	282.45	2,129.16
Tomatoes	65.68	551.25	56.70		673.63
Tow	632.86	221.75			854.61
Twine	231.66	218.05			449.71
Velvet	548.80	324.15	167.18		1,040.13
Waste (cotton and jute)	59,939.20	83,435.85	90,545.56	99,405.55	333,326.16
Water (mineral)	231.66			224.75	456.41
Wine	12,501.14	4,278.85	12,818.29	8,985.55	38,583.83
Wood (olive)			495.10	113.30	608.40
Miscellaneous	5,791.29	3,620.30	530.44	3,561.10	13,503.13
Total	232,600.44	232,144.59	203,757.64	219,536.13	888,038.80

JAMES FLETCHER, *Consul.*

GENOA, *June 30, 1892.*

LEGHORN.

I have the honor to submit to the Department my report on the trade and commerce of the port of Leghorn, and the trade and commerce of this consular district with the United States, for the year ending December 31, 1892, embodied in five tabular statements marked from A to E, inclusive. The chamber of commerce of Leghorn does not publish its annual report of the general trade of the port until late in the following year, so that the returns available for tables A and B are necessarily those for the year ending December 31, 1891.

Table A shows that the imports for that year amounted in value to $10,697,389; duties collected, $1,800,493, a decrease in value of imports from the previous year of $3,676,203, and of duties collected, $737,551.

Table B shows that the value of exports for that year amounted to $6,964,080, and the duties levied thereon to $22,149, a decrease in exports of $609,795, and of duties collected of $8,339.

Tables C to E, inclusive, are for the past calendar year ending December 31, 1892.

Table C shows that the imports from the United State at this port for the year amounted in value to $1,530,323. a decrease from the previous year of $399,687, which was entirely in tobacco. The principal article of import is tobacco, which shows a decrease in value of $456,291. Tobacco still continues a Government monopoly, without any material change in regulations. The next most important article is petroleum, which shows an increase in value of $33,722. The remainder of the list shows no great change.

The cost of American oil to the retail trade, in cases of two tins each, holding 10 gallons, is 21.03 lire ($4.06), and is sold to the consumer at 25 lire ($4.82) per case. The Government has proposed a monopoly of petroleum and other oils, and the measure is now under discussion. In this connection I quote from a communication I made to the legation at Rome upon this subject on October 27, 1892:

"The importation at this port of petroleum for the year 1891 was: American, 2,133,556 kilograms; Russian, 3,968,025 kilograms.

"The price of American petroleum in tins is 59.61 lire ($11.51) per 100 kilograms gross weight, including Government duty but not municipal tax.

"The price of a case of two tins, including Government duty, is 19.15 lire ($3.70).

"The gross weight of a case of two tins is 31.600 kilograms. The net weight of oil is 29.300 kilograms. The duty is 48 lire ($9.26) per 100 kilograms net.

"The duty on a case, including incidental fees, is 14.25 lires.

"The price of Russian petroleum in tins is 60 lire per 100 kilograms gross weight, duty included, but not municipal tax. The price of a case of two tins, including Government duty, is 19.20. The gross weight of a case of two tins is 32 kilograms; net weight, 29.500 kilograms. The duty amounts to the same as on the American.

"The municipal tax is 6 lire per 100 kilograms and 1.88 on a case. All American oil is sold in tins, and the tins are of no value when empty. But for the tins containing Russian petroleum an allowance of 1 lira is made for every two tins returned to the works, and that represents the advantage of cost in favor of the Russian oil for each case of two tins.

"The bulk of the Russian oil is sold by the barrel at 38 lire per 100 kilograms, the barrel furnished by the purchaser, which is about the same as in tins after deducting the allowance for tins returned.

"If the Italian Government should assume the monopoly of lighting oils I fear it would be to the disadvantage of American petroleum.

"An editorial in the Telegrafo, of this city, which is evidently inspired, devotes itself entirely to a consideration of Russian petroleum, and advances the plea that the assumption of the monopoly would lower the price to the consumer; that the oil would be transported by Italian instead of foreign vessels.

"We find that every case of Russian oil which sells at 19.20 lire at the works pays a duty of 14.25 lire, which leaves 4.95 lire for the cost of the oil, including all expenses for transportation and handling.

"The freight and incidental charges to land American petroleum here is about 1 lira the case, which leaves 3.90 lire for the original cost and profit to the seller, which is 75 cents for every 10 gallons, and I do not think it is possible to reduce that price to any extent. Consequently if a lower price is to be obtained it must be from the Russians. The Telegrafo claims that the crude oil can be pur-

chased in Russia for 12 centimes the 30 kilograms, which is equivalent to a case. Taking 1 lira for transportation from 4.95 lire, the price of the oil less duty, we have 3.95 lire for what in its crude state cost 12 centimes. It follows that there is a margin of 3.83 lire for manufacture and profit. Shipped as it is in bulk in tank steamers, the transportation probably does not exceed one-half lira. If this is true I have no doubt the Russian oil can be bought by the Government at a lower price than the American. In my judgment the plea of lower prices for the consumer is misleading. The Italian Government can not under its present financial condition relinquish any of its income in the way of duties, consequently I believe the movement is for the purpose of increasing the revenues, and the Government expects to do that by receiving the profit of the present importers. It will, I think, be their policy to buy the cheapest oil they can without regard to quality, as they do tobacco.

"The American oil sold here is of much better quality than any Russian, but that is a consideration which will have no weight while the necessity of increased revenue continues. It follows, then, that if the Russian oil can be bought at a lower price they will naturally discriminate against the American.

"A statement appears in the Corriere Dellasera di Milano of yesterday that the Government has already made overtures to and received proposals from the Russian operators for the exclusive use of Russian oil."

Table D shows the value of exports from this consular district to the United States for the calendar year ending December 31, 1892, amounting in value to $2,423,270.92. While the table shows a decrease in the gross exports of $123,716.09, it also shows a good increase in all items except two articles, iron ore and candied citron. The decrease in the shipments of iron ore amounts to $250,927, and is accounted for by the fact that the contracts for iron ore at the mines at Elba expired in June and have only recently been renewed, necessarily stopping the shipments for several months. The decrease in the export of candied citron amounts to $146,320, and is accounted for by the manufacturers here because of the starting of the industry of preserving citron in the United States. During the six months ending December 31, 1892, citron in brine for preserving in the United States was shipped to the amount of $15,504.94, and a much larger quantity, I am informed, went directly from the Island of Corsica. It will be seen by the tables that nearly 23 per cent of the exports at this port are to the United States.

The total exports from Italy to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1892, as given by the consul-general at Rome was $25,223,431.82, about 10 per cent of the same going from this district.

Table E is a statement of the navigation at this port for the year ending December 31, 1892. There entered at this port 1,786 steamers and 1,750 sailing vessels; cleared, 1,777 steamers and 1,725 sailing vessels. The United States was represented by the entry of 1 sailing vessel and the clearing of 2 sailing vessels.

During the year 41 steamers and 10 sailing vessels cleared from this port for the United States as follows: Steamers, 39 with general cargo, 2 in ballast; sailing vessels, 8 with general cargo, 2 in ballast. During the year 39 steamers cleared for the United States from Rio Marina, Elba, with iron ore.

The commercial credit of the city has gradually recovered from the severe strain of 1891, occasioned by the large failures of that year, and for the past year there has been no financial disaster of sufficient amount to effect general credit.

The olive crop of the past year was not up to the average, being affected by the early cold weather before the fruit was gathered. This has caused a marked advance in the price of olive oil and soaps of which olive oil is the chief ingredient. Other crops were a fair average with past years.

The city is one of the cleanest and healthiest on the continent and there has been no epidemic of any contagious disease for many years. The present population is estimated at 103,265.

A.—IMPORTS AT LEGHORN.

General imports at Leghorn, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Category I.			
l waters ..... gallons..	10,085	$5,057	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Zwitzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
..... do....	5,009	1,966	
..... do....	4,133	1,802	
land other spirits ..... do....	70,730	43,073	
re ..... do....	84,924	27,061	
ton seed ..... do....	64,902	32,567	
ieral and others ..... do....	1,655,914	236,738	
Category II.			
..... pounds..	1,378,210	277,682	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, Zwitzerland, Tunis, Tripoli, and Turkey.
r ..... do....	822,812	21,910	
..... do....	4,473,671	133,134	
tionery and preserves do....	84,898	8,878	
..... do....	99,583	17,375	
..... do....	148,883	43,848	
..... do....	5,735	2,509	
o ..... do....	12,085,684	1,130,650	
Category III.			
..... pounds..	2,879,928	60,852	Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, Russia, Tunis, Tripoli, and Turkey.
and medicines ..... do....	13,016,533	257,420	
and resins ..... do....	1,074,780	41,922	
..... do....	103,365	6,816	
iery ..... do....	1,712	899	
Category IV.			
paints, and tans.... pounds..	3,968,871	140,238	Agiers, America, Belgium, France, Germany, England, Holland, Russia, Tripoli, Tunis, and Turkey.
Category V.			
(raw) ..... pounds..	138,361	9,033	Algiers, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey.
aw) ..... do....	3,443,107	111,506	
egetable textiles ..... do....	610,062	29,368	
acturers of flax, jute, and) ..... pounds..	236,236	65,482	
Category VI.			
..... pounds..	1,532,315	140,827	Austria, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
nufactured ..... do....	957,326	364,122	
Category VII.			
raw) ..... pounds..	1,330,884	469,056	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey.
aw) ..... do....	17,520	12,991	
manufactured) ..... do....	280,702	152,309	
Category VIII.			
w ..... pounds..	7,048	16,888	France, Germany, England, Switzerland and Tunis.
nufactured ..... do....	11,957	82,753	
Category IX.			
and wooden utensils. pounds..	9,259,776	80,407	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Norway, Tunis, and Turkey.
hats ..... number..	3,640	828	
ure ..... pounds..	26,011	4,305	
Category X.			
materials and books. pounds..	173,381	26,048	Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Switzerland.
Category XI.			
w ..... pounds..	3,596,160	488,555	Algiers, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Russia, Spain, Tunis, and Turkey.
nned ..... do....	142,753	86,824	
er (manufactured) ..... do....	6,372	3,737	

General imports at Leghorn, Italy, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Category XII.			
Iron and steel ..... tons..	14,278	$366,866	Algiers, America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Spain, Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Iron & utensils & impl't's..pounds..	41,639	3,165	
Copper, brass, and bronze.....do....	3,235,277	418,209	
Lead ..... do....	1,005,386	29,078	
Tin ..... do....	73,658	15,591	
Zinc ..... do....	762,264	37,071	
Machinery ..... do....	2,611,085	313,031	
Watches (gold and silver)	.....	843,760	
Firearms	.....	5,235	
Coin	.....	299,150	
Jewelry	.....	2,657	
Category XIII.			
Stones, earths, and cement..pounds.	19,251,228	84,374	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Switzerland, Tunis.
Coal ..... tons..	222,208	1,115,275	
China ware ..... pounds..	35,530	3,512	
Glass and glassware ..... do....	697,979	18,394	
Category XIV.			
Wheat ..... bushels..	844,511	1,014,038	Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, Holland, Russia, Spain, Tunis, and Turkey.
Corn ..... do....	7,277	5,732	
Other grain ..... do....	90,307	98,272	
Barley ..... do....	4,361	3,558	
Oats ..... do....	45,604	43,295	
Flour ..... do....	3,338	4,979	
Starch ..... pounds..	148,625	9,564	
Citrons and lemons ..... do....	2,602,190	96,429	
Seeds ..... do....	3,973,762	111,322	
Palm and cocao oil ..... gallons..	253,697	120,503	
Fruits (dry and fresh)....pounds..	609,148	44,058	
Category XV.			
Fish (dried and salt) ..... pounds..	21,925,384	$1,356,751	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Cheese ..... do....	156,808	2,234	
Wax ..... do....	9,732	2,120	
Sponges ..... do....	29,079	18,178	
Butter ..... do....	75,027	14,775	
Coral (raw and manufact'd)..do....	44,884	12,672	
Manure ..... do....	1,950,946	170,836	
Candles (stearin) ..... do....	1,258,755	87,246	
Category XVI.			
Haberdashery	.....	87,303	America, Austria, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Total	.....	10,697,389	
Duties collected	.....	$1,800,493	

B.—Exports from Leghorn.

neral exports from Leghorn, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Category I.			
waters ..... gallons..	4,722	$3,372	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.
..... do....	147,113	39,590	
e) ..... do....	762,518	544,921	
Category II.			
lonery and preserves,			
s	4,162,561	437,188	America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Sweden, Turkey.
(manufactured) .pounds..	4,851	2,611	
Category III.			
acid ..... pounds..	4,332,073	200,965	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Tunis, and Turkey.
..... do....	1,555,578	83,563	
..... do....	1,956,160	171,844	
l products..... do....	1,680,507	232,986	
..... do....	2,450,101	108,080	
ary..... do....	2,989	1,040	
Category IV.			
c ..... pounds..	627,240	20,664	Belgium, Egypt, France, Greece, England, Russia, Norway, and Tripoli.
Category V.			
raw) ..... pounds..	14,046,895	797,584	Algiers, America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Tunis, and Turkey.
ctures of hemp, flax, and ..... pounds..	2,033,616	210,036	
Category VI.			
manufactured) ....pounds..	446,635	$136,018	Algiers, Austria, Egypt, France, Greece, England, Spain, Tunis, and Turkey.
Category VII.			
..... pounds..	144,800	30,552	Austria, France, Germany, Greece, England, Spain, Tunis, and Turkey.
ufactured ..... do....	2,661	2,540	
w)..... do....	50,767	37,770	
Category VIII.			
..... pounds..	10,204	43,663	Egypt, Germany, England, Tunis, and Turkey.
ufactured ..... do....	502	3,550	
Category IX.			
raid..... pounds..	32,931	5,334	Algiers, America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Norway, Tunis, and Turkey.
ats ..... number..	205,392	43,604	
re ..... pounds..	431,277	399,258	
r brushes..... do....	1,136,086	121,958	
nd utensils thereof....do....	2,238,586	50,388	
Category X.			
..... pounds..	1,194,673	33,434	Algiers, America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Russia, Tunis, and Turkey.
..... do....	482,458	30,295	
..... do....	.....	65,196	
Category XI.			
..... pounds..	4,463,954	$489,529	America, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Tunis, and Turkey.
ned..... do....	26,171	13,848	
(manufactured)..... do....	14,007	10,320	
Category XII.			
orks and utensils thereof,			
ls.....	242,525	5,244	America, Egypt, France, Greece, Malta, England, Germany, Holland, Spain, Tunis, and Turkey.
, bronze, and brass works,			
ls.....	838,071	112,103	
my ..... pounds..	176,730	22,429	
..... do....	1,213,596	372,697	
ery ..... do....	170,995	16,345	
..... do....	.....	16,077	

General exports from Leghorn, Italy, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Category XIII.			
Marble (wrought)....tons..	11,944	$149,842	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, and Turkey.
Alabaster (wrought)....do....	192	371	
Marble and alabaster works..do....	11,540	384,649	
Marble and alabaster statuary, tons....		204,601	
Stones and earths....pounds..	7,994,968	367,393	
Earthenware....do....	363,985	17,827	
Glassware....do....	139,260	4,073	
Category XIV.			
Vegetables (dry)....pounds..	5,082,190	88,984	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Tunis, and Turkey.
Chestnuts....do....	599,547	8,516	
Rice....do....	696,190	22,565	
Flour....do....	1,036,552	18,123	
Fruits (dry)....do....	1,323,261	80,930	
Category XV.			
Animals....pounds..		26,928	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, and Turkey.
Fresh meat and poultry....do....	219,340	33,341	
Salt fish....do....	990,208	71,318	
Cheese....do....	510,428	65,228	
Honey....do....	159,105	11,460	
Wax....do....	147,805	31,213	
Coral (manufactured)....do....		5,243	
Manure....do....	647,197	53,432	
Category XVI.			
Haberdashery....pounds..	1,719	1,497	America, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Tunis, and Turkey.
Total....	....	6,964,080	
Duties collected....	....	22,149	

C.—IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Imports at Leghorn from the United States for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Anthracite coal	$1,880	Petroleum	$99,322
Cotton	21,985	Pumps	929
Coffee	5,481	Printed matter	402
Copper ore	22,323	Stearin	24
Cotton-seed oil	5,183	Starch	165
Corn	19,395	Staves	3,110
Extract of logwood	6,808	Timber	8,918
Furniture	66	Tobacco	1,302,489
Hides	16,326	Zinc	1,690
Machinery	8,751	Miscellaneous	188
Medicines	3,470		
Mineral oils, other than petroleum	1,328	Total	1,530,333

D.—EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Exports from Leghorn and Carrara to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Alabastar works	$13,648.39	Marble—Continued.	
Argols	130,742.01	Statuary	857,800.55
Antimony	8,399.13	Slabs	123,453.59
Boracic acid	29,785.61	Tiles	4,258.44
Beeswax	5,805.78	Chippings	5,886.86
Beans	2,804.28	Olive oil	284,787.43
Brier wood	47,652.77	Orris root	34,868.14
Citron (candied)	213,149.41	Paintings	212.30
Citron in brine	15,504.94	Pumice stone	34,938.95
Cheese	24,993.59	Rags	186,246.49
Fruits (dry)	37,535.82	Soap	204,536.52
Herbs (dry)	2,294.61	Soap stock	8,059.58
Hemp	24,935.39	Sienna earth	4,668.79
Iron ore	356,485.38	Sausages	79.12
Juniper berries	5,530.60	Talc	1,799.76
Laurel leaves	104.62	Umber earth	5,924.76
Machinery	12,352.00	Wine	6,512.25
Marble:		Miscellaneous	3,377.76
Blocks	505,934.42		
Worked	16,200.88	Total	2,423,270.92

E.—NAVIGATION AT LEGHORN.

Navigation at the port of Leghorn for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	3	2,510	3	2,137	6	4,647	3	2,510	3	2,137	6	4,647
British	363	361,548	24	6,600	387	368,148	359	357,336	21	5,218	380	362,554
Belgian	11	8,558	----	-------	11	8,558	11	8,558	----	-------	11	8,558
Danish	13	9,040	----	-------	13	9,040	13	9,040	----	-------	13	9,040
Dutch	23	14,505	----	-------	23	14,505	23	14,505	----	-------	23	14,505
French	170	74,274	2	345	172	74,619	170	74,274	2	345	172	74,619
German	37	31,437	----	-------	37	31,437	37	31,437	----	-------	37	31,437
Greek	7	6,758	10	3,011	17	9,769	7	6,758	9	2,891	16	9,649
Italian	1,130	761,245	1,710	99,763	2,840	861,008	1,125	756,353	1,688	97,871	2,813	854,224
Norwegian	9	5,693	----	-------	9	5,693	9	5,693	----	-------	9	5,693
Russian	2	2,949	----	-------	2	2,949	2	2,949	----	-------	2	2,949
Spanish	15	5,899	----	-------	15	5,899	15	5,899	----	-------	15	5,899
Swedish	3	2,448	----	-------	3	2,448	3	2,448	----	-------	3	2,448
American	----	-------	1	1,497	1	1,497	----	-------	2	1,960	2	1,960
Total	1,786	1,286,864	1,750	113,353	3,536	1,400,217	1,777	1,277,760	1,725	110,422	3,502	1,388,182

RADCLIFFE H. FORD,
Consul.

LEGHORN, *March 18, 1893.*

MESSINA.

Imports at Messina for the years ending December 31, 1891 and 1892, respectively.

IMPORTS.*

[Hectoliter, equivalent to 2 bushels and 3.35 pecks dry measure, or 26.417 gallons liquid measure: liter, equivalent to 0.908 quarts dry measure, or 1.0567 quarts liquid measure; kilogram, equivalent to 1 liter, or 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.]

Articles.	1891.			1892.	
	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Acids ..... kilos..	71,736	$7,226.49	$64.69	96,840	$5,970.19
Ammonia, potash, and soda.. do....	2,045	130.27	19.73	2,128	131.43
Barytes ..... do....	216	3.47	.41		
Barley ..... do....	122,335	3,659.66	271.52	31,230	904.01
Baskets ..... do....	783	271.35	25.29	667	233.53
Beer ..... liters..	3,632	3,783.18	161.14	4,650	3,147.44
Do. ..... bottles..	24,199			19,264	
Beeswax ..... kilos..	1,060	654.65	40.91	1,028	595.20
Boilers, for engines ..... do....	30,395	5,165.45	721.80	14,630	2,688.66
Bones and horns ..... do....	10,622	392.17	108.38	768	177.94
Bonnets and hats ..... do....	1,744	2,553.58	311.09	2,546	2,503.20
Books ..... do....	463	390.24	20.79	461	397.96
Bottles ..... do....	25,844	847.84	210.95	24,272	796.31
Brass, crumbs and file dust of, kilos	12,855	4,003.23	347.32	3,810	1,029.45
Bran ..... kilos..	58,670	1,472.01	311.39	44,000	1,019.13
Brick and tiles ..... do....	7,060	26.44	13.03	6,902	45.54
Brimstone ..... do....	590	12.54			
Brushes ..... do....	134	362.06	5.17	128	345.35
Bulrushes, canes, and twigs.. do....	1,249	402.40	37.79	1,138	298.18
Butter ..... do....	590	256.30	16.09	699	352.99
Buttons, of mother-of-pearl.. do....	751	10,146.01	144.94	696	9,402.96
Candles and biscuits ..... do....	3,692	1,138.50	580.83	3,494	1,016.53
Candles ..... do....	19,485	4,512.72	234.09	14,790	3,282.54
Caps ..... number..	17	4.82	3.28	28	8.10
Casks ..... hectoliters..	244	329.64	14.12	1,240	1,675.24
Carbonates ..... kilos..	21,390	707.39	20.64	21,550	714.67
Carpets ..... do....	3,131	3,081.82	664.71	3,300	3,439.26
Cars, for railway ..... do....	87,341	5,353.07	1,018.04	276,500	35,094.67
Cartridges and capsules..... do....	89	53.07	18.04	80	38.60
Carriages ..... number..	12	1,158.00	.97	5	482.50
Cement and hydraulic lime.. kilos..	614,907	5,461.27	1,483.60	556,894	5,059.14
Chalk and mineral stones ... do....	425,201	3,092.86	Free.	426,820	4,118.81
Charcoal ..... do....	50	.19	Free.		
Chemicals ..... do....	5,114	898.18	39.48	5,135	792.84
China ..... do....	7,176	2,610.71	539.56	6,475	2,252.11
Chlorides ..... do....	30,715	792.65	Free.	26,740	892.90
Chords, for musical instruments, kilos	11	21.23	1.69	8	15.44
Chocolate ..... kilos..	164	85.30	48.15	115	60.98
Cinnamon ..... do....	220	93.41	51.06	360	147.83
Clocks and watches..... number..	1,402	3,359.16	243.46	1,078	3,877.75
Coal ..... kilos..	66,740,600	334,904.21	Free.	67,315,000	357,274.26
Cocoa ..... do....	567	226.96	113.48	454	183.22
Coffee ..... do....	141,685	62,893.87	38,519.07	129,176	56,955.26
Cognac, in bottles..... number..	113	43.81			
Coins, of silver ..... kilos..	2,500	96,500.00	18.58		
Colors and dyes ..... do....	2,237,290	32,676.44	176.92	2,122,702	107,210.14
Cork, worked ..... do....	9	5.21	.26	10	5.79
Corn ..... do....	217,377	6,322.95	332.47	1,165,780	33,749.33
Copper ..... do....	10,734	7,257.76	533.14	13,986	8,770.69
Cotton ..... do....	56,296	16,606.68	2,821.87	55,730	16,282.25
Cotton textiles ..... do....	188,766	160,762.05	34,232.48	177,336	148,268.39
Cheese ..... do....	147,137	33,267.86	3,130.52	140,290	46,089.14
Earthenware, terra cottas, etc., kilos	56,247	3,143.01	780.95	38,012	1,136.38
Engines and locomotives.. kilos..	58,679	12,860.20	1,519.71	38,740	8,798.48
Essential oils ..... do....	339	1,229.21	126.63	270	839.55
Extracts of beef ..... do....	66	101.90	4.80	116	179.10
Fans ..... do....	87	556.41	31.65	95	621.07
Felt ..... do....	2,916	1,688.36	112.55	2,742	1,587.61
Fish, preserved ..... do....	2,055,291	238,445.81	18,643.97	2,271,204	263,356.79
Fish's oil ..... do....	422	36.67	4.88	504	43.81
Flour, fecula, etc ..... do....	26,203	1,717.12	101.35	19,338	1,225.74
Flowers, artificial ..... do....	39	739.19	89.74	22	6.36

*NOTE.—In the original statistical tables for the year 1892, the duties for the year are quoted in the aggregate only, hence the omission of duties ($483,238) on the respective articles in the foregoing return of imports for the year 1892.

Imports at Messina for the years ending December 31, 1891 and 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1891.			1892.	
	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Fruit, fresh and dried.....kilos..	65,793	$4,664.38	$155.79	72,298	$5,009.31
Fuel wood.....do....	397,000	1,835.90	Free.	194,000	936.05
Furniture.....do....	16,562	7,727.52	472.28	16,074	7,451.34
Furs.....do....	13	135.45	15.05	10	23.16
Glass and crystals.....do....	257,514	22,059.51	5,512.61	253,704	20,334.90
Glue.....do....	472	60.15	3.64	1,050	468.99
Graphite.....do....	1,057	50.95	Free.	1,050	50.56
Guns and pistols.....number..	651	4,371.45	729,15	775	6,186.87
Do.....kilos..	22			28	
Gunpowder.....do....	3,663	2,474.26	1,767.39	2,594	2,195.76
Hand organs.....number..	37	128.53	10.03	36	125.06
Hats.....kilos..	3	57.90	5.79		
Hemp and linen.....do....	364,585	70,706.32	2,596.04	274,320	13,235.94
Hemp and linen textiles.....do....	11,646	76,374.15	3,456.26	10,500	74,180.02
Hides.....do....	1,038,349	313,541.55	Free.	945,511	283,256.06
Honey.....do....	130	18.72	2.50	84	12.03
Ink.....do....	1,048	182.01	30.33	1,010	194.93
Instruments (physical, chemical, etc.).....kilos..	3,644	7,780.80	206.62	3,616	7,757.63
Iron and hardware.....do....	3,120,521	101,386.08	41,618.56	3,516,988	128,315.27
Isinglass.....do....	834	482.88	24.14		
Ivory and mother-of-pearl...do....	181	2,445.31	62.39	168	2,153.88
Lead.....do....	38,701	2,445.31	71.47	25,412	1,822.69
Leather goods.....number..	20	39,196.56	3,817.12	32	40,339.12
Do.....kilos..	26,255			27,899	
Leeches.....do....	150	115.80	Free.	110	84.92
Lime.....do....	2,710	23.54	Free.		
Linseed oil.....do....	2,162	312.66	103.84	1,790	259.00
Liquors and spirits.....bottles..	3,151	1,861.09	524.08	2,800	1,695.31
Do.....hectoliters..	1,472			50	
Lithographic printings.....kilos..	479	110.97	82.07	1,458	1,063.72
Live stock.....number..	94	6,016.96	599.65	6	15.44
Macaroni.....kilos..	433	43.42	10.02	214	20.65
Machinery.....do....	121,034	26,707.72	2,404.08	36,940	7,875.55
Magnesia.....do....	50	24.12	4.82		
Manure.....do....	69,484	1,340.96	Free.	36,700	708.31
Manuscripts.....do....	393	231.60	Free.		
Marble, works of.....do....	358	36.67	.45		
Meat, salt or smoked.....do....	355	157.38	17.12	320	148.22
Medicinals.....do....	1,437	282.74	29.22	1,624	313.43
Mercuries.....do....	14,077	22,205.61	3,189.86	13,994	21,123.27
Mineral waters.....do....	3,333	418.03	16.15	2,890	362.45
Mineral oils.....do....	886	23.93	64.98	634	20.84
Mineral oils, petroleum....casks..	11,062	45,058.94	86,413.70	7,836	58,266.99
Do.....kilos..	1,362,375			1,671,900	
Musical instruments.....number..	34	125.45	16.98	30	109.81
Do.....kilos..	20			17	
Needles and pins.....do....	1,238	2,389.34	238.93	1,064	2,092.12
Nickel.....do....	1,950	2,934.37	193.27	1,481	2,418.67
Nitrate of soda.....do....	30,248	2,218.34	175.13	42,325	3,022.38
Oils.....do....	56,339	5,260.02	1,573.46	42,530	3,693.63
Olive oil.....do....	4,352	839.93	92.98	3,000	579.00
Oxide of iron, lead, zinc, etc.do....	3,952	301.27	35.54	4,164	291.04
Paintings.....number..	4		Free.		
Palm oil.....kilos..	89,902	11,277.95	Free.	75,528	9,713.30
Paper and pasteboard.....do....	45,132	12,180.23	2,461.44	25,610	5,782.03
Paste of wood.....do....	60,978	4,119.00	119.40	40,660	2,746.58
Pease, beans, lentils, etc.....do....	432,647	16,900.09	960.25	319,010	12,706.07
Pencils.....do....	284	228.31	43.22	283	209.01
Pepper.....do....	32,804	8,230.48	6,369.46	31,418	7,882.79
Perfumery.....do....	1,127	1,305.16	217.51	1,181	2,139.59
Pianos.....number..	24	2,779.20	416.88	25	2,895.00
Plumes.....kilos..	11	636.90	74.30	9	521.10
Potash and soda.....do....	375,756	21,756.11	362.60	370,300	21,440.37
Potatoes.....do....	2,700	41.68	Free.	3,400	52.49
Poultry.....do....	11	2.89	.10	294	79.51
Pyrolignite of iron.....do....	6,543	277.72	50.52	6,008	255.14
Quinine salts.....do....	69	661.85	66.58	70	675.50
Rags.....do....	90	14.66	Free.		
Resins.....do....	97,802	11,940.33	Free.	153,606	11,566.68
Ropes and strings.....do....	48,627	5,987.56	278.30	26,710	3,979.08
Rubber.....do....	870	1,213.19	105.89	783	999.31
Seeds.....do....	61,598	5,339.15	1.97	63,158	5,425.65
Sewing machines.....do....	131,370	26,707.72	2,404.08	97,541	31,630.19
Silk, for sewing.....do....	39	338.71	19.81	27	234.43
Silk textiles.....do....	942	8,877.73	1,733.01	910	16,776.19
Silver and gold jewelry.....do....	6	4,921.50	39.37	8	1,524.85
Soap.....do....	14,389	987.38	312.68	14,636	2,095.78
Spices and mustard.....do....	484	67.93	16.49	594	111.24

Imports at Messina for the years ending December 31, 1891 and 1892, etc.—Cont'd.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1891.			1892.	
	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Sponges ..... kilos..	328	$399.12	Free.	380	$366.70
Starch ..... do....	29,626	4,372.71	$857.67	31,994	4,576.03
Steel ..... do....	28,140	2,213.90	666.59	27,990	2,207.53
Stones, for building ..... do....	2,391,000	9,229.26	Free.	1,915,364	22,244.40
Stones, engraved ..... do....	3,460	39.95	.66	3,420	39.56
Straw goods ..... do....	222	47.67	12.49	486	142.82
Suet ..... do....	157,859	25,547.02	1,512.57	152,530	25,978.76
Sugar and sirups ..... do....	18,197	1,489.38	3,502.00	6,960	593.24
Sulphate of iron, copper, zinc. do....	42,231	1,241.95	73.41	45,010	1,643.00
Tea ..... do....	211	203.61	31.44	136	131.24
Timber ..... do....	17,105,237	203,153.92	.48	18,945,510	243,657.86
Tin ..... do....	4,711	2,209.65	27.29	4,840	2,297.85
Tobacco and cigars ..... do....	32,897	26.24	185.91	31	23.54
Tools ..... do....	7,625	1,392.75	40.74	6,741	1,165.72
Turpentine oil ..... do....	14,347	470.72	148.79	13,728	397.36
Umbrellas ..... number..	3	4.82	.81	8	13.12
Varnish ..... kilos..	3,948	1,676.01	154.09	4,454	1,885.99
Wheat and grains ..... do....	14,628,183	636,991.09	133,228.26	16,134,660	682,748.50
Wine ..... hectoliters..	4	849.20	301.71	4	689.08
Do ..... bottles..	2,461			1,154	
Wine lees and tartar ..... kilos..	4,400	1,824.04	Free.	3,560	810.40
Wood ..... do....	818	149.96	6.31	910	140.50
Wool ..... do....	1,380	2,095.98	34.70	1,266	1,826.35
Woolen textiles ..... do....	58,132	104,372.30	78,342.64	50,730	134,544.85
Zinc ..... do....	55,802	7,838.50	280.36	53,755	7,623.27
Total	.....	3,018,749.04	501,244.93	.....	3,121,487.06

Exports from Messina for the years ending December 31, 1891 and 1892 respectively.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value exported.	Quantity.	Value exported.
Acetic acid ..... kilos..	30	$1.16	.....	.....
Aloe juice ..... do....	1,704	361.68	2,100	$445.82
Argols, wine lees, and tartar ..... do....	5,926,415	1,143,796.93	5,696,013	1,319,196.68
Baskets ..... do....	1,056	348.78	690	159.90
Biscuits ..... do....	2,170	200.91	2,000	173.70
Bones and horns ..... do....	30,100	717.96	45,000	1,042.20
Brick ..... do....	13,150	88.78	14,910	115.02
Brimstone ..... do....	20,056	425.75	15,300	295.29
Butter ..... do....	145	64.27	.....	.....
Candles ..... do....	120	40.53	316	103.64
Caps ..... number..	150	43.42	260	75.27
Cartridges, empty ..... kilos..	94	54.42	.....	.....
Casks ..... do....	7,363	9,947.41	6,358	8,589.05
Cheese ..... do....	6,945	2,279.98	7,450	2,444.34
Chemicals ..... do....	860	149.58	1,600	277.92
Chestnuts ..... do....	403,463	13,237.48	293,819	9,640.15
China, common ..... do....	86	31.46	320	123.52
Cork ..... do....	600	60.12	532	51.33
Dry fruit ..... do....	20,258,368	636,669.36	4,174,348	666,296.02
Dry goods ..... do....	13,340	7,723.86	15,500	8,974.50
Dyeing and tanning wood ..... do....	90,695	3,500.82	97,180	3,751.14
Earth, stones, and lime ..... do....	250	5.40	601,680	5,806.21
Essential oils ..... do....	200,610	600,124.81	264,101	790,058.04
Feathers, dried ..... do....	3,000	5,790.00	.....	.....
Figs ..... do....	24,486	1,186.17	20,210	1,170.15
Fish, preserved ..... do....	113,283	17,777.23	105,474	16,172.62
Fruit, unmentioned ..... do....	210,895	13,901.21	145,240	6,727.59
Furniture ..... do....	230	71.02	.....	.....
Hair, natural and vegetable ..... do....	43,709	70,904.14	54,730	81,166.63
Herbs, flowers, and leaves ..... do....	10,100	1,949.30	10,230	1,974.39
Hides and skins ..... do....	51,711	47,917.46	58,728	41,914.96
Hoops ..... do....	780,877	72,340.26	757,200	73,069.80
Lead ..... do....	750	62.14	2,710	209.21
Lemons and oranges ..... do....	34,809,312	1,238,785.36	64,970,618	2,362,815.76
Lemon peel ..... do....	122,620	4,731.31	76,760	2,962.55
Lemon juice ..... do....	109,587	38,040.60	118,056	34,177.21
Licorice juice ..... do....	1,102,390	150,658.09	1,669,470	204,707.22
Licorice roots ..... do....	1,350	33.97	2,130	61.56

rom Messina for the years ending December 31, 1891 and 1892—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value exported.	Quantity.	Value exported.
kilos	11,912	$1,196.40	10,072	$971.94
do	3,288	1,173.63	2,710	915.20
do	32,518	21,965.90	32,090	21,676.79
do	1,240	119.66	1,976	190.68
do	2,541	490.41	2,008	387.54
do	153	231.21		
do	430	11.58		
do	1,445	237.00		
do	3,971,913	1,251,812.33	2,502,454	579,568.38
do	200	32.81		
do	15,000	231.60	28,760	444.09
do	100	26.05		
do	616,024	7,944.59		
do	190,020	16,503.23	176,080	16,991.72
do	50	7.14		
do	12,355	3,138.18	12,044	2,990.14
do	132,741	20,508.61	122,335	30,533.09
pairs			600	984.30
kilos	50,732	338,735.84	51,789	373,773.45
do	860	82.99	2,330	223.84
do	2,654	1,101.25	4,260	1,767.68
liters	2,137	177.17	2,086	220.59
number	2,300	488.29	1,900	440.04
kilos	136,016	84,003.44	125,140	77,286.46
do	29,610	400.08	35,700	482.30
do	98,278	9,802.27	84,824	8,185.51
do	117,122	2,900.21	142,962	8,877.03
do	4,250	2,296.70	3,952	2,059.31
do	250	12.93	21,184	654.07
do	500	35.70		
hectoliters	2,475	84,322.27	1,439	98,235.26
bottles	11,177		15,834	
		5,934,014.00		6,772,610.76

leclared exports from the consular district of Messina to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
	$22,169.42	$6,628.24	$316.94	$2,065.88	$31,180.48
	85,940.37	95,441.86	82,662.87	72,330.14	336,375.74
	737.32		5.08		742.40
d	1,010.55		578.66	1,563.30	3,152.51
		51.84			51.84
rine			553.23		553.23
	1,172.64	1,707.21	778.10	560.00	4,217.95
		1,932.93			1,932.93
				19.47	19.47
	89,659.08	59,975.70	175,996.25	138,949.84	464,580.87
s and oranges	102,431.96	700,672.35	952,384.94	578,307.48	2,333,796.73
		14.40	1.93		16.33
		985.60			985.60
	51,954.86	74,279.71	15,660.54	29,477.10	171,372.21
		966.60	26.35		992.95
			11.51		11.51
	64.36				64.36
	6,979.58	3,477.37			10,456.95
e	11,520.35	14,311.64	55,695.15	10,668.83	92,195.97
l	21.71				21.71
			2.54	1,760.47	1,763.01
		11.58			11.58
ed	2,258.10	2,241.63	384.12		4,883.85
pared)	16.73	527.19	195.61	277.14	1,016.67
ad use		42.55	1,374.46	767.08	2,184.09
chanical use	14,180.37	40,131.55	59,419.54	61,679.31	175,410.77
	136.64	321.87	75.22	119.62	653.35
		49.41	1,421.33		1,470.74
nuts	854.02	3,653.02	2,003.83	482.77	6,993.64
ne	1,053.21	1,329.20	2,360.36	2,669.34	7,412.11
			62.53		62.53
		5.79			5.79
	116.62			22.05	138.67
		1,918.90	868.08		2,786.98
	1,206.29				1,206.29

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Messina to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Tartar			8587.51	2,919.08	$3,506.59
Tomatoes (preserved)				147.28	147.28
Tomato paste			5.02		5.02
Walnuts		234.86			234.86
Wine lees		2,623.85	10,992.48	26,153.49	39,769.81
Wine	232.42	546.82	1,114.46	653.96	2,547.66
Wood (briar wood for pipes)				1,004.61	1,004.61
Total	393,717.10	1,014,083.67	1,365,538.63	932,598.24	3,705,937.64
FROM MILAZZO.					
Capers				8.74	8.74
Cheese				100.65	100.65
Fish (in oil, $60.84; salted, $31.35)			76.05	16.14	92.19
Lemons			5,317.27	835.43	6,152.70
Macaroni		118.40	27.10		145.50
Olives				10.30	10.30
Olive oil			53.83		53.83
Wine				10.40	10.40
Total		118.40	5,474.25	981.66	6,574.31
Total from Messina					3,705,937.64
Total from Milazzo					6,574.31
Grand total from the district					3,712,511.95

Navigation at Messina.

1891.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	27	20,962	5	1,289	32	22,251	27	20,962	4	1,110	31	22,072
Belgian	2	2,020			2	2,020	2	2,020			2	2,020
British	375	382,500	20	2,110	395	384,610	376	381,400	21	2,196	397	383,596
Danish	25	15,593	5	753	30	16,346	23	14,122	4	618	27	14,740
Dutch	27	19,611			27	19,611	27	19,611			27	19,611
French	10	9,885	1	88	11	9,973	10	9,885	1	88	11	9,973
German	45	34,363			45	34,363	44	33,752			44	33,752
Greek	6	3,963	100	25,557	106	29,520	6	3,963	94	24,860	100	28,823
Italian	1,734	996,263	2,418	112,140	4,222	1,108,403	1,720	990,980	2,482	11,430	4,202	1,102,410
Montenegro	1	1,093			1	1,093	1	1,093			1	1,093
Norwegian	101	40,706			101	40,706	100	40,414			100	40,414
Russian	2	1,510			2	1,510	2	1,510			2	1,510
Siamese			1	247	1	247			1	247	1	247
Swedish	6	3,965			6	3,965	6	3,965			6	3,965
Turkish	1	48	5	1,560	6	1,608	1	48	6	1,608	7	1,656
Total	2,362	1,532,482	2,625	143,744	4,987	1,676,226	2,345	1,523,725	2,613	42,159	4,958	1,665,884

1892.

Austrian	80	61,603	2	688	82	62,291	78	60,400	2	688	80	61,088
Belgian	3	2,056			3	2,056	2	1,534			2	1,534
British	380	418,179	24	3,021	404	421,200	378	415,536	24	3,021	402	418,557
Danish	30	17,710	7	1,193	37	18,903	30	17,710	7	1,193	37	18,903
Dutch	30	20,082	1	115	31	20,197	30	20,082	1	115	31	20,197
French	5	3,098			5	3,098	5	3,098			5	3,098
German	45	38,548			45	38,548	44	38,002			44	38,002
Greek	17	15,060	69	18,697	86	33,757	16	14,180	66	18,134	82	32,314
Italian	1,637	1,013,667	2,516	118,746	4,153	1,132,413	1,640	1,011,280	2,580	120,564	4,220	1,131,844
Norwegian	125	51,655	4	595	129	52,250	123	51,006	4	595	127	51,601
Russian	6	4,392			6	4,392	6	4,392			6	4,392
Siamese			1	387	1	387			1	387	1	387
Swedish	2	1,312			2	1,312	2	1,312			2	1,312
Turkish	2	687	5	1,285	7	1,972	2	687	4	1,110	6	1,797
Total	2,362	1,648,049	2,629	144,727	4,991	1,792,776	2,356	1,639,219	2,689	145,807	5,045	1,785,026

MESSINA, ITALY, July 1, 1893. DARLEY R. BRUSH, *Consul.*

MILAN.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Milan to the United States during the years ending June 30, 1891 and 1892.

1891.

Articles.	Quarter ending— Sept. 30, 1890.	Dec. 31, 1890.	Mar. 31, 1891.	June 30, 1891.	Total.
Buttons	$648.85			$2,529.80	$3,178.45
Caoutchouc wares				1,152.18	1,152.18
Cheese	6,880.51	$10,265.07	$9,362.05	3,642.65	30,150.28
Chemical preparations	81,334.86	48,547.76	31,758.81	14,953.21	176,594.14
Fans		1,654.93	717.77	156.85	2,528.55
Furniture	366.51	429.77	202.65	834.56	1,833.49
Gloves	23,959.31	23,867.60	17,601.81	9,920.35	75,340.07
Hemp yarn	72,208.26	41,367.40	13,625.10	36,655.57	163,856.33
Hides	13,064.13			10,317.04	23,381.17
Liqueurs	5,773.99	3,493.85	2,322.16	4,496.08	16,086.08
Military equipments			607.82		607.82
Music	508.55				508.55
Olive oil	679.00	236.29			915.29
Paintings and statuary	878.05	1,847.98	439.07	482.50	3,647.60
Preserved fruits		571.77			571.77
Rice	1,365.47		458.37	482.50	2,306.34
Sausages	799.12	404.65	516.42	610.42	2,330.61
Silks:					
Manufactured	68,402.38	95,207.20	78,666.30	59,876.77	302,152.65
Raw	956,021.97	975,252.43	832,592.93	836,014.73	3,599,882.06
Waste	26,790.21	129,415.62	32,806.29	31,751.74	220,763.86
Soap	1,340.69	1,390.11	1,308.23	1,280.73	5,319.76
Spun silk, waste	30,090.56	6,723.40	15,440.84	5,174.99	57,429.79
Straw braids		1,015.66	371.52		1,387.18
Sundries	178.53		733.68		912.21
Total	1,291,281.25	1,341,691.49	1,089,531.82	1,020,331.67	4,692,836.23
Total of preceding year	869,553.99	1,600,578.85	1,792,368.63	1,164,221.83	5,426,723.30
Increase	421,727.26				
Decrease		258,887.36	752,836.81	143,890.16	733,887.07

1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending— Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Total.
Antiques	$745.54	$190.10			$935.64
Books	681.98	521.31	$343.95		1,547.24
Buttons	177.60	389.38	445.60	$136.29	1,148.87
Caoutchouc ware	537.60	1,235.27		259.80	2,032.67
Cheese	6,523.85	11,688.66	7,043.27	8,524.62	33,780.40
Chemical preparations	474.94	214.62	2,466.93	1,094.38	4,250.87
Chestnut trees (extract of)	600.36	1,134.26			1,734.62
Dog grass			858.73		858.73
Fans		2,091.49	326.09	179.65	2,597.23
Furniture		560.66	1,999.48		2,560.14
Glassware		2,448.87			2,448.87
Gloves	27,968.21	20,325.92	5,794.72	3,931.06	58,019.91
Hemp yarns	21,157.35	14,043.93	8,895.67	16,197.70	55,294.65
Horsehair			8,444.57	5,574.55	14,019.12
Household effects	536.54				536.54
Ircos roots				459.34	459.34
Liqueurs	3,138.71	4,313.29	5,995.19	7,645.17	21,092.36
Paper				543.46	543.46
Paintings	424.60	1,621.20	882.80	2,094.32	5,022.92
Rice		783.68	1,134.79	780.23	2,698.70
Sausages	2,263.72	670.05	235.28	215.52	3,384.57
Silk:					
Manufactured	68,022.04	67,788.49	42,206.93	55,674.23	233,691.69
Raw	811,027.49	1,439,243.97	955,736.61	1,628,020.69	4,834,028.76
Waste	10,846.22	67,730.03	5,075.26	7,779.83	91,431.34
Soap	1,238.84	1,323.32	619.78	1,248.92	4,430.86
Spun-silk waste	1,839.32	9,083.09			10,922.41
Wool (manufactures of)				425.76	425.76
Sundries		30.41	54.00	164.42	248.83
Total	958,204.91	1,647,432.00	1,043,559.65	1,740,949.94	5,390,146.50
Total of preceding year	1,291,281.25	1,341,691.49	1,039,531.82	1,020,331.47	4,692,836.23
Increase		305,740.51	4,027.83	720,618.27	697,310.27
Decrease	333,076.34				

MILAN, *June 30, 1892.* GEO. W. PEPPER, Consul.

NAPLES.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Naples, to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Argols	$148,054.59	$175,829.00	$294,774.11	$134,254.00	$752,911.70
Beans	2,752.80				2,752.80
Books	414.13				414.13
Breeding animals	2,030.00				2,030.00
Bronzes			945.46		945.46
Cheese	12,038.17	23,151.33	5,490.24	3,820.47	44,500.21
Fruit juice	546.68				546.68
Fruit	3,440.05				3,440.05
Figs		1,359.99			1,359.99
Garlic	1,523.16			2,179.18	3,702.34
Gloves	15,936.53	36,312.85	28,108.85	8,310.28	88,668.51
Hazelnuts	750.00				750.00
Human hair	4,438.99	1,914.65	1,002.17	4,077.01	11,432.82
Hemp and tow	2,781.96		1,581.78	313.35	4,677.11
Licorice	9,385.15	1,717.30	11,000.31	8,766.31	31,869.07
Nuts		54,258.34	3,229.48		57,487.82
Olive oil	1,661.19	914.39	2,118.33	2,769.61	7,463.52
Paste	5,259.86	7,774.10	2,946.00	2,590.20	18,570.16
Paintings		753.78			753.78
Pease	9,809.15				9,809.15
Seeds	4,680.04	2,119.97	95.38		6,895.39
Skins	561.12	45,282.90	15,814.67	6,460.49	68,119.18
Soap			826.78		826.78
Sulphur oil	7,658.23	2,603.68	9,792.85	6,266.01	26,320.77
Sundries	11,425.16	35,832.69	14,495.04	24,956.54	86,709.43
Wine lees				39,234.58	39,234.58
Wine	1,720.00	4,837.57	3,756.58	3,876.81	14,190.96
Total	246,666.96	400,663.54	395,978.03	242,874.84	1,286,182.39

PHILIP STANDLEY TWELLS,
Deputy Consul.

NAPLES, *June 30, 1892.*

PALERMO AND AGENCIES.

lared value of exports to the United States from the consular district of Palermo during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
PALERMO.					
onds	$12,605.38	$31,980.12	$303.69	$2,646.18	$47,535.37
ary seed	1,161.50		1,325.59	1,094.70	3,581.79
see	1,566.62	2,618.99	3,462.46	2,978.42	10,626.49
ate of lime			20,658.22	16,331.83	36,990.05
netics	859.70	465.29		465.84	1,790.83
nces		2,688.91	16,502.86	2,224.99	21,416.76
ions	354,701.94	218,559.77	324,275.70	1,179,963.15	2,577,500.56
aroni	2,493.35	13,667.03	16,255.27	9,925.23	42,340.93
na	3,122.59	9,235.63	309.98	951.26	13,669.46
e oil	811.72	1,354.42	2,362.86	2,881.81	7,410.81
es		740.00	819.55	326.21	1,885.76
age peel	613.32		548.80	355.36	1,517.48
ages		30,440.43	126,057.73	99,077.21	255,581.37
achio		2,002.18	777.85		2,780.03
p stock	2,210.40	8,892.06	10,840.66	3,607.40	25,540.52
ac	36,267.70	93,110.40	85,670.32	80,342.77	295,391.19
e		866.42	2,075.49	814.98	3,756.89
cellaneous	8,997.87	5,864.52	1,695.63	1,857.41	18,415.73
Total for Palermo	425,412.09	422,532.17	1,113,942.66	1,405,844.80	3,367,731.72
ceding year	553,053.61	841,259.15	1,276,096.86	2,019,501.52	4,689,911.14
Decrease	127,641.52	418,726.98	162,154.20	613,656.72	1,322,179.42
GIRGENTI AGENCY.					
onds	5,509.00	9,413.00	16,349.00	11,239.50	42,510.50
mstone	286,344.00	559,367.00	143,208.00	310,060.50	1,298,979.50
Total	291,853.00	568,780.00	159,557.00	321,300.00	1,341,490.00
LICATA AGENCY.					
nds		619.71			619.71
stone	252,686.26	90,610.36	94,025.14	118,558.11	555,879.87
Total	252,686.26	91,230.07	94,025.14	118,558.11	556,499.58
MARSALA AGENCY.					
	1,332.63	710.29	3,061.75	1,698.29	6,802.96
TRAPANI AGENCY.					
	52.80		33.54	419.70	506.04
alt	17,573.79	9,011.40	35,266.06	11,684.99	73,536.26
wine		870.00	643.50	210.69	1,724.19	
	120.70	81.20	155.13	908.22	1,265.25
eous	66.90	348.20	93.82	442.14	951.06
l	17,814.19	10,310.80	36,192.07	13,665.74	77,982.80

HORACE C. PUGH, *Consul.*

MO, *July 10, 1892.*

RODI.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Rodi for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Green fruit	$17,816.32			$294,391.92	$312,208.24
Olive oil	975.00		$4,244.14		5,219.14
Cuttlefish bones				5,300.60	5,300.60
Total	18,791.32		4,244.14	299,692.52	322,727.98

T. DEL GIUDICE,
Consular Agent.

RODI, *June 30, 1892.*

ROME.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Rome during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Alabaster, manufactures of		$96.85			$96.85
Antiquities	$860.39		$212.88	$244.32	1,317.59
Bitumen		224.53	1,093.95	1,086.30	2,404.78
Books	77.20	27.94	103.26	692.80	901.20
Bronzes	1,788.53	8,158.59	12,523.71	2,978.12	25,448.95
Cheese	26,497.57	18,081.13	4,253.56	3,846.36	52,678.62
China and majolica ware				344.51	344.51
Engravings		9.07			9.07
Ecclesiastical vestments		289.50		173.89	463.39
Furniture and frames	127.38	196.86	180.01	161.52	665.77
Glass		92.81		115.80	148.61
Household effects				4,026.50	4,026.50
Hats, straw	3,627.00	1,795.48	3,414.18	632.18	9,468.84
Ivory, manufactures of			70.44	216.94	287.38
Japanese articles			234.49		234.49
Marble:					
Wrought	1,075.20	2,166.23	313.63	8,727.26	12,282.32
Statuary	6,114.29	7,437.55	4,997.89		18,549.73
Mosaics	243.13		238.36	176.80	658.29
Musical instruments	63.69	12.57		79.05	155.31
Paintings	17,392.49	2,789.62	6,268.22	7,340.19	33,790.52
Photographs	58.79			.97	59.76
Plaster casts	793.62	270.20	675.50	39.57	1,778.89
Religious devotion, article of		39.95		59.11	99.06
Sienna earth	1,747.86	1,530.43	1 311.32	2,550.37	8,139.98
Silverware	199.61		760.33		959.94
Silk, manufactures of		580.93		2.31	583.24
Silk, raw	38,152.00		6,982.34	5,284.84	50,389.18
Strings for musical instruments	242.21		2,418.25	96.19	2,576.65
Surgical instruments				254.00	254.00
Sundries	9.65		141.67	2,492.17	2,643.49
Wines	1,789.46	2,413.27	13.51	67.55	4,283.79
Total	100,840.07	46,143.51	46,027.50	42,689.62	235,700.70

AUGUSTUS O. BOURN,
Consul-General.

ROME, *June 30, 1892.*

TURIN.

of exports from the commercial agency of Turin to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1892.

...es.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
...	...	...	...	$140.25	$140.25
...	...	$692.30	$672.00	...	1,364.30
...	...	9,451.40	...	...	9,451.40
...	...	332.62	...	...	332.62
...	...	218.94	...	...	218.94
...	...	196.86	106.50	...	303.36
...	$32.28	...	...	...	32.28
...	289.50	...	...	...	289.50
...	...	869.62	...	...	869.62
...	...	144.75	...	...	144.75
...	1,998.87	2,187.38	...	2,092.90	6,277.15
...	102.20	125.12	1,556.65	2,263.93	4,047.90
...	181.68	...	...	...	181.68
...	4,979.40	...	3,996.62	7,120.90	16,096.92
...	67.62	...	...	...	67.62
...ents...	53.07	397.58	...	...	450.65
...	1,535.05	...	...	...	1,535.05
...	...	490.75	...	470.60	961.35
...	...	...	6,387.62	36,491.60	42,879.22
...	...	23.16	...	60 40	83.56
...es...	3,154.80	1,561.56	1,770.57	117.16	6,604.09
...	260.45	389.42	647.63	634.58	1,932.08
...	20,222.28	30,242.32	25,150.28	41,580.47	117,195.35
...	...	206.32	504.25	...	710.57
...	895.32	249.64	2,868.25	...	4,013.21
...	33,776.52	47,779.74	43,660.39	90,972.79	216,189.42

ST. L. TOUHAY,
Commercial Agent.

15, 1892.

VENICE.

REPORT BY CONSUL JOHNSON.

ng report of the commercial movement in Venice during the year compiled from the last report received from the chamber of com- wo months ago (March 26, 1893):

NAVIGATION AND TRADE.

1891, 2,506 sailing ships entered this port; 2,443 with cargoes and and 1,028 steamships; 994 with cargoes and 34 in ballast, an in- sailing ships, but a decrease of 51 steamships as compared with year. The tonnage of the 2,506 sailing ships and of the 1,028 nounted to 972,600 tons, with a diminution of 33,465 in comparison ceding year. The clearances show 2,498 sailing ships, 721 with ,777 in ballast, and 1,027 steamships, 670 with cargoes and 357 with- se above the year 1890 of 609 sailing ships, but a diminution of 57 The total tonnage was 976,821 tons; that is 29,335 tons less than in year it amounted to 1,006,156 tons. Referring to the tonnage of the ned vessels, it is shown that in 1891 there were imported by sail- ships 8,439,048 quintals of merchandise; that is, 1,421,529 quintals 1890; and that there were exported 1,289,514 quintals; that is an during the preceding year.

3,893 quintals of goods entered this port by land and river, and nounted to 5,622,963; the imports of merchandise, 1,696,015 quin- in 1890, and the exports, 1,070,315 quintals less than in 1890.

91, according to the statistics of the chamber of commerce, shows n the commerce of Chioggia also.

An exception to this general decadence is shown in a slight increase of exports by rail, owing to the fact that the neighboring agricultural producers not being able to realize sufficiently high prices near the place of production were compelled to ship their produce to more distant centers such as Naples and other equally important cities.

For industries other than agricultural, of which ship building is the most important, the year 1891 was unusually discouraging. The Poli Brothers, the most prominent shipbuilders of Chioggia, having constructed two steel vessels of 300 tons each were obliged to retain the same and navigate them on their own account, not finding purchasers, notwithstanding the fact that these vessels were highly satisfactory as specimens of superior naval construction.

In this same shipyard the construction of a new iron vessel of 1,100 tons has now commenced, which shows clearly that the Poli Brothers are not easily discouraged in their attempt to sustain and improve this important industry.

The commercial fluctuations in imports and exports may be briefly given, noting in detail the most important articles of Venetian commerce.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN DETAIL.

Wines.—The diminution in imports of fine wines is due to the general economical condition which continually decreases the demand.

The imports for ordinary wines have considerably decreased, owing to the increase in the production in the provinces of northern Italy.

Paper.—There is an augmentation of the imports in this article, which is not dependent upon an increased consumption in this market, but is due to the passage in transit of large shipments abroad.

Cereals.—A decrease in the importation of cereals was caused by a decrease in the demand in Italy for foreign grain.

Rice.—An increase in the imports and exports must be exclusively attributed to the amount passing in transit, the local movement in this article having decreased.

The increased importation of unhulled rice is attributed to a trial cargo having been sent to Venice for the millers at Treviso; the experiment, however, having proved unfavorable, it was not repeated, nor are there any better prospects for the future owing to the protective import duty and the abolition of the drawback, which tend only to favor a small class of landed proprietors, to the detriment of the rice-millers and the general consumers.

Ordinary earthenware.—Increased imports in this article can be partly accounted for by the increase in the consumption of low grades of earthenware, increasing the total weight of the exports, as well as by a larger consumption of the products of the factories of Savona, which are now by many preferred. A falling off in the exports can be attributed to the general commercial crisis.

It is stated that the orders from Istria and Dalmatia are always falling off on account of the import duty in force on products of this country.

Coffee.—A decrease in imports is, no doubt, due to the discontinuance of some important firms of this city that carried on a large trade here in this produce during the previous year. If direct navigation between Venice and America could be established and the proposed Valsugana railway constructed, bringing this district in closer communication with central Europe, it is firmly believed the movement in what are called colonial products would be greatly increased.

Confectionery.—An increased exportation is due to the remarkable development of the factory of L. G. B. Lizier, in this city.

Pepper.—There was a large importation of pepper in 1890 in consequence of the low prices at the places of origin. The prices, having, however, continued to go down, the speculation failed, and there was a consequent diminution in the imports in 1891.

Refined sugar.—An increase in imports depended upon the well-known speculations made in the sugars of Germany.

Coal.—The principal motive which caused the decrease of movement in this article was the sensible decrease in the consumption on the part of the irrigating machines, which remained nearly inactive. This would have also brought a greater difference had there not been increases in the consumption of the industrial establishments.

Beads.—There was an increase in the export of beads in 1891, which is principally due to the lowering of the import duty in France, where beads are in great demand. This increase is not, however, to be attributed to any awakening

in the industry, for it is an undisputed fact that many factories were closed in 1891 in consequence of the unremunerative prices at which beads were sold.

It is further observed that large shipments of beads are made abroad for the account of the manufacturers, and that the quantities vary from year to year according to the provisions of those deposits.

Cheese.—There was a diminution in the import of cheese owing to the high prices of the Sardinian cheese. The abolition of the treaties with Switzerland has tended to reduce the import from that country. The increase in the export is attributed to the larger consumption abroad of the Lombard cheese.

Acid fruits.—The decrease of the movement, as well in the import as in the export, was caused by the higher price given to the acid fruits by the market of Trieste; also by the lack of certain qualities in the fruit which are principally demanded here.

Almonds and pine seeds.—The increase in the import and export of these articles is attributed to the remarkable arrival of hazelnuts, with and without shell, which are classified under the title of almonds, as they can in great measure supply the place of that nut.

Timber for construction.—The principal reason of the falling off in imports and exports are to be found in the economical measures instituted by the Government, and in the commercial and industrial crisis in general which caused the lack of constructional work of every sort. Moreover, the naval constructions in timber have nearly ceased, that material being substituted by iron.

Timber for factory.—The following are the causes of an increased importation, viz:

1. The increased importation of timber from abroad on the part of some local firms.
2. Larger production of timber verified in the valley of Cordevole.
3. The still increasing shipment to this port of timber, coming from the districts of Feltre, Fonza o, and Primiero, while formerly all the commerce in this article was carried by the way of Brenta.

The exportation was very active for the East, Alexandria, and the Barbary states, and in general result more important than that of the year 1890, as well for the greater demand as for the larger quantities existing in this market.

Threads.—An increased exportation of such articles was certainly caused from the fact that Italy is increasing the production and the exportation of its products of threads, especially in the East.

Raw cotton.—The decrease in the imports of raw cotton in 1891 is due to the large purchases made by the Italian factories in 1890. The other causes of the diminution in the import, as well as in the export, is due to the opposition of tariff on the part of Austria; and therefore it is discouraging to find that the transit of raw cotton from this port is yearly decreasing. Further decrease is attributed by some to the higher freights and greater scarcity in recent crops, the American cotton being apparently not favored, and the prices higher than those of India.

Raw wool.—A decreased importation is attributed to a smaller demand for the consumption. The decrease in exportation is due to the scarcity verified at some instances in the warehouses abroad, which ought to have recourse to this market, although it is not ordinarily in a favorable condition to export.

Mineral waters.—The consumption of the mineral waters, which is daily increasing, caused a large importation therein. The ferruginous waters abounding in the Kingdom, and the alkaline being scarce, we have as a natural consequence the exportation of the former and the importation of the latter.

Metals.—There is a falling off in the imports of metals, which is chiefly attributed to the economical crisis from which the metallurgical establishments in this district are still suffering.

Cotton-seed oil.—The heavy import duty completely paralyzed all trade in this article.

Petroleum.—A decrease in the commerce in this article is accounted for by the action of the custom-house regarding the boxes manufactured here in comparison to those imported from abroad.

A tare of 12½ per cent is accorded to the foreign cases of petroleum, while for the national a heavier duty of 1.09 lire per quintal is imposed with the net weight.

Raw hides.—A decreased commercial movement might be attributed to the excessive production of worked material, and to the consequent crisis that industries relating to the article have passed through. The general opinion is that the decreased importation of raw hides was due to the high prices in the place of origin.

Dressed hides.—An increased importation is due to the purchases made of foreign merchandise, and particularly of dressed hides of different sort from the products of the Italian factories.

Herrings and stockfish.—A decreased importation is attributed to the falling off in the fisheries of 1891. The increased export of stockfish can be accounted for from the amount in stock from 1890, which was sold chiefly in 1891.

Salted sardines.—The fish in the Adriatic Sea was very abundant in 1891; there was, consequently, a larger movement both in the import and export.

Oleaginous seeds.—From the beginning of the year 1891 there was some talk of raising the import duty on oleaginous seeds. Hence both the purchasers and consumers made large speculations during the year under review in expectation of such a raising, which only took place in the month of November. This solution is derived from the fact that on linseed, which is subject to a duty, there was a difference in excess in the import of 26,198 quintals, while in the castor oil, which is free of import duty, the difference was far inferior. The importation having been large the export had to be also increased, inasmuch as the consumption in 1891 could not be greater than that in 1890.

Butter, lard, and bacon.—A decreased exportation of butter is attributed to the increased traffic of direct line of navigation from Genoa to ports of the east, as those of the Netherland and North German Lloyd which gain in all freight competition. A smaller export of lard and bacon was due to American competition, after the prohibition of import had been removed.

Matches.—The differences verified in the movement of this article is attributed to the crisis which the match industry is passing through. The principal causes of such crisis are that there are many factories in Italy and no expansion in foreign trade, after having put a prohibition duty on the frontier of every other European state. It is reported that the industry in question was much damaged owing to the projected monopoly of matches, being an injury to the liberty of trade and industry.

These reports, however, encouraged the local factories in competing with one another, in order to appear more important than they in reality were.

Stearin.—A decreased importation is very probably explained from the fact that there was a great decrease in the consumption of stearin candles.

Pitch tar.—An increased importation depended upon the increased consumption of the coal bricks for railway locomotives manufactured by the local factories.

Imports and exports of Venice.

Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	1891.	1890.	1891.		1891.	1890.	1891.	
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
Brandies and spirits, quintals	31,409	23,140	8,269	.....	26,912	18,050	8,862	.....
Rum ..... quintals	2,804	2,390	414	.....	1,123	1,398	.....	275
Wine:								
Ordinary grades, quintals	748,475	812,534	.....	64,059	561,668	637,278	.....	75,610
Fine grades ..quintals	17,174	20,749	.....	3,575	6,003	11,318	.....	5,315
Beer ..... do	21,410	15,544	5,866	.....	5,252	3,899	1,353	.....
Stearin candles ..... do	2,448	2,257	191	.....	1,602	1,940	.....	338
Paper ..... do	37,757	33,261	4,496	.....	20,931	16,668	4,263	.....
Books and prints ..... do	1,312	826	486	.....	1,055	1,097	.....	42
Wax (manufactured) do	66	107	.....	41	7,398	6,628	770	.....
Oats ..... do	41,620	104,559	.....	62,939	37,535	108,329	.....	70,794
Wheat ..... do	616,457	796,068	.....	179,611	254,418	334,429	.....	80,011
Flour ..... do	141,378	157,557	.....	16,179	388,333	381,315	7,018	.....
Indian corn ..... do	178,271	610,546	.....	432,275	167,519	537,859	.....	370,340
Bran ..... do	1,481	26,648	.....	25,167	94,162	86,830	7,332	.....
Vegetables ..... do	31,621	42,853	.....	11,232	14,459	26,147	.....	11,688
Barley ..... do	10,238	15,307	.....	5,269	8,744	16,631	.....	7,887
Rice:								
With husk ..... do	37,592	.....	37,592	.....	36,201	54,879	.....	18,678
Cleaned ..... do	70,790	68,027	2,763	.....	54,473	41,101	13,372	.....
Rye ..... do	24,929	44,131	.....	19,202	4,115	49,745	.....	45,630
Ordinary earthenware, quintals	7,775	7,189	586	.....	2,505	5,219	.....	2,714
Colophony ..... quintals	15,448	19,461	.....	4,013	4,520	6,940	.....	2,420
Cacao ..... do	339	814	.....	475	523	305	218	.....
Coffee ..... do	26,473	28,885	.....	2,412	26,306	25,381	925	.....

Imports and exports of Venice—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	1891.	1890.	1891.		1891.	1890.	1891.	
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
Confectionary and chocolate ..... quintals	569	438	131	.....	471	299	172	.....
Pepper ..... do	2,726	5,062	.....	2,336	3,246	2,508	738	.....
Sugar (refined) ..... do	38,213	38,004	209	.....	25,735	22,284	3,451	.....
Coal ..... do	3,874,641	4,964,053	.....	814,412	2,722,156	3,018,071	.....	295,915
Beads ..... do	112	319	.....	207	49,810	46,083	3,727	.....
Cheese ..... do	18,040	19,044	.....	1,004	12,221	11,602	619	.....
Oarnges and lemons .. do	31,607	46,631	.....	14,934	17,952	24,992	.....	7,040
Carobe ..... do	12,985	23,784	.....	10,799	11,314	20,238	.....	8,924
Figs (dried) ..... do	30,160	35,307	.....	5,147	29,019	30,040	.....	991
Almonds and pine seeds, quintals	18,175	12,993	5,182	.....	14,903	12,668	2,235	.....
Timber:								
Rough and worked, pieces	6,500	12,898	.....	6,398	28	2,302	.....	2,274
For factory ..... pieces ..	6,397,904	5,462,702	935,202	.....	3,084,807	2,914,897	169,910	.....
Cotton, manufactures of, quintals	15,323	13,298	2,025	.....	11,179	11,813	.....	634
Wool, manufactures of, quintals	5,295	5,278	17	.....	2,008	1,639	369	.....
Linen cloth ..... quintals ..	7,796	10,794	.....	2,998	3,576	1,642	1,934	.....
Threads, cotton, linen, and woolen ..... quintals ..	19,835	18,206	1,629	.....	45,979	37,670	8,309	.....
Cordage ..... do	8,150	6,235	1,915	.....	5,549	4,236	1,313	.....
Hemp ..... do	78,165	92,304	.....	14,139	93,145	86,188	6,957	.....
Cotton in bulk ..... do	162,791	226,543	.....	63,752	129,176	141,767	.....	12,591
Wool in bulk ..... do	9,766	9,810	.....	44	9,205	8,848	357	.....
Mineral waters ..... do	3,632	2,514	1,118	.....	2,548	1,399	1,149	.....
Metals, unwrought:								
Pig iron ..... do	29,192	83,867	.....	54,675	40,936	100,144	.....	59,208
Brass ..... do	827	356	471	.....	215	307	.....	92
Lead .. .. do	12,898	16,778	.....	3,880	437	447	.....	10
Tin ..... do	801	501	300	.....	53	43	10	.....
Metals, wrought:								
Steel ..... do	1,968	3,002	.....	1,034	866	818	48	.....
Tin plate ..... do	13,535	9,964	5,371	.....	945	695	250	.....
Iron ..... do	40,848	48,363	.....	7,523	10,703	9,280	1,423	.....
Cast iron ..... do	16,638	20,696	.....	4,058	9,550	15,754	.....	6,204
Iron and steel utensils, quintals	8,832	10,118	.....	1,286	7,253	8,024	.....	771
Cotton seed-oil .... quintals ..	14,852	20,073	.....	5,221	5,288	7,556	.....	2,268
Olive oil ..... do	185,867	119,351	66,516	.....	161,051	113,465	47,586	.....
Petroleum ..... do	215,996	280,200	.....	64,204	240,802	247,317	.....	6,515
Mineral oil ..... do	5,378	6,080	.....	702	3,152	3,670	.....	518
Hides:								
Raw ..... do	28,820	35,650	.....	6,830	30,191	42,823	.....	12,632
Dressed ..... do	6,018	4,778	1,240	.....	2,598	2,680	.....	82
Fish:								
Herrings ..... barrels ..	10,927	13,982	.....	3,055	8,554	10,721	.....	2,167
Stockfish ..... quintals ..	22,853	30,144	.....	7,191	23,994	21,966	2,028	.....
Cospettani .... barrels ..	5,254	3,108	2,146	.....	2,686	3,704	.....	1,018
Salted sardines ..... do	14,796	10,646	4,150	.....	12,325	11,324	1,001	.....
Lime and pozzolana, quintals	87,006	154,795	.....	67,789	70,384	30,733	39,651	.....
Tiles and bricks ... number ..	8,286,607	12,107,068	.....	3,820,461	3,825,654	9,342,300	.....	5,516,646
Soap ..... quintals ..	9,397	9,249	148	.....	5,655	11,368	.....	5,713
Oleaginous linseed, quintals	55,155	28,957	26,198	.....	49,146	26,906	22,240	.....
Oleaginous castor-oil seed, quintals	59,491	50,694	8,797	.....	47,517	43,478	4,039	.....
Butter, lard, and bacon, quintals	6,609	8,135	.....	1,526	3,022	4,535	.....	1,513
Tallow ..... quintals ..	20,684	18,008	2,676	.....	36,942	23,905	13,037	.....
Nutgal and sundry barks, quintals	22,937	19,352	3,585	.....	19,002	17,065	1,937	.....
Matches ..... quintals ..	357	215	142	.....	12,476	15,759	.....	3,283
Sulphur ..... do	115,430	142,173	.....	26,743	116,027	112,661	3,366	.....
Pitch tar ..... do	93,437	30,335	63,102	.....	13,456	9,636	3,820	.....
Soda ..... do	31,192	25,159	6,033	.....	10,104	13,547	.....	3,443
Stearin ..... do	9,324	14,204	.....	4,880	4,183	3,799	384	.....
Vitriol ..... do	26,851	23,159	3,692	.....	17,865	13,050	4,855	.....

Navigation at Venice by countries.

ENTERED.

From—	With cargoes.				In ballast.				Total.		Number of crew.
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.				
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	
Italian ports	697	33,745	185	72,093	45	4,816	7	4,019	934	114,673	7,384
Africa:											
Algiers	3	996							3	996	29
Egypt			26	48,151					26	48,151	2,884
Tripoli and Tunis					2	447			2	447	15
Other countries	1	81							1	81	6
America:											
Brazil											
United States	8	3,668	1	1,071					9	4,739	112
Arabia											
Austria	1,697	88,177	296	147,824	13	506	24	19,449	2,030	255,956	17,226
Belgium			3	2,261					3	2,261	57
France	6	2,029	56	56,724					62	58,753	2,456
Germany			9	7,854					9	7,854	199
Great Britain	5	2,048	262	311,744			3	3,766	270	317,558	7,611
Greece	1	209	53	46,075	3	650			57	46,934	2,319
India			14	21,772					14	21,772	387
Roumania			3	2,309					3	2,309	88
Russia	4	1,496	25	28,996					29	30,492	767
Spain											
Sweden, Norway			9	3,140					9	3,140	132
Turkey	21	1,992	52	54,492					73	56,484	2,427
Total from foreign countries	1,746	100,696	809	732,413	18	1,603	27	23,215	2,600	857,927	36,180

CLEARED.

To—	With cargoes.				In ballast.				Total.		Number of crew.
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.				
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	
Italian ports	500	29,550	118	48,304	252	9,561	27	17,722	897	105,137	6,423
Africa:											
Algiers							2	3,031	2	3,031	59
Egypt							1	1,340	28	51,212	2,918
Tripoli and Tunis	12	2,110	27	49,872					13	2,649	101
Other countries			1	539							
America:											
Brazil			1	695					1	695	24
United States			1	1,793					1	1,793	36
Arabia							1	1,294	1	1,294	23
Austria	143	7,523	268	119,885	1,525	82,588	185	149,585	2,121	359,531	19,982
Belgium											
France			52	54,093			2	2,616	54	56,709	2,348
Germany			8	7,387			1	835	9	8,222	212
Great Britain	8	2,226	88	107,428			1	1,506	97	111,160	2,742
Greece	40	6,566	52	43,049			14	15,156	106	64,771	2,734
India			1	1,873			8	13,641	9	15,514	319
Roumania							5	5,640	5	5,640	108
Russia							35	41,969	35	41,969	873
Spain							1	1,334	1	1,334	21
Sweden, Norway											
Turkey	18	1,454	53	57,310			74	87,376	145	146,140	4,299
Total to foreign countries	221	19,879	552	443,924	1,525	82,588	330	325,293	2,628	971,684	36,679

Navigation at Venice by flags.

ENTERED.

Flag.	With cargoes.				In ballast.				Total.		Number of crew.
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.				
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	
Italian	1,923	100,580	336	256,396	56	5,814	23	18,352	2,338	381,142	22,556
Austrian	496	29,528	287	130,164	6	62	3	233	892	159,987	9,241
Greek	10	2,838	8	8,299	1	543	.....	.....	19	11,680	270
German	.....	.....	19	17,115	.....	.....	1	944	20	18,059	480
English	1	657	279	361,397	.....	.....	5	7,135	385	369,189	9,853
Montenegrin	6	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	214	32
Turkish	6	203	1	972	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,175	71
Russian	.....	.....	3	4,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,878	113
Spanish	.....	.....	1	1,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,161	24
Swedish	1	421	60	24,124	.....	.....	2	570	63	25,115	874
Total foreign	520	33,861	658	549,110	7	605	11	8,882	1,196	591,458	20,958

CLEARED.

Italian	656	43,625	263	201,025	1,322	64,636	95	73,583	2,335	382,869	22,061
Austrian	42	5,565	242	103,357	452	26,291	49	29,334	785	161,547	9,225
Greek	10	2,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8,258	18	11,037	255
German	.....	.....	9	7,553	.....	.....	11	10,506	20	18,059	473
English	.....	.....	122	168,932	1	657	162	200,990	285	370,579	9,968
Montenegrin	6	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	211	.....
Turkish	7	246	.....	.....	1	144	1	972	9	1,362	86
Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,878	3	4,878	113
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,161	1	1,161	24
Swedish	.....	.....	35	11,361	1	421	27	13,333	63	25,115	906
Total foreign	65	5,804	408	291,203	455	27,513	262	269,432	1,190	593,952	21,060

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Venice to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Antiquities	.....	$509.00	.....	$3,125.20	$3,634.20
Books	$198.00	1,050.00	.....	.....	1,248.00
Beads	.....	.....	.....	1,756.64	1,756.64
Chromolithographs	.....	120.30	.....	.....	120.00
Cutlery	.....	492.18	.....	.....	492.18
Furniture and woodcarving	14,558.07	6,986.55	$3,886.42	883.60	26,314.64
Glassware	9,369.39	5,334.79	7,968.60	2,080.27	24,753.05
Glycerine	1,269.02	.....	.....	.....	1,269.02
Hemp	18,118.81	22,559.45	.....	52,535.47	93,213.73
Iron and brass ware	.....	97.04	111.00	1,738.00	1,946.04
Lace and embroidery	1,027.20	653.40	.....	880.00	2,560.60
Marble carving (sculptured)	3,330.00	.....	.....	12,250.00	15,580.00
Majolica	164.40	.....	.....	.....	160.40
Mosaic	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Metal ware	.....	.....	152.80	.....	152.80
Matches	302.40	.....	.....	575.19	877.59
Paintings and designs	1,844.00	.....	1,004.00	907.20	3,755.20
Strawplaits	8,174.20	16,725.40	12,156.78	2,076.92	39,133.30
Shell works	762.10	277.01	.....	.....	1,039.11
Pictures	.....	.....	.....	315.07	315.07
Sundries	804.20	509.00	.....	1,475.50	2,788.70
Work of art (statuary)	200.00	603.00	.....	.....	803.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,413.27

H. ABERT JOHNSON, *Consul.*

VENICE, *May 26, 1893.*

THE NETHERLANDS.

PROPERTY TAX IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Believing the Department would be interested in knowing something of the present system of taxation in Holland, I venture to send herewith as an inclosure a translation of the property tax law which has been recently enacted by the Netherlands Government.

It will be observed that the act consists of fifty-four articles, covering six distinct subjects, as follows: General provisions, articles 1 to 12; assessments, articles 13 to 23; objections to assessments, articles 24 to 38; collection of tax, articles 39 to 45; special provisions, articles 46 to 49; provisional measures, articles 50 to 54.

Property for purposes of taxation is arranged under the following heads, viz: House and land property and usufructs, or in lieu thereof twenty times the annual income resulting from the aforementioned.

The law treats a wife's property, except in cases of legal separation, as part of her husband's; in such cases, however, a single assessment is made on the whole property, which is then divided according to the respective shares of each.

The act next specifies property exempt from taxation, the methods to be adopted in assessing property, stating the deductions to be made and the rate of taxation. It also provides that the property of foreign officials residing in the Netherlands shall be exempt from taxation under this law on condition of reciprocity; also that guardians shall be held liable for taxes due on property belonging to their wards; that annual returns shall be made by all owners of property or their representatives before a certain date named, in default of which the district inspector of taxes in conjunction with certain officials named in the act shall fix valuations.

It will also be noted that an appeal may be taken from the decision of these officials to a court specially constituted by this act, which court shall establish the rules to be followed by all parties interested in the investigation, imposing penalties against those whose appeals are unsuccessful.

It will be further observed that the act provides that taxes may be paid in half yearly installments, and, in case the same are not paid when due, an official notice shall be served on the party liable for the tax, fixing a definite time for payment. Should this notice be disregarded, immediate measures for collection of the tax shall be resorted to. In case of the death of the person assessed, the heirs or personal representatives are held accountable for the taxes as the same become due, with the right of testing their validity by appeal in the precise manner given the owner under this act.

Another special feature of the law to be noticed is that all officials are required to hold in confidence information committed to them respecting the property interests of individuals, except as the same is necessary to be used in the line of their official duties.

SAMUEL R. THAYER,
Minister.

THE HAGUE, *January 30, 1893.*

PROPERTY TAX LAW OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1892.

[Inclosure in Minister Thayer's report—Translation.]

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 1. Under the name of property tax a direct tax shall be levied on the property of all persons residing in the Kingdom or establishing themselves there in the course of the year. Whether persons are residing in the Kingdom and, if so, where they are residing are questions to be decided according to circumstances.

ART. 2. All persons are subject to this tax according to the amount of their property, calculated according to the provisions of this law. The condition of

the property at the commencement of the financial year shall form the basis in fixing the valuation, or, in the case of those persons who settle in the Kingdom during the course of the financial year, the condition of the property at the date of such settlement. All persons establishing themselves in the Kingdom during the course of the financial year shall be liable to the tax in question for as many twelfths as there are complete months left after they have established such residence.

ART. 3. All persons shall be treated as owners of land over which they exercise the right of erecting buildings, or the right of landords, or for which they have fixed or permanent leases. All persons enjoying any other usufruct shall be assessed in such an amount as they would have to pay were they owners of four-fifths of the property. Furthermore, the money value of the annual receipts from buildings, farms, permanent leases, tithes, ground rents, pen lands, increased by the multiple referred to in article 7*c*, shall be treated as property for purposes of taxation.

ART. 4. The property of the wife, except in the case mentioned in this article, shall be considered as the property of the husband, the latter being liable for all taxes thereon, reserving, however, all legal rights. In cases of judicial separation from bed and board and of separate maintenance, and in cases where the wife, by article 195 of the civil code, has acquired the control of her real estate and personal effects and the free enjoyment of her private income, the wife herself shall be liable for the property tax to the extent of her ownership. No separate assessment, however, shall be made on the properties of the husband and wife, but one single assessment shall be made on the whole property, and the tax resulting therefrom subsequently divided in proportion to the value of the respective estates.

ART. 5. The financial year, as understood in this law, begins on the 1st of May and ends on the 30th of April following.

ART. 6. The following articles are not included under the term property: (*a*) Furniture, wearing apparel, provisions, artistic and scientific articles, gold and silver work, jewelry and precious stones, not being stock in trade; (*b*) current life assurance policies; (*c*) claims on annuities and pensions; (*d*) possessions of which other persons enjoy the usufruct; (*e*) installment of interest, bonuses, salaries, and revenues not yet reduced to possession.

ART. 7. In the regulation of the tax the value of the property shall be determined as follows:

(*a*) House and land property at twenty times the net income according to the last assessment, unless the owner elects to have property of this description, without exception, appraised at its market value. Where the estimate as to the value of property has been calculated at twenty times the last income return, this return shall first of all be reduced by deducting—

(1) The State land tax and the supplementary percentages levied during the current year.

(2) All polder and waterway rates, as indicated by the last annual assessment, so far as they exceed the aforementioned sum.

(3) The amount or money value of the annual disbursements on buildings, cost of leasing, ground rent, tithes, or other charges on the property. If the disbursements vary in amount they shall be calculated at the average annual rate of the last three years, and if the disbursements have not been made for three years the annual average rate since the commencement of the same.

The sum total of all of these amounts shall be increased 5 per cent if extraordinary disbursements have been incurred for any sufficient cause. In appraising property all charges on the same mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 3 in the nature of taxes, disbursements, rents, and leases shall be taken into account.

(*b*) Building plots, exclusive of yards and gardens attached to houses, parks, etc., and all land whose market value does not exceed 1 guilder per 10 square feet; house and land property exempt from land tax; fen polders or flooded lands on which no tax was levied pursuant to last assessment; house property on which the assessment has yet to be made by reason of repairs or alterations of the same; turf lands, mounds, gravel pits, quarries, etc., real estate situated outside the Kingdom, and all claims on the same; all the aforementioned shall be estimated at their selling price or the selling price of similar realty or rights.

(*c*) The multiple mentioned in article 3 shall be twenty times the sum total or money value of the annual receipts. If these receipts vary the average annual receipts for the last three financial years shall be taken as the basis; or, if no income has been realized for three years, the average annual receipts since in-

come began. The total of receipts shall be increased 5 per cent if extraordinary revenues have resulted from any cause.

(*d*) Bonds, shares, etc., shall be estimated at their money value according to the last quotations. Under the term bonds, shares, etc., are included the securities mentioned in the register of the Netherland's national debt or investments in foreign state securities, whether in the form of certificates or acknowledgments of indebtedness.

(*e*) Mortgages and all other claims not included under letter *d* shall be calculated at the amount of their face value. Drafts payable at a subsequent date on which no interest is claimed, checks, and other commercial paper shall be estimated at their current value. If the aforementioned claims or interest on the same be not sufficiently secured, an approximate estimate of their value shall be taken.

(*f*) Ships, vessels, and boats, together with their equipment; fixed and movable machinery and tools in workshops and factories; horses and vehicles, no matter the purpose they serve; cattle and agricultural implements; stock in trade, etc., shall be estimated at their money value in connection with the purpose they serve.

ART. 8. The result of the estimates put upon any property prescribed by the provisions of this law shall be reduced by the sum total of all claims against the person assessed. Drafts payable at a subsequent date on which no interest was due, checks, and other commercial paper shall be estimated at their value in currency.

If these claims against the assessed are of varying value, their average annual value for the three years last past shall be taken as the measure of value. No deductions shall be made for premiums on life assurance, pension, or annuity funds, or for voluntary disbursements, or for outlay in the maintenance and education of children.

ART. 9. All persons whose property wholly or in part is invested in one or more enterprises, carried on either by themselves in association with other persons or by other persons wholly or in part on their account, if they possess no shares or certificates that are saleable, may estimate their property thus invested according to the last audited and approved balance in their favor, provided that this balance indicates the condition of the business at a date not farther back than in the preceding financial year; and, further, that proof is afforded, if required, that in making up the return the credits and debits are estimated according to rules which, when applied, do not result in a smaller balance than would be shown by applying the regulations mentioned in the two preceding articles. The result of the aforementioned calculations shall be increased or diminished by the capital added to or withdrawn from the business by the person concerned since the making up of the balance.

ART. 10. If the value of the property estimated according to the rules prescribed in the foregoing articles amounts to less than 13,000 florins ($5,226) no tax shall be levied. If it is or exceeds 13,000 florins ($5,226), but is less than 14,000 florins ($5,628), a tax of 2 florins (80 cents) shall be levied. If it amounts to or exceeds 14,000 florins ($5,628), but is less than 15,000 florins ($6,030), a tax of 4 florins ($1.60) shall be levied; from 15,000 to 20,000 florins ($6,030 to $8,040), 1.25 florins (50 cents) shall be paid for every 1,000 florins ($402) above 10,000 florins ($4,020). If it exceeds 200,000 florins ($80,400), a fixed amount of 237.50 florins ($95.57) shall be levied, plus 2 florins (80 cents) for every 1,000 florins over and above the said 200,000 florins.

ART. 11. Foreigners in this country, acting as consuls or consular agents, shall be exempt from this tax in cases where they are subjects of the state which appointed them and exercise no other calling or occupation, and provided that Netherlands subjects holding similar posts in the countries represented by the first-mentioned reciprocally enjoy exemption in those countries from property or income tax.

ART. 12. The person liable to this tax shall be assessed in the commune in which he is residing at the commencement of his liability in this regard in the current year. The domicile of the husband shall be considered as the domicile of his wife, except in cases of legal separation from bed and board. Minors, persons deprived of the right of managing their own affairs, and persons mentally deranged shall be assessed in the commune in which their legal representatives are domiciled. If the said representatives are living abroad, the assessment shall be made in the commune in which the aforesaid parties are living. Any dispute as to a person's domicile or the place where he shall be assessed shall be referred to the minister of finance for decision.

ASSESSMENT.

ART. 13. The inspectors of registration shall be charged, each in his own district, with the levying of the tax. The communal authorities shall allow the said inspectors to examine the registers of the taxes paid in the commune and make or cause to be made extracts from these registers, this privilege to be accorded free of all charge. The officials of the department of finance shall give the said inspectors all the information they may desire from the archives of their bureau, in accordance with instructions from the minister of finance.

ART. 14. Every year before the 15th of May the inspectors of registration of every commune or of every division of a commune in their district, after consultation with the burgomaster or his representative, shall cause to be drawn up a list of all persons who, in their opinion, are liable to assessment in the said commune. The information given by the burgomaster or his representative with regard to the property of persons residing in any commune shall be signed by the person supplying the same, as also by the official charged with the regulation of the local direct taxes. If in the course of the year the inspector comes to the conclusion that a new name ought to be included in the aforementioned list, he shall, after due observance of the foregoing instructions, have the name added thereto. The burgomaster, in like manner, shall, from time to time, report to the inspector the names of such persons residing in the commune as in his judgment ought to be inserted in the list.

ART. 15. Before the end of May the inspector shall cause to be transmitted to every person whose name is on the list, or to his legal representative, a blank form as prescribed by the State, containing a detailed specification of property. A similar form shall be sent at the earliest possible date to all persons establishing themselves in the Kingdom in the course of the financial year. The list of names, with an official attestation annexed that the forms have been distributed to the persons mentioned, becomes authentic proof of the distribution thereof at the dates thereon mentioned.

ART. 16. All persons to whom a form has been sent, as shown by the list, shall, within a period of twenty days from the date of the distribution therof, fill in the same according to the printed instruction thereon. This period may be extended by the inspector. If the property of a person to whom a form has been sent amounts to less than 13,000 florins ($5,256), or if he has no property, he shall make a declaration to that effect on the form, with his signature added. If the wife, pursuant to articles 195 or 241 of the civil code, has the control over her personal and real estate and the free enjoyment of her income, both husband and wife shall make a return of their respective properties, even though they together amount to less than 13,000 florins ($5,628). Any person receiving a second form, after his assessment in another commune in the Kingdom or after he has already sent in his return in the course of the current financial year, shall mention the circumstance, together with the name of the commune in which the return has already been made, on the form and set his hand to the same. All persons liable under the provisions of this law, who have received no form, shall make a return in the manner prescribed in this article before the 15th of June in the current financial year, or, in the case of their beginning to reside within the Kingdom in the course of the financial year, within two months of their so doing. Return forms shall be obtainable, free of expense, at the offices of registration and probate duties, and also at the office of the secretary of the commune. The names of all persons to whom such forms are supplied in compliance with their request shall be entered on the list by the inspector.

ART. 17. If the husband is unable to make the return himself, his wife shall do it in his name. Legal representatives of persons incapable of managing their own property from whatever cause, but yet liable to assessment under the provisions of this law, shall fill in the return form for their wards, at the same time stating the capacity in which they act. The return of a deceased person liable to taxation under the provisions of this law may be signed by one of the heirs or legal representatives. If any person is unable to make the return himself, he may, subject to the written consent of the inspector, depute another person to act in his behalf.

ART. 18. The return shall be deposited by the maker of the return in one of the boxes mentioned in the following article, or, in lieu thereof, it shall be sent in a registered letter, free of charge, direct to the office of the receiver of probate duty or the inspector of the district to which the commune belongs.

ART. 19. Locked boxes designated for the reception of the returns shall be permanently fixed, at the cost of the State, in the offices of registration and

probate duties, and also in the secretary's office of such communes as the minister of finance shall indicate. The key of the box shall be kept by the inspector or, at his direction, by the receiver of probate duty. The burgomaster shall see that the box placed in the secretary's office of his commune shall be accessible for the deposit of returns during office hours. All persons bringing in their returns shall be requested to deposit them in the box provided for the reception of the same.

ART. 20. The inspector of registration or his substitute shall collect the returns. A written report containing the names of the persons making returns and the amount of property returned shall be drawn up by the inspector or his substitute and sworn to. Returns which should come under the examination of one of the inspector's colleagues shall be transmitted by the inspector to that official. The inspector is empowered to send, in a prepaid closed envelope, a return form to all such persons whose names appear on the list, but who have neglected to make their return, together with a request that the same be sent in to him before a date he shall fix. If the inspector considers that further explanation of the return is necessary, he may give the person making the return the opportunity of furnishing the explanation.

ART. 21. Where the inspector entertains no doubt with regard to the correctness of the return, he shall make the assessment in accordance therewith. In case of returns where, in the opinion of the inspector, no assessment is to be made no further proceedings shall be taken. The inspector is authorized to fix the assessment on a larger valuation or at a higher percentage than is mentioned in the return should it appear to him too low. In cases where the person making the return has availed himself of the privilege allowed in article 7, *a*, with respect to the appraisement of any property, in such cases no higher value shall be assigned in his assessment than would be arrived at by applying the rules prescribed by this law. All persons neglecting to make any returns shall be assessed by the inspector on his official authority.

ART. 22. The inspector shall make his return to a colleague to be indicated by the minister of finance. This colleague shall fix his assessment according to the regulations prescribed in this law and report thereon to the receiver of probate duty, in whose office the assessment shall be entered in the register hereafter mentioned.

ART. 23. Every office of probate duty shall keep a record of all the assessments made in its district in proper order, commune for commune and ward for ward, the inspector determining in what order wards or communes shall be notified of assessment. As soon as the register has been made up the receiver of the commune or ward, in the order shown in the record, shall send a notice, free of charge, to every person assessed, requesting him to pay the sum at which he is assessed at his office. When the assessment of any person is higher than his return, or when he has been assessed by the inspector in default of any return, the demand for payment shall be sent in a registered letter. Each demand shall bear the register number thereof. On the back of the demand shall be printed the provisions of this law relating to payment, collecting, objections, exemptions, and appeals.

OBJECTIONS TO ASSESSMENT.

EXEMPTIONS.

ART. 24. All persons assessed higher than their returns may, in case of objection thereto, send in a registered letter their written protest, specifying the reasons for the same, this to be done by themselves or by persons authorized to act for them within thirty days of the date of the notice respecting the payment of the tax, or, in lieu thereof, deposit the same with the receiver, who, in the latter case, shall give them a duly dated acknowledgment thereof. In cases where the person assessed or his representative desire a hearing before the inspector or receiver opportunity shall be given for a statement of their objections.

ART. 25. All persons removing from the Kingdom in the course of the financial year shall, at their request, be allowed exemption for as many twelfths of their assessment as there remain entire months of the said year left after their migration, or, if the request be not sent until after migration, from the date of such request. All persons assessed for a usufruct which terminates in the course of the financial year shall be allowed exemption for as many entire months of the financial year as are left after its termination. The requests shall be sent

same manner and to the same official as prescribed in the preceding

6. The inspector, in passing upon the objections and requests, shall be
l by the following article. His decision shall be sent, in a closed regis-
ter, to the person assessed, or delivered to him in person after receiving
wledgment therefor.
7. When empowered so to do by such superior official of registration
ate shall indicate the inspector may grant exemption from this tax,
ss of protest, if in the course of the financial year he discovers that in
sment of a person who has made his return the assessment is wrong.
horization must also be obtained by the inspector before granting ex-
s in cases of requests and protests.

APPEALS.

8. Wherever the person assessed raises objections to the decision of the
r with regard to his assessment he may take an appeal to the court
1 the following article in the manner prescribed therein. All persons
e made returns, but whose assessments, by the decision of the inspector,
ed higher than the returns may send in objections within a period not
g thirty days from the date at which the inspector's decision was sent
he date of registration of the letter conveying the decision or the date
knowledgment of the receipt thereof (see article 26) shall be the date
ation of decision. All protests against the inspector's decision must be
nied by a copy of the same. All persons who have made no return may
bjections within a period not exceeding thirty days from demand of
of tax (see article 23). The date of registration of the letter conveying
e shall be taken to be the date of the demand.
9. In every province or division of a province, as the State shall indi-
ourt of appeal shall be formed to decide upon the protests mentioned in
eding article, the place where the said court shall hold its sessions being
cated by the State. The court shall consist of three members, of whom
l be appointed by the provincial state of the province, one by the court
in whose district the court of appeal holds its sessions, and one by the
of finance. The same authorities shall provide substitutes for each of
ementioned officials, as well as fill vacancies caused by resignation or
One of the members and one of the substitutes shall retire every two
ie court providing the order of rotation. The retiring members and
es are eligible for reappointment. The appointing power shall have
y at any time to dismiss the member or substitute for cause. The Crown
ve the power of appointing the president, as well as dismissal. State
employed by the department of finance are not eligible for the office of
t, member, or substitute. The court shall elect one of its members to
cretary, shall meet at a time and place to be determined by the presi-
d shall decide all questions by plurality vote.
0. The president, the members, and the substitute members of the
all take the following oath, or make the following affirmation in the
of the royal commissioner of the province:
ear (or promise) that I, as president (member, or substitute member)
urt of appeal, in matters relating to the property tax will act justly,
lly, and conscientiously in accordance with the provisions of this law,
I will keep secret everything that comes to my knowledge or is com-
ed to me in my official capacity with regard to the assessment of any
r his property. So help me God Almighty, I promise."
batim report of the proceeding shall be drawn up. No expenses shall
red in consequence of the oath, the affirmation, or the verbatim report
roceedings.
1. Before coming to a decision respecting the protest of any person
the court shall grant him a hearing if he so desire, as also the inspector
fficial acting as his substitute. Every protest shall be submitted to the
r for his judgment at least twenty days before the case comes into court.
e person assessed and the inspector shall be summoned to attend court
ays' notice. If the person assessed is prevented from appearing in person
itting of the court, his authorized representative shall take his place,
d the president is satisfied as to the validity of the reasons for such ab-
The president may, if necessary, adjourn the case. The person assessed
inspector may submit written evidence.

ART. 32. The inspector or the official acting as his substitute may base his judgment respecting the protest on information which he is not bound to divulge.

ART. 33. The court has the power of fixing the assessment independent of the return or against the decision of the inspector. The court is not empowered, however, to fix the assessment of any person who has not sent in a return at a lower figure than the inspector's decision, except in such cases where the said person can prove that his assessment is too high. In the course of the trial the person assessed may amend his return. If there is still a doubt as to the correctness of the return, and objection is made to the application of the first clause of this article, the court can request of the person who persists in the correctness of his return that he swear thereto in the following oath:

"I declare that the property return now before me has been made in good faith to the best of my knowledge, without withholding anything, and that the said property has been estimated in accordance with the requirements of this law in good faith and to the best of my knowledge.

"I declare that I was, in good faith, under the conviction that I had no property to return for which, according to the law, tax was due."

A written verbatim report of the proceeding, inclusive of the declaration, shall be drawn up and signed by the person assessed, as also by the president and members of the court. A return thus sworn to shall be accepted. The assessment of any person who refuses to make and sign the above declaration, if called upon so to do in accordance with article 31, shall not be changed. In case of sickness or absence from the country or prevention from any lawful reason, the declaration may be made by anyone specially authorized, provided only that the minister of finance consents. The request thereto shall be sent to the minster by the president of the court. In case of commission of perjury by the person himself or by his authorized representative, the perjurer shall be liable to the punishment prescribed in the first and last clause of article 207 of the penal code.

ART. 34. The assessment fixed or maintained by the court shall be increased—

(1) By 25 per cent of the assessment in case of default of return.

(2) By 25 per cent of the increase in case the return has been fixed at too low a figure.

ART. 35. In case of doubt as to the value of property subject to assessment the court may call in the help of one or more experts to fix the valuation.

ART. 36. The decision of the court, duly signed by the president and secretary, shall be sent to the person interested and a copy thereof to the inspector whose duty it is to collect the tax.

ART. 37. The president and members of the court, in addition to the allowance for board and lodging, shall be duly compensated by the Crown for their time, and the office expenses of the secretary paid. Experts employed by the court shall be remunerated at the discretion of the president in accordance with articles 61, 63, and 66 respecting judicial charges and salaries in civil affairs, this decision being of the same force as a judicial officer's. The payment of experts, the cost of hire, warming, lighting, and cleaning of the building in which the court meets, together with cost of attendance, shall be defrayed by the State.

ART. 38. An appeal from the decision of the inspector on an application made in accordance with article 25 of this law may be taken to the Crown within thirty days of the date of the said decision.

COLLECTING THE TAX.

ART. 39. The tax may be paid in two installments if desired, one-half before the 1st of November, the remainder before the 1st of April within the financial year. Taxes levied after the 1st of November of the financial year shall be paid before the 1st of April of that year. If so desired, the person assessed may pay this tax in two installments. In case of migration from the Kingdom, the tax shall be due and payable at the time of migration, reserving all rights of exemption under the law.

ART. 40. Rules shall be formulated by the Crown for the payment of this tax by means of post office orders, which shall be supplied to persons residing outside the commune in which the receiver's office is situated free of all cost of transit. That part of the post-office order which contains the counterfoil, duly signed by the post-office official and attached to the request for payment, shall be considered as evidence of payment.

ART. 41. In cases where the person assessed does not pay his tax on or before

ıted day, the receiver shall send him, in a closed envelope, a summons
r payment within three days; should this summons be ignored, a sec-
ons reciting the fact that, in case the same is disregarded, the penal-
l in the following article will be enforced.

. The receiver shall issue bailiff's warrants against all persons who summons mentioned in the preceding article; the said warrants shall without delay. The judicial authority of the district in which the fice is situated shall direct the service of the warrant. It shall be l legalized in the manner prescribed in the civil code and enforced nanner of executions founded on judgments and decisions of courts. tion of the warrant can only be suspended after the making of a pro- ıg the reasons for the same. The protest must be sent to the receiver l the warrant, reciting the residence of the person making the protest, dence must be within the receiver's district, and fixing a time within ays for appearance at the court of justice of the district. No tax shall ɔd, except on the decision of the court in which the minister of finance ɔnced proceedings for the determination of the question of legality, ɔurt shall be in the district in which the receiver's office is situated.

. The tax is recoverable on the goods of both husband and wife in all re, in making the valuation required by this law, their respective have been treated as one whole.

In case of death of the person assessed, the heirs to the extent of ritance are responsible for whatever portion of the tax has not been

The Crown reserves the right, in exceptional cases of error or unin- ıegligence, to reduce or refund the tax and the penalties inflicted in e with article 34.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Every heir, executor, or administrator of an estate has the right to ainst the assessment of a deceased person or appeal from the same, as himself were the person assessed.

. All persons are forbidden to divulge any information derived from t or a previous official position with regard to a person's assessment y, unless in the discharge of his official duty it becomes necessary. All ıilty of violating the provisions respecting secrecy shall be liable to ıent for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding ($240) and the risk of dismissal from Government service. Any per- guilty of causing such breach of confidence shall be liable to imprison- period not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding 300 florins rosecution shall only follow upon complaint of the person suffering ɔreach of confidence.

. The receiver of probate duties shall send a copy of the register of ts to his colleague, the receiver of direct taxes. In the compiling of largest taxpayers this copy shall be enrolled among the direct taxes.

. Official notices drawn up and issued pursuant to this law, receipts ts, legal documents, verdicts, and copies of verdicts on which judg- based pursuant to legal requirement under this law shall be free from registration fees.

FINAL AND PROVISIONAL MEASURES.

. Pending the adoption of further legal measures the communes or shall impose no additional taxes on property.

. Until the net income of house property has been revised according uirements contained in these provisions and the result recorded in the nt survey office, the value of such property for taxable purposes shall t fifteen times its present income value, instead of twenty times, as .n article 7 of this law. Till such revision takes place the sum total ɔns in value, on account of disbursements made on house or land prop- . be estimated on the basis of the respective income value of each.

. The term "former financial year" as used in this law refers to the ɔnths commencing May 1 and ending April 30, preceding the date act comes into force.

. The law of May 25, 1845 (official organ No. 22), with regard to the of direct Government taxes is not applicable to the collection of the tax.

. This law shall take effect on the 1st of May, 1893.

AMSTERDAM.

EMIGRATION.

The total number of persons—men, women, and children—who emigrated to the United States in 1892 via the port of Amsterdam direct was 6,980, and from Amsterdam via Hull 56.

They consisted of 4,233 men, 1,608 women, 962 children, and 233 infants, making a total of 7,036.

The following statement shows their nationality, viz:

Netherlanders	1,019	Russians	1,184	Americans	63
Germans	1,342	Poles	19	Luxemburgers	7
English	134	Danes	25	Bulgarians	2
French	1	Norwegians	10	Persians	4
Belgians	52	Swiss	5	Armenians	4
Austrians	1,246	Italians	79		
Hungarians	1,808	Roumanians	32	Total	7,036

Proportion each province contributed to the Dutch emigration in 1892.

Provinces.	Men.	Women.	Children 1 to 10 years.	Infants.	Total.
Groningen	96	60	44	8	208
Friesland	56	43	38	12	149
Drenthe	5	7	6	2	20
Overyssel	43	37	35	14	129
Gelderland	66	37	23	6	132
Utrecht	2	3			5
North Holland	64	32	40	7	143
South Holland	47	26	23	3	99
Zealand	9	7	5	1	22
North Brabant	38	32	33	3	106
Limburg	3	3			6
Total	429	287	247	56	1,019

Emigration in each month of the year 1892 from Amsterdam to the United States.

Months.	Men.	Women.	Children 1 to 10 years.	Infants.	Total.
January	284	80	39	11	414
February	420	111	59	19	609
March	505	174	107	25	8,811
April	674	237	122	37	1,070
May	903	233	96	25	1,257
June	452	210	127	39	828
July	379	188	148	18	733
August	240	87	61	13	401
September					
October	211	200	143	35	589
November	165	88	60	11	324
December					
Total	4,233	1,608	962	233	7,036

abetical list of the trades and occupations of the emigrants who embarked at the t of Amsterdam direct and via the port of Hull for the United States during year 1892.

Occupations.	No.	Occupations.	No.
ecary	1	Painters	16
s	37	Paper-hanger	1
rs	8	Photographers	2
epers	1	Plumbers	2
smiths	33	Saddlers	2
ıan	1	Sailmakers	2
inders	2	Sculptors	2
printer	1	Seamen	8
rs	2	Seamstress	1
maker	1	Servants	2
-makers	2	Shepherd	1
ers	28	Shoemakers	40
etmakers	12	Soap-boiler	1
ıakers	3	Stocking-maker	1
nters	24	Stonecutter	1
ıge-maker	1	Students	3
makers	8	Sugar-refiner	1
	3	Tailors	92
men	2	Tanners	2
r	1	Teacher	1
ıissionaires	10	Tinsmith	1
rsmiths	2	Traveler	1
	1	Turners	6
ler	1	Typesetters	2
rs	2	Umbrella-maker	1
ers	206	Waiters	8
ıaker	1	Watchmakers	3
ners	16	Weavers	7
miths	3		
ers	2	Total	3,922
rs	2		
er	1	*Via Hull.*	
ers	3,120		
miths	2	Carpenter	1
inists	2	Clerk	1
ıs	6	Farmers	10
anics	7	Laborers	2
ıants	134	Shoemaker	1
s	9		
ıer	1	Total	15
s	3		
ians	9		
ıan	1	Aggregate	3,937

Classified statement of emigrants with and without any trade or occupation.

trade or occupation	3,9377
out trade or occupation:	
en	297
omen	1,607
ildren	962
fants	233
Total	7,036

Alphabetical list of the trades and occupations of the Dutch emigrants who embarked at the port of Amsterdam direct, and via the port of Hull, for the United States during the year 1892.

Occupations.	No.	Occupations.	No.
Bakers	1	Shoemakers	3
Blacksmiths	2	Tailors	1
Boatmen	1	Teachers	1
Brewers	1	Turners	1
Butchers	3	Waiters	1
Carpenters	9	Watchmakers	1
Coachmen	1	Total	334
Commissionnaire	1		
Farmers	160	*Via Hull.*	
Gardeners	6	Carpenters	1
Grinders	2	Clerks	1
Laborers	160	Farmers	10
Mechanics	4	Laborers	2
Merchants	5	Shoemakers	1
Painters	3	Total	15
Photographers	1		
Seamen	3	Aggregate	349
Seamstresses	1		
Servants	2		

Classified statement of Dutch emigrants with and without any trade or occupation.

With trade or occupation	349
Without trade or occupation:	
Men	90
Women	223
Children	240
Infants	57
Total	1,019

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Amsterdam to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total year ending June 30—	
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	1892.	1891.
Antiquities	$5,661.42	$10,085.12	$3,509.96	$3,328.16	$22,584.66	$14,381.98
Bulbs	56,309.66	8,990.67	750.54		66,050.87	78,117.05
Cheese	28,712.54	24,752.59	14,640.76	7,593.63	75,699.52	76,096.22
Cocoa and chocolate	122,581.85	202,820.24	117,449.71	150,405.26	593,257.06	469,845.61
Cocoa butter	46,261.54	45,619.41	42,080.21	63,678.32	197,639.48	146,926.93
Coffee	106,154.03	101,028.50	130,858.60	171,496.08	509,537.21	262,500.31
Diamonds	800,500.80	1,158,944.53	938,962.78	1,866,943.96	4,765,352.07	3,639,669.46
Dyestuffs and drugs	23,507.99	26,285.16	56,725.98	63,317.47	168,836.60	138,694.36
Fish, herring, etc	3,740.00	6,923.40		966.65	11,630.05	21,169.84
Gums, copal and damar	590.09			2,832.15	3,422.24	1,121.62
Hides and skins	2,879.70	8,291.74	9,676.92	13,910.24	34,758.60	25,794.35
India rubber		38,791.48	34,378.19	9,608.31	82,777.98	57,753.11
Iron, old rails	8,857.76	4,444.94	16,239.86		29,542.56	54,585.22
Linen goods	10,982.22	4,830.12	6,186.24	6,741.20	28,739.78	
Oils (Haarlem, etc.)	3,516.66	2,688.38	3,794.09	3,714.47	13,713.60	10,945.58
Plate glass	22,389.96	48,700.28	22,116.88	37,237.72	130,444.84	18,495.13
Rags	13,462.74	25,624.83	30,936.04	28,343.84	98,427.45	40,990.31
Rice	2,161.78				2,161.78	45,487.48
Seeds (field and garden)	12,874.54	32,692.69	6,458.95	27,260.20	79,286.38	66,018.61
Spices, nutmegs, mace, etc	48,510.27	30,796.33	44,924.43	76,146.56	200,377.59	219,696.31
Spirits, gin, and liqueurs	6,819.87	6,015.10	7,859.72	5,619.54	26,314.23	27,907.32
Sugar (beet)	574.80				574.80	6,289.28
Tin (Banca and Billiton)	51,153.81	58,301.97	48,696.52	124,465.26	282,617.56	565,617.38
Tobacco	278,977.30	412,117.07	406,279.90	1,089,785.55	2,187,159.82	3,756,445.00
Vegetables (pickled)	6,808.40	10,634.40	3,903.68	4,457.00	25,803.48	60,707.65
Sundry articles	38,230.84	56,307.05	22,999.92	30,854.56	148,392.37	145,163.39
Total	1,702,220.57	2,324,686.00	1,969,489.90	3,788,706.13	9,785,102.60	9,960,349.53
Total for preceding year.	5,223,935.76	1,148,240.45	1,422,039.60	2,156,133.72	9,950,349.53	
Increase		1,176,445.55	547,450.30	1,632,572.41		
Decrease	3,521,715.19				165,246.93	

AMSTERDAM, *April 21, 1893.* T. M. SCHLEIER, *Consul.*

ROTTERDAM.

... of declared exports from Rotterdam to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
uities		$958.24			$958.24
ng		7,187.48			7,187.48
ces		1,062.89		$635.70	1,698.59
		956.19	$479.47		1,435.66
ax		554.63			554.63
naphthal	$1,293.06	722.40		120.00	2,135.46
	742.00	802.84	518.83	774.70	2,838.37
s and cases		954.70	738.47	559.17	2,252.34
-brac	1,760.90				1,760.90
	152,638.95	5,790.76			158,429.71
e pitch			365.36		365.36
les (metal)	812.10	1,065.88	4,787.41	2,163.07	8,828.46
ay seed			1,239.48		1,239.48
nic acid	1,000.00		143.50		1,153.50
		11,659.67	7,635.04	1,451.89	20,746.60
e	36,993.97	23,128.93	15,774.30	9,907.06	85,804.26
h symbols	2,832.86	2,071.19	2,920.38	688.69	8,513.12
powder			679.21	247.50	926.71
	57,737.98	126,015.08	50,904.25	119,367.66	354,084.97
e	775.06	1,050.19	1,324.00	363.60	3,512.85
ware	3,410.86	654.52	552.40		4,617.78
enware		2,042.89	656.23	1,261.50	3,960.62
		641.52			641.52
y grain bags	4,249.50	7,228.28	21,417.92	9,775.60	42,671.30
nd tow	7,924.12	11,064.99	20,461.96	12,236.68	51,687.75
ture		1,490.40	859.80		2,350.20
	26,371.66	40,122.98	24,089.20	32,252.47	122,836.31
		612.00			612.00
nd calf skins			928.00	6,121.45	7,049.45
opal	1,460.84	18,340.95	10,883.62	2,194.21	32,879.62
lamar				1,111.69	1,111.69
percha	4,165.72	814.04			4,979.76
		573.42			573.42
ig	203,966.13	161,018.58	106,280.92	2,003.49	473,299.12
		8,060.00		7,937.60	15,997.60
	2,035.61				2,035.61
				7,235.83	7,235.83
r	7,226.59	5,165.25	4,825.97	8,157.75	25,370.56
inal roots	615.36	3,256.89	1,659.19	2,777.30	8,308.74
al water	4,940.93	16,178.33	2,262.00	14,174.60	37,556.86
e of soda	675.28				675.28
gs	12,200.57	4,377.25	12,071.27	62,579.70	91,228.79
	1,761.84	1,451.56		497.73	3,711.13
intings	3,855.60	1,118.40		840.00	5,814.00
	352.18		760.15	857.85	2,008.18
noss	9,041.57	4,237.17	7,767.14	5,703.48	26,779.36
al effects	426.00				426.00
(Gouda)	272.70	592.24		339.20	1,204.14
	514.80	427.70		689.37	1,631.87
		25,586.60	18,576.51	123.72	44,286.83
glass			1,013.90		1,013.90
d matter			680.00		680.00
nd jute bagging	23,911.20	29,400.20	36,565.48	32,928.20	122,805.08
t	1,574.98		1,501.01		3,075.99
r	33,179.60	46,027.64	12,260.21		91,467.45
r goods		960.00	800.00		1,760.00
iron	6,692.28				6,692.28
	1,030.87	3,744.88			4,775.75
		835.25			835.33
ware	5,324.11	5,344.95	1,024.23	692.82	12,386.11
d glass windows		1,523.35			1,523.35
covers	1,505.50		961.64	2,054.44	4,521.58
of milk			330.49		330.49
r		6,570.00			6,570.00
co	7,599.19	24,443.80	11,545.41	51,459.75	95,048.15
se shells				2,000.00	2,000.00
a beans			418.78		418.78
ables in brine	707.87	765.86		2,259.30	3,733.03
colors			421.60		421.60
	5,679.66				5,679.66
n manufactures	2,556.41	7,911.69	686.64	2,478.09	13,632.83
laneous	933.84	1,124.61	1,346.94	6,070.26	9,475.55
Total	642,752.95	629,426.77	389,207.93	415,111.13	2,076,498.78
preceding year	1,077,741.32	467,170.47	361,339.05	302,740.80	2,208,991.64
ncrease		162,256.30	27,868.88	112,370.33	
ecrease	434,988.37				132,492.86

ROTTERDAM, *July 5, 1892.* WALTER E. GARDNER, Consul.

PORTUGAL.

FAYAL.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Fayal to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Embroideries			$271.21	$588.60	$859.81
Straw hats			109.57	75.31	184.88
Sundries			140.56	112.61	253.17
			521.34	776.52	1,297.86

LEWIS DEXTER, *Consul.*

FAYAL, *June 30, 1892.*

LISBON.

Declared value of exports from Lisbon to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Argols	$2,790.48				$2,790.48
Beeswax		$7,061.88			7,061.88
Cocoa				$8,709.39	8,709.39
Corks		957.71	$732.34	835.43	2,525.48
Cork wood	297,435.59	258,939.90	191,353.32	300,395.06	1,048,123.87
India rubber (crude)	176,509.60	48,502.43	123,347.68	335,597.26	683,956.97
Iron ore	5,214.87	1,759.77	7,464.89	4,974.44	19,413.97
Rush manufacture (chairs)	498.10	125.50	205.50		829.10
Salt	1,618.48	1,646.47	1,846.61	241.48	5,353.04
Sardines	7,461.76	30,324.15	29,477.63	5,123.57	72,387.11
Wine	294.30	2,980.45	1,427.23	1,040.63	5,742.61
Wood manufacture (toothpicks)	398.99	2,284.47	971.02	508.49	4,162.97
Total	492,222.17	354,582.73	356,826.22	657,425.75	1,861,056.57

OPORTO.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency at Oporto to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Antimony regulus	$8,106.70	$6,939.28	$9,094.37	$2,723.44	$26,863.79
Argols (crude)	20,025.03	34,296.16	42,677.22	34,816.41	131,814.82
Beans	3,420.00	897.83	236.98	2,174.18	6,729.99
Corks				98.64	98.64
Cork wood	9,994.23	4,555.17	2,704.08	3,740.00	20,993.48
Fruits (dried)				444.24	444.24
Marble	3,236.74	1,229.42			4,466.16
Paving stone			175.00		175.00
Pears (dried)				300.54	300.54
Port wine	44,927.84	60,003.17	21,976.61	54,540.25	181,447.87
Pulp				978.26	978.26
Wood manufacture (toothpicks)	595.88	245.87	546.82	224.13	1,612.70
Total					375,924.49

J. B. WILBOR,
Consul-General.

LISBON, *January 31, 1893.*

RUSSIA.

ABO.

ted exports from the consular agency of Abo to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Value.
ached sulphite pulp	$903.41
ncelling press	24.13
ed and unbleached wood pulp	1,533.31
otal	2,460.85

VICTOR FORSELINE,
Consular Agent.

O, FINLAND, *June 30, 1892.*

BATOUM.

ave the honor to communicate the following information regarding the of Batoum in 1892, together with all the statistics pertaining thereto ob-ble:

Arrivals of vessels at Batoum in 1891 and 1892.

Nationality.	1891.				1892.			
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
lan	7	4,015	66	64,278	4	2,290	44	44,227
h			12	13,165			14	14,257
sh			260	320,532			277	374,599
h			60	78,602			54	70,694
an			19	22,369			20	23,558
	126	46,369	28	25,956	136	52,877	4	4,517
gian			19	24,110			26	33,809
an	73	9,670	192	173,256	99	10,977	426	398,637
sh	67	15,539	6	2,860	40	10,548	1	675
ber	10	5,493	13	17,092	21	9,715	18	25,550
Total	283	81,086	675	741,220	270	86,407	884	990,523

Clearances of vessels from Batoum in 1891 and 1892.

Nationality.	1891.				1892.			
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
lan	7	4,015	67	65,566	1	805	44	44,227
h			12	13,165			14	14,257
sh			262	323,052			267	364,277
h			60	78,602			54	70,694
an			19	22,369			20	23,558
	110	40,480	25	22,395	116	44,356	4	4,517
gian			18	22,778			24	31,482
an	69	9,320	194	174,556	65	10,213	425	398,077
sh	58	15,232	6	2,860	36	9,175	1	675
ber	8	4,320	14	12,962	21	9,934	16	23,536
Total	252	73,367	677	738,405	239	74,483	869	975,300

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The only statistics for imports and exports obtainable are so manifestly incorrect (except for export of petroleum products, which were given in report from this consulate, dated January 5) that I conclude not to give them.

The following are the exports from this consular district to United States in 1891 and 1892 as declared at this consulate:

Merchandise.	1891.		1892.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Licorice root	12,618	$491,164.81	16,639	$624,392.73
Wool:				
Caucasian	1,293	267,867.16	1,342	295,001.59
Khorassan	353	74,410.54	141	29,555.75
Turkestan	61	9,588.60	1	223.24
Manganese ore:				
Batoum	1,324	19,955.10	229	3,963.21
Poti	1,935	36,851.61	26,091	306,262.71
Skins	.....	29,285.71	.....	.....
Walnut logs	16	967.92	.....	.....
Sundries	.....	1,197.05	.....	.....
Total	17,600	931,288.50	44,543	1,269,479.33

The direct export to the United States was carried in 13 sailing vessels and 6 steamers from Batoum, the principal cargo of which was licorice root, and 9 steamers from Poti with manganese ore. Wool is chiefly shipped to the United States via London, Hamburg, and Antwerp, at which ports it is transshipped.

CHOLERA.

The cholera, which was so bad at Baku in the summer, did not interfere materially with the business of Batoum, as during the whole year there were not more than 120 or 130 cases here, and, I think, less than 50 deaths.

LICORICE ROOT EXPORT.

The export of licorice root continues growing, and will this year show a great increase over 1892 I am told by those engaged in it. I am informed that the supply of this article, which at present is obtained in the territory south of the Transcaucasian Railway, extending from the station Akstaffa almost to the Caspian Sea, is practically inexhaustible, as it grows almost as fast as it can be taken away. Recently the newspapers have stated that large fields of this product have been discovered near Tsaritzin, near the headwaters of the river Don. If this is true that locality would have an advantage over the Caucasian territory because of water transportation, as rail transportation to Batoum from the stations on the railway where the root is collected, dried, and pressed and baled for shipment is almost as much as the original cost of the root. Some newspapers in this vicinity have recently shown great jealousy regarding the licorice root export, because it is entirely in the hands of foreigners, and have strongly urged an export duty which has caused the firms in the trade some uneasiness, for they claim the most trifling export duty would be prohibitive.

MANGANESE ORE.

The greatest increase in the export to the United States is in manganese, as from this district in 1892 this export amounted to over 26,000 tons, against less than 2,000 tons in 1891. This increase was due to a slight decline in prices here and a great decline in the value of the Russian paper currency, which made a difference of almost $7 per ton to American buyers.

This ore is mined about 50 to 55 miles north of the station Kirrili on the Transcaucasian Railway, which station is pbout 80 miles from Poti. The principal cost of the ore is the transportation over the 50 miles to the railway. There being no roads, the ore is packed on the backs of horses at an expense of about $7.25 per ton, while the railway rate for the 80 miles from Kirrili to Poti is only $1.25

n, making a total of $8.50 per ton for transportation on a product which is worth about $12 per ton free on board vessels at Poti. Some time ago, 'er, the construction of a railway from the mines to Kirrili was begun, and ıid this work will be finished in the fall of this year. The result of the etion of this railway it is expected will be the immediate cheapening of the ɔt to the full extent of the reduction in transportation, which would be $5.50 er ton, but to the extent of at least half such reduction, as prices at the mines f course, advance. If this proves correct the price free on board at Poti will uced at least 25 per cent, while the mine owners, who are now getting $2.50 per ton, will receive at least $5, which will doubtless give the industry impetus, as it is claimed that for at least a year manganese mining has been ıg business.

PETROLEUM.

ny report of January 5 * gave statistics for the year of production and out- petroleum products, I shall only here give the changes which have taken in the trade since that report was prepared.

daily average production of crude oil in the year 1892 was 111,640 barrels of 42 s each, of which 28,044 barrels were from flowing wells, against a daily aver- r 1891 of 99,567 barrels, 12,790 barrels, of which were from flowing wells. aily average for December, 1892, was 123,750 barrels, against 105,706 barrels me month in 1891, and the production in January, 1893, started off a little the December figures, but on the 15th of the month a new well was opened, extends the territory nearly half a mile eastward towards the lake of nie. It was my good fortune to be at Romanie when this well commenced g, and my estimate of the production was 60,000 to 70,000 barrels per day. y continued flowing for fourteen hours, however, and it was claimed that duced 60,000 barrels in the fourteen hours. The size of the pipe is 14 s. It was claimed that the oil from this well was much lighter than ıally obtained from flowing wells, but a test made by me showed the oil from the well to be about 30½° Baumé, while I believe the average of the s about 30° Baumé. It contained, however, much less sand than usual, ɔ water. It commenced flowing again on February 5, and is flowing yet),000 barrels per-day rate. I am informed that an official measurement of ɔduction for about twenty-five days shows a total of over 2,000,000 barrels, hile accurate measurement of its production is absolutely impossible, the ɔf the oil being on the surface of the lake (from which it is pumped to re- ɜs), I have no doubt whatever that these figures are very nearly correct. well increased the possible daily production to nearly 200,000 barrels, but of the pumping wells will be shut down, or have been, for an estimate of :oduction on February 28 puts it at less than 150,000 barrels per day, of ı the flowing well is credited with 50,000 barrels, and notwithstanding this nse production the price of crude has held up remarkably, the latest quo- ı being 2½ kopecks per pood, equivalent to 10½ cents per barrel of 42 gallons; ıere are few buyers at this price, and the market is weak, a decline in being apparently imminent. I am without information upon the subject, resume that the owners of this great well are forced to sell their crude at :h lower price than market quotations, because of lack of storage facilities, s is generally the case.

ıas been before stated, this new well opens up apparently a large extent of new ory, the exact area of which, in the absence of accurate maps, I am unable culate, but from personal observation I believe it to be over 300 acres. Of ɜ, in the United States this area of new territory would hardly attract at- ın, but at Baku, where half a dozen wells are sometimes located upon one 300 acres of territory, if anywhere near as rich as this well indicates, ɜ that there can be absolutely no hope of a permanent decline in the ıe of crude production in the near future.

ɔ official figures for the crude production for January (old style) (12th to ıary 12, new style) are 115,113 barrels per day, but no account is taken in these ıs of the stock of crude accumulated at this big flowing well the last seven ɔf the month, which I am privately informed was over 600,000 barrels, or 20,000 barrels per day.

ɔ refining business at Baku is said to be in a very bad condition, the price ined oil for railway shipment being only about 7 kopecks per pood, free on

*Consular report No. 251 for April, 1893.

board cars—less than two-thirds of a cent per gallon—while the cost is calculated as follows:

	Kopecks.
3½ poods of crude necessary for 1 pood of refined, at 2½ kopecks	8.75
Chemicals, soda, acid, etc	1.00
Labor and administration	2.00
	12.75
Less 1½ poods residuum, at 2½ kopecks	3.75
Cost of one pood of refined	9.00

For Caspian-Volga shipment during the season of navigation the price is a trifle higher—about 11 kopecks per pood, or about 1.10 cents per gallon.

The following are the shipments of petroleum products from Batoum for first two months this year in comparison with the same time in 1892:

Description.	1893.	1892.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*
Crude and crude residuum	720,600	868,770
Lubricating oils	4,723,405	4,159,705
Illuminating distillate	6,960,520	5,965,530
Illuminating oils	45,961,500	42,535,650
Total for two months	58,366,025	53,530,655

The average price for refined oil in bulk free on board vessels, here for past two months has been about 30 kopecks per pood, *i. e.*, 2.91 cents per gallon, about the same as American quotations with about same sea freights. Cases, however, have been sold for future delivery at about 61 cents, with lower freights to most eastern ports than from America. This price, however (6.10 cents per gallon), is, I am positive, less than cost, even with present very low prices of refined, and the bulk price mentioned, viz, 2.91 cents per gallon, can not now be obtained, as 7 kopecks at Baku is equivalent to about 29 kopecks free on board Batoum.

It is the general impression that every branch of the trade is to-day unprofitable. No one believes that crude oil can be produced at 2½ kopecks per pood except in such exceptional cases as by the owners of the big flowing well heretofore mentioned. Everyone knows that at 2½ kopecks for crude, 7 kopecks for refined, does not cover cost, while manufacturers of cans and cases here admit that 6.1 cents per gallon is less than the cost of case oil.

Of course this state of affairs will strike an American business man as incredible, but that I have only stated facts can be readily confirmed by anyone who is sufficiently interested to investigate; and anyone who has a knowledge of the people in this trade will not be at all surprised at the continuance of such ruinous business as long as money or credit lasts.

The combination I mentioned in my dispatch of January 5 between Nobels and a number of larger refiners is, I am informed, by no means consummated, being delayed by all sorts of jealousies and suspicions, many of the refiners preferring to make cutthroat contracts with foreign commission men, who have no interest in common with them, to uniting their destinies with such people as Nobels. Still, it is now reported and generally believed that Nobels have made some sort of an arrangement with a French exporting and can and case manufacturing firm, known as the Caspian-Black Sea Petroleum and Trading Company here, but said to be the Paris Rothschilds, expecting to eventually come to terms with the American trade as to a division of the world's markets, in which case they (Nobels and Rothschilds) will, of course, be able to make a very strong showing to the Baku trade, and probably bring the whole trade into their combination.

JAMES C. CHAMBERS, *Consul.*

BATOUM, *March 4, 1893.*

RIGA.

The past year will, in the annals of commerce of this port, stand as one of the most remarkable experienced by commercial men, baffling all their calculations. The principal causes of the perturbations of the trade were the promulgation of the new import duty. The tariff of July 1, 1891, and the prohibition of

export of breadstuffs and cereals, on account of the failure of the crops in the central and eastern provinces of Riga, situated on the seaboard, for years the gate for imports of foreign goods to the interior of Russia, and one of the principal ports for the export of Russian produce, has had to bear her share of the despondency under which the whole country was suffering.

The import trade from the United States to this port has been moving in the same limits as before, and it is to be supposed that the sales of agricultural implements and like goods have been less, as there has been no market for these articles in the famine-stricken districts.

In the export to the United States there is an increase to be noted, especially in dried calfskins, notwithstanding the difficulties attending the shipments of such goods on account of the disinfection and quarantine restrictions.

The value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892, amounted to $198,795.39, which compared with the previous year $87,952.38, shows an increase of $110,843.01.

During the year 1891 this port was entered by 2,062 steamers and sailing vessels measuring about 995,000 net register tons, and from the 1st January, 1892, up to this date 907 steamers and 389 sailers have arrived, mostly carrying the English, German, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish flags.

These waters have this spring been visited by two steamers carrying the Stars and Stripes, viz, the *Conemaugh* at this port and the *Indiana* at Libau. They came, however, not in pursuit of trade but with full cargoes of flour and other provisions as a gift from the relief committee in Philadelphia to the suffering people in the famine-stricken provinces in Russia.

Freight rates ruled low in the early part of the season, and there was only a little rise noticeable just before the prohibition of the export of rye and oats entered into force; after that time they went down upon their former level, on which they now remain.

The value in 1891 of imports was $11,345,500; of exports, $25,463,250; a decrease of $417,300 of imports, and $1,201,400 of exports, respectively, as compared with 1890.

Although these figures do not show so large a decrease from former years, this may be accounted for by the circumstance that immediately before the prohibition of export of rye and oats took place, very large quantities thereof were exported, but these forced shipments, paid with high prices here and heavy sea freights, have, in some cases given considerable losses to the shippers, as the prices at the places which the grain was consigned did not improve in the same proportion.

The navigation to and from this port was closed from the middle of January up to the beginning of April on account of ice in Riga Bay.

This summer cholera has been prevailing in several parts of Russia, and has also reached this port, which was officially declared infected on the 23d of September. The disease did not, however, take an epidemic form as all precautions were taken in due time by the authorities of this city by improving the sanitary condition of the town, and preventing a further spreading. Up to this date there have been in all 87 cases, with 45 deaths in a population of over 200,000. In the last two days there have been no cases of death, so that the disease may be considered nearly extinct.

The prohibition of export of all kinds of cereals on the part of the Russian Government has been withdrawn; but, nevertheless, the export of these articles is only going on upon a very limited scale, as the prices abroad are below the demands of the holders here.

The results of the new crop in these provinces have not come up to earlier expectations, and the yield is calculated to be that of a middle average year. There were some long spells of rain and dry weather this summer, and these sudden changes have, in several districts, proved detrimental to the growing crops.

Declared exports from the consular district of Riga to the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	
Albumen	$764.63	$797.68			$1,562.11
Arms (old)	162.37				162.37
Books (Hebrew)	2,001.63	2,896.42	$1,125.94	$5,761.46	11,785.45
Hair (cattle)	1,475.99				1,475.99
Hemp	23,937.11	5,964.36	13,098.54	6,157.59	49,157.60
Linen goods		74.79			74.79
Liquors	1,872.30		954.56		2,826.86
Objects for divine service	797.32	810.68	1,193.08	487.70	3,288.78
Sheep guts	497.76				497.76
Skins	14,286.91	3,524.27	82,938.60	25,144.81	125,874.59
Wool	516.05			1,573.04	2,089.09
Total	46,291.87	14,058.20	99,310.72	39,134.60	198,795.39
Total in preceding year	38,377.85	11,313.06	16,017.61	22,243.86	87,952.38
Increase	7,914.02	2,745.14	83,293.11	16,890.74	110,843.01

Navigation at the port of Riga for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailers.		Steamers.		Sailers.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	United States	1	1,740			1	1,740		
Austrian	England							1	217
	United States			1	217				
Danish	Belgium	17	13,226	2	320	56	59,874		
	Denmark	59	70,388	39	4,708	13	10,060	10	1,264
	England	1	118	7	1,056	35	34,690	32	4,154
	France			2	336	20	19,104		
	Germany	25	23,278	1	122	3	1,808	15	1,898
	Holland			2	194	12	13,002	1	98
	Italy	1	786						
	Norway			4	386				
	Russia	38	30,290	2	272	1	682	1	278
	Sweden	2	1,370	4	368			1	70
Dutch	England	3	2,388	13	4,556			9	2,894
	France			1	388				
	Germany	3	3,050	7	2,400			3	610
	Holland			11	4,598	8	7,732	20	8,938
	Russia	2	2,294						
English	Belgium					14	11,108		
	Denmark	36	27,810						
	England	92	75,860	3	402	305	258,138	3	402
	France					26	20,124		
	Germany	105	80,212			2	2,024		
	Holland	1	918			29	22,220		
	Italy	1	714						
	Norway	1	1,066	1	96				
	Russia	113	109,538			1	716		
	Sweden	25	17,770			3	2,158		
	United States	2	2,608						
French	Portugal							1	128
	Russia			1	128				
German	Belgium	3	1,914			18	12,234		
	Denmark	13	7,920	8	722			3	326
	England	22	12,564	32	8,688	35	22,076	34	7,902
	France	2	1,164	2	650	43	25,878	3	764
	Germany	203	118,606	28	5,842	103	53,388	29	4,220
	Holland	20	13,488	2	844	82	54,750	7	3,084
	Italy	1	928						
	Portugal	2	1,368	1	358				
	Russia	11	6,610	1	222	2	1,468		
	Sweden	6	3,576	3	448			2	328
	West Indies			1	466				
Italian	England							1	317
	West Indies			1	217	4			
Norwegian	Belgium			1	102	2	1,806		
	Denmark	9	4,774	3	484	23	400	1	114
	England	3	972	11	2,402	3	10,952	27	7,148
	France			2	534		1,610	3	848
	Germany	5	3,444	1	186	5			
	Holland	1	382			3	3,292	1	120

ion at the port of Riga for the year ending December 31, 1892—Continued.

	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailers.		Steamers.		Sailers.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
n	Norway	9	2,152	11	1,008		934	1	78
	Portugal	1	752			2		3	378
	Russia	13	5,102	2	282	3	646	1	40
	Sweden	4	1,840	1	96		778	2	144
	United States			2	1,052				
	West Indies			9	4,198				
	Africa			10	3,606				
	Belgium			2	448	10	9,400	6	1,784
	Denmark	2	1,770	17	4,218			1	116
	England	9	7,596	142	39,382	11	6,864	177	50,094
	France			4	1,484	2	1,356	5	1,356
	Holland			11	3,364			11	2,330
	Norway			2	314				
	Portugal			2	608			5	1,106
	Russia	228	75,603	10	2,290	218	71,456	27	5,072
	Sweden	1	200	6	1,168	1	200	3	360
	United States			1	758				
	Germany	6	4,824	17	3,626	1	602	5	1,204
	Belgium			2	414	1	270		
	Denmark	8	2,496	7	938	5	1,203	1	96
	England	1	288	4	746	8	4,576	9	1,896
	France					2	1,194	1	494
	Germany	20	5,152			19	4,794	2	470
	Holland					2	454		
	Norway	7	1,510			2	450		
	Russia	7	3,634			3	788		
	Sweden	41	11,496	6	686	42	10,892	6	1,046
	West Indies			4	1,770				
	Total	1,185	768,602	470	115,762	1,186	769,896	474	113,946

NILS BORNHOLDT, *Consul.*

December 31, 1892.

MOSCOW.

exports from the consular district of Moscow to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30	
				$4,834	$4,834
r	$206,464	$85,882	$78,033	78,389	448,768
	26,177		9,537	22,763	58,477
s	122,869	7,068	80,950	35,923	246,810
s	6,810	10,495			17,306
s	41,936				41,936
s	13,171				13,171
	577,353	193,024	94,024	252,150	1,116,551
	9,893	2,971	1,379	3,444	17,687
l	1,004,673	299,441	203,923	397,503	1,965,540
eceding year					1,867,904
ase					97,636

N. WERTHEIM, *Consul.*

w, *October 3, 1892.*

WARSAW.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Warsaw, Russian Poland, to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Religious pictures	$33.40				$33.40
Hebrew books	405.42				405.42
Human hair	400.14				400.14
Books		$100.00			100.00
Human hair			$527.57		527.57
Books			192.50		192.50
Skins			310.00		310.00
Cow hair, cleaned			1,542.50		1,542.50
Books				$268.11	268.11
Total	838.96	100.00	2,572.57	268.11	3,779.64
Total for preceding year	241.60	1,425.71	172.78	271.20	2,120.99
Increase	597.36		2,400.09		1,658.65
Decrease		1,325.71		3.09	

JOSEPH RAWICZ, *Consul.*

WARSAW, *October 5, 1892.*

SPAIN.

BARCELONA.

Imports and exports of Spain and the Balearic Isles, during the first seven months of 1890, 1891, and 1892.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	*Pesetas.**	*Pesetas.**	*Pesetas.**
Stones, minerals, crystals, etc	44,511,052	49,514,876	46,156,079
Metals and manufactures thereof	25,509,984	20,648,449	19,691,807
Drugs and chemical products	31,524,533	33,952,671	30,318,069
Cotton and manufactures thereof	50,400,786	71,103,986	65,782,057
Other vegetable fibers and manufactures thereof	18,555,415	19,524,048	22,077,749
Wool, skins, and manufactures thereof	17,033,987	19,130,809	27,283,299
Silk and manufactures thereof	10,349,119	10,241,714	12,760,576
Paper, books, maps	5,518,410	5,865,132	6,608,688
Wood and manufactures thereof	28,193,880	27,014,076	33,370,275
Animals and parts thereof	25,030,428	29,804,007	22,407,478
Machinery, carriages, boats	30,404,173	28,826,543	43,199,291
Alimentary substances	129,190,273	112,769,650	105,223,689
Miscellaneous	3,860,803	4,151,512	3,979,831
Special importations	40,959,990	39,140,315	59,208,170
Total	461,042,833	471,793,088	498,236,078

*1 peseta =19.3 cents.

EXPORTS.

Stones, minerals, crystals, etc	61,281,614	49,043,793	49,818,374
Metals, etc	74,533,690	65,259,163	95,081,468
Drugs, etc	15,867,615	16,689,115	17,118,424
Cotton, etc	13,214,133	14,029,893	20,779,146
Other vegetable fibers, etc	1,233,206	1,107,493	3,376,501
Wool, skins, etc	7,312,957	5,382,275	7,811,488
Silk, etc	1,429,983	1,923,087	3,616,957
Paper, books, maps	6,343,928	6,167,063	6,731,793
Woods, etc	19,106,292	20,729,112	20,230,528
Animals, etc	26,793,211	27,131,883	23,059,226
Machinery, carriages, etc	399,380	618,447	294,727
Alimentary substances	217,646,821	224,132,020	177,481,253
Miscellaneous	2,133,069	1,368,153	1,785,546
Total	447,295,899	434,571,497	427,175,534

HERBERT W. BOWEN, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, September 6, 1893.

SPANISH WINES.

ve the honor to inclose a report on sherry wines, which consists of the sh legislation against adulteration, and various letters, in answer to twelve ons sent out by me to some of the wine growers of Cadiz and Jerez. The ons are given in the translation of the letter of Lacave & Co. These ons were suggested by the discussion brought out by a report written by ritish consul to his Government. So far as my personal investigations gone, the letters inclosed give a fair statement of the processes followed, and v of no other among respectable houses.

R. W. TURNER, *Consul.*

IZ, *November 19, 1892.*

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ition and royal decree dictating measures against the manufacture of artificial wines, March 11, 1892.

[Inclosure 1 in Consul Turner's report—Translation.]

EXPOSITION.*

adulteration of wines and other alcoholic drinks, stimulated by the high which, during the last years our wines have obtained, has acquired such rtions that the Government of Your Majesty finds it necessary to adopt etic measures to prevent in the future the great evils caused to public and the damage occasioned in foreign markets to the most valuable of ational products.

abuse of industrial alcohols which are derived from cereals, fecula, tuber- oots, and other materials containing sugar in the manufacture of liquors, ios, and in the strengthening of wines, and the addition of coloring mate- and other substances injurious to the health the majority of which are with the view of giving artificially the conditions which are naturally ig, and which modify for the worst, from a hygienic and commercial point w, the properties of an article which offered in its pure state is able to tand and does profitably withstand the competition of its similars of the nd New continent, and the adulteration of pure wine constitutes a fraud st the consumer and is a serious attack against health.

manufacture of artificial wines that are nothing else than a result of the ire of water, artificial alcohols, and coloring materials, even laying aside rnicious effects, is not justified in Spain, for here there exists an abundant ction of natural wines, and the development that this industry has acquired country is the principal cause of the attacks that for a long time adulter- and falsification have made against the wine production of Spain.

royal order of February 23, 1860, dictating rules for the manufacture of is to-day not only insufficient, but completely unable to restrain the grow- buses that are being practiced, and this is because not only its precepts become obsolete, but because adulterators and falsifiers possess greater means oid penalties.

s necessary, then, to radically modify said royal order, changing it for an- decree that may determine clearly and precisely the practices that can be itted in the elaboration of wines, spirits, and liquors, and the substances uses must be absolutely prohibited, defining clearly what must be under- by wine, a term that can be only legally applied to the liquid resulting the fermentation of grape juice. Fortifying, an operation that rightly ied employs only alcohols which proceed from the distillation of the prod- of the vine, must be permitted in order to preserve the wine and prepare it portation, but the use of artificial alcohols must be absolutely prohibited. dition to their disnaturalizing effects, they make wine injurious to health not chemically pure, and although these products, when sufficiently recti- are not considered injurious to the human organism, according to the on of the most eminent scientific experts, the difficulty of proving th ir y and degree of rectification suggests the absolute proscription of their oyment as fortifiers, it being the only means in the opinion of your min-

* Minister Aureliano Limares Rivas to the Queen Regent.

ister that will prevent the use of impure alcohols and at the same time defend the national production against the covetousness of adulterating and falsifying manufacturers and merchants. The mixture of natural wines, with the view of obtaining commercial brands; the clarification by means of substances declared harmless, as gelatin and albumen; the burning of sulphur inside the vessels and casks in order to avoid the decomposition of the liquid and to insure its preservation; the addition of bitartrate of potash or cream of tartar to the wines that do not contain the necessary quantity of this salt; the addition of sugar extracted from white cane and perfectly pure, so as to make the musts sweeter; the use of plaster when the wine does not contain more than two grams of sulphate of potash per liter, a limit universally accepted, are legal operations, beneficial to the interests of the manufacturer and consumer. The employment of any other substance, as lime, alkaline carbonates, and litharge, with the view of diminishing the wine's acidity; alum and other metallic salts, to render astringent; acidulated materials, to give wine a strength which it naturally lacks, coloring materials perfumes, ethers, essences, and other substances known to be prejudicial to health, ought to be prohibited, and all so-called wines that contain them should be considered adulterated and falsified.

Useless, however, would be the dispositions established, if they are not to be accompanied by proper punishments and corrections for those who infringe them, and it is also necessary to create a system of inspection to be carried out by competent men, whose work shall be the discovery and punishment of violators. The minister that signs this disposition thinks that, without lessening the action of the tribunals of justice regarding the criminal responsibility incurred by the manufacturers and sellers of adulterated wines and alcoholic drinks, that the civil governors of the provinces should be empowered to order visits of inspection to be made to the establishments dedicated to the manufacture and sale of said products, and to impose punishments upon all those who employ any of the materials whose uses are prohibited.

Founded in the preceding considerations, and in accordance with the decision given by the commission named by royal decree of January 7, 1887, and the information transmitted by the Royal Academy of Medicine, Royal Sanitary Council of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, Agronomical Consultive Chamber, the subscribing minister has the honor to submit to the approval of Your Majesty the following prepared decree:

ROYAL DECREE.

In conformity with the foregoing disposition of the minister of foment, and in harmony with the council of ministers;

In the name of my august son the King, Alphonso XIII, and as queen regent of the Kingdom,

I promulgate the following decree:

ARTICLE I. It is prohibited to designate by the name of wine any product that is not the liquid produced by the fermentation of the juice of grapes without additions of substances foreign to the components of the same.

ART. II. In the preparation and development of wines the following operations will be permitted:

1. The mixture of pure and natural wines to obtain different commercial brands and blends.
2. The fortification with alcohols, but only after they have been sufficiently rectified and purified.
3. The clarification by means of glue or of albumen, either proceeding from eggs or blood, but in its natural and unaltered state.
4. The burning of sulphur inside the vessels or casks.
5. The operations of preservation by natural processes without introducing into the wine any substances foreign to the same.
6. The addition of common salt to the amount of two grams per liter.
7. The addition of bitartrate of potash or cream of tartar.
8. The addition of plaster when the wine produced will not contain more than two grams of sulphate of potash per liter.
9. The addition of perfectly pure cane sugar.

ART. III. The employment in the manufacture of all sorts of alcoholic drinks, and the addition to the same of the following substances is absolutely prohibited:

1. Artificial alcohols, considering as such all those that do not proceed from the distillation of the wine of grapes.
2. Coloring materials of whatever nature.
3. Salicylic acid.
4. Boracic acid.

lycerine.
lkaline carbonates.
itharge.
ll sorts of metallic salts.
rtificial glucose or fecula sugar in the musts.
Acidulated materials.
Perfumes, ethers, and divers essences.
Any other foreign substance not enumerated in Article II.
. IV. Wines and alcoholic drinks containing any of the materials enued in the preceding article will be considered as adulterated and injurious lth, and the manufacturers and sellers of them will be regarded as the s of the fault expressed, and will be punished as provided in Article 356 penal code.
. V. The manufacture and sale under the name of wine of any liquid or ct not possessing the conditions expressed in Articles I and II of this decree, when, in their preparation, materials are used which are prejudi- health, is strictly prohibited. From the operation of this prohibition al preparations are excepted.
. VI. Civil governors and their delegates will require the exact observf the preceding law, and for that purpose they will order visits of inspeco the establishments dedicated to the manufacture and sale of wines and olic drinks whenever they suspect that the law is being violated. These will be effected by agronomical, industrial, or chemical engineers, by the legates of medicine, and in their absence by persons who, in the opinion governor of the province, are competent.
. VII. The experts referred to in the preceding disposition will receive the f 25 pesetas as remuneration for every visit which they make, as well as penses of their journey from their places of residence to the establish- which they inspect, which payment will be made by the proprietor of the ishment visited if he should be found violating the dispositions contained s royal decree.
. VIII. In the visits of inspection referred to in Article VI, the delegate authority that practices it will, in the presence of the owner of the establent or of his representative and two witnesses, take three samples of the cted liquid, in quantity not exceeding a liter for each sample. The vessels ining said samples will be officially sealed in the same manner, one left the owner of the establishment, and other two will be remitted to the gov- of the province. Of these proceedings a duplicate record will be kept, f which will be given to the owner of the establishment and the other re- l by the delegate.
. IX. Besides the criminal responsibility provided in Articles 356 and 547 penal code, the violator of the prohibitions established in this royal de- will be punished with a fine whose maximum will not exceed 500 pesetas, he closure of the establishment in which the adulterated drink has been factured, and with the same fine for the first offense, and fine and the closestablishments destined only to the sale of said liquids for the second of- . The application of the fine and closing of the establishments shall be unde jurisdiction of the civil governors, whose judgment must be based upon nalysis of the wine or alcoholic drink that has been adulterated, using for urpose one of the samples taken by the delegates during the visits of inion described in Article VI.
. X. Against the decisions of the governors of the provinces a protest can de within fifteen days, before the ministerio de fomento, which will de- he case after an analysis of the suspicious liquid by the officers of the acion Etnologica Central del Instituto Agricola de Alfonso XII." For this se the governor will remit with the protest one of the two samples taken visit of inspection, as determined in Article VIII: the protestor will also nt with his protest the one that was given him during said visit. The ionary receiving this sample shall give the protestor a receipt for same, shall state the exact condition of the seals and ties. If these should apto have been broken or present marks of breakage then the only sample or the purpose of deciding the case will be that forwarded to the governor.
. XI. The royal decree of February 23, 1890, and any other dispositions nay conflict with the resolutions contained in the present royal decree are y repealed.
en at the palace on the 11th day of March of the year 1892.

MARIA CRISTINA.

Ministro de Fomento:
AURELIANO LINARES RIVAS.

MANUFACTURE OF SHERRY WINES.

[Inclosure 2 in Consul Turner's report—translation.]

CADIZ, *September 12, 1892.*

R. W. TURNER, Esq.,
Consul of the United States of America, Cadiz:

DEAR SIR: We beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of the 6th instant, in which you state that your attention has been called to the discussions regarding the adulteration and falsification of sherry wines, and that, desiring to make a report to your Government, you request us to answer the twelve questions which you have the goodness to submit.

It is a source of great pleasure to us to be able to serve you, and we also place ourselves at your disposal to furnish you with every sort of practical data about the elaboration of sherry wines, from the gathering of the grapes, which is now in progress, and which will continue for about a fortnight, through all the distinct processes of wine-making, even to the moment of its exportation.

Practically examined, it is an affair very easily understood and which requires very little time with which to become acquainted: thus, besides the interest that always attaches to a new thing that is thought to be more difficult than it really is, you will be enabled to make a conscientious and intelligent report.

By this means you will convince yourself that sherry wines have been wronged, undoubtedly owing to a misunderstanding, and that in all this province there is not, nor can there be, any adulterated wines destined to exportation. Naturally, if any of your friends or colleagues wish to accompany you in this practical study, we will be highly pleased, and perhaps the examination will thus be made more complete.

This settled, we will proceed to answer your questions, at least as far as our knowledge permits us.

1. What is the average annual production of wine in the Jerez district?

As a sherry wine producing country, we must consider not only the Jerez district, but also all the province of Cadiz and a great part of those of Huelva, Sevilla, Cordoba, and Malaga, because although the finer and dearer wines are only produced in Jerez, Port St. Mary's, and San Lucar, these same districts produce also common and cheaper wines, as well as all the other districts of this province and the others above mentioned.

A great part of these wines form the cheap sherries; these are as natural and healthy as the dear ones, but are not so agreeable to drink.

It is impossible to state even the approximate production of sherry wines, as may be seen by the statistics which have been given us by the Chamber of Agriculture of Cadiz. This chamber has no means of knowing the exact production, because the producers always hide it or declare it to be less than the reality for fear of heavier taxes. What is known is that the production of common wines has increased these last few years in an extraordinary proportion caused by the great demands from France. Not only working lands but even olive forests have been transformed into vineyards. Thus it is explained that the province of Huelva, which a dozen years ago produced 40,000 hectoliters (1,056,680 gallons), last year yielded about 420,000 hectoliters (11,095,140 gallons).

The Jerez district is the only one that has suffered little change, owing to the fact that the greater part of its lands have been planted with vines and the rest to cereals.

According to the statistics of the Chamber of Agriculture which we have at hand, the production of the Jerez district is very near the truth, although a little lower, its production last year must have been about 248,000 hectoliters, at the rate of 32 hectoliters for each hectare of land, and its average price 15 pesetas per hectoliter.*

The remaining districts of this province present a production which we think to be very much less than the reality: San Lucar de Barrameda shows 63,243 hectoliters; Port St. Mary's, 68,870; Chiclana, 36,657; Arcos, 14,280, and the remaining towns 10,007 hectoliters, making a total for the province of Cadiz of 441,057 hectoliters.

These wines, as well as those produced by the neighboring provinces, are disposed of as follows: A portion is consumed locally, another part in its natural state or slightly alcoholized for exportation to France, the worst in the manufacture of alcohol, and the best exported as sherry wines.

*Hectoliter = 26.417 gallons; peseta, 19.3 cents.

2. What is the average amount annually exported?

According to the data furnished us at the custom-house of Cadiz, the annual exportation amounts to 302,160 hectoliters (7,982,161 gallons), including all sort of wines.

3. What is the amount annually reduced to spirit?

It is impossible even to indicate in an approximate manner the quantity of wine alcohol produced, because the manufacture having been free until now, no record was kept. The greater part of the cellars are furnished with distillators, to make the necessary alcohol for the finer wines and to transform into alcohol the wines that do not possess the necessary conditions for consumption or exportation.

Owing to the exorbitant duties that have been recently imposed on foreign alcohols, and also the great surplus of common wines which will be kept in the future for want of the French market on account of new duties, a great number of distilleries are being established in every province and town, which will very soon produce more wine alcohol than is necessary for preparing sherry wines and manufacturing brandies, an industry which has been initiated at Jerez under very promising prospects.

4. What amount is made into brandy and other strong drinks?

Brandy is still manufactured only in small quantities but of very good quality. Manufacturers are forming stock to let it age, while markets are being found.

The other strong drinks consumed by the lower classes in the country are manufactured by the liquor dealers of inferior alcohol.

5. What amount of German alcohol has been annually imported into this province since 1880? Do you use it in producing wine?

According to the data extracted by us from the custom-house, the importation has been as follows:

	Hectoliters.		Hectoliters.		Hectoliters.
1880	3,229	1884	43,036	1888	30,773
1881	2,686	1885	48,877	1889	18,464
1882	14,498	1886	44,927	1890	43,166
1883	29,477	1887	25,089	1891	31,224

The greater part of these alcohols, of the most careful manufacture, have been employed in fortifying wines, principally the common ones, exported to France, and the less fine class has been used in the manufacture of liquors of which we have already spoken.

The competition carried on between the manufacturers of foreign alcohols, has brought about the production of a very superior article, entirely neutral, and to our knowledge very superior even to the wine alcohols produced in Spain with, until recently, more or less primitive apparatus.

6. What coloring materials do you use, if any, in developing your wines?

The wine known as sherry wine, as well as the Madeira and others known under the name of "generosos," are the product of the combination of several classes of wines, the principal one of which is pure white wine. In order to give to these wines the special character of sherry, it is necessary to fortify them slowly with small quantities of very pure alcohol until they attain the desired graduation. Then the red wine is added in the proportion required to make the distinct brands of pale, gold, brown, and their derivatives. This red wine is made during the period of gathering by reducing the must by boiling to one-fifth of its volume, thus acquiring a very deep color and the consistency of cream. This is called "arrope."

This arrope is poured into the must in the proportion of six parts of arrope for every twenty-four of must, and two parts space in order to facilitate fermentation. The result of this is the red wine which is left to get old in large cellars, together with the white wine.

7. What is your method and what materials do you use to clarify your wines?

There are many clarifiers, but nearly all are gelatine or albumen under several forms. We use the white of eggs for the better wines, and albumen of Lucuia for the lower, both accompanied with a small quantity of Lebrija's earth; that, owing to its greater density, makes the clarifier fall sooner and in a more complete manner to the bottom of the cask. This earth is a mineral of alum that does not dissolve in the wine, and is exported for the same purpose to many markets where it is known as "Spanish clay."

8. In what way does the use of sulphur and plaster figure in producing wine?

When the casks are prepared and washed for the reception of new wines it is usual to burn inside said casks a sulphuric match, so as to make the dampness disappear and rarify the air contained in them, in order to kill the fermentation

acids. The combustion of this match produces the sulphuric acid that very soon disappears during the several following processes. Plaster has been used from time immemorial. It is of sulphate of lime spread upon the "orujo" before pressing it. This old custom has for its object the diminishing of the must's acidity, and to assisit its fermentation and clarification. It is more generally employed for the musts produced from light soils, which in their natural state do not provide it. According to analyses made in France sulphate of lime dissolved in wine is not injurious by itself, and decomposes a proportional part of tartrate of potash, which said wine contains, and forms the tartrate of lime which is insoluble and can be separated, and the sulphate of potash which remains dissolved, and which is said to be injurious to health when absorbed in certain quantities. Great discussions have taken place over this fact; some scientific centers attacking and others, no less scientific, defending. As it was only a question of opinions, and none of them were able to prove their opinions, the French Government took a neutral stand, admitting in the beginning a proportion of 4 grams of sulphate of potash per liter, which afterwards was reduced to 2 grams when it was seen that this measure did not stop the introduction of the wine necessary to the country. This limit of 2 grams was only for common wines, which are consumed in great quantities, but Jerez wines, called liquors, were excepted and have been freely introduced.

Now, the wine-producers of this country are becoming accustomed to make their wines without plaster, because of the preference which their cheaper wines obtain in France, being sherries containing less than 2 grams of sulphate of potash per liter. Only the fine wines continue and will for a long time continue with a greater proportion, because they are older and require many new additions to lessen their strength without chalk.

9. Have you ever made a chemical analysis of the different brands of your wine? If so, will you kindly send me the analysis of each brand?

We never had any necessity of knowing the chemical constitution of our wines. The only analysis we make are those required by commerce to know the proportion of alcohol, of dry extract, and of sulphate of potash contained in each wine, and these are made by means of very simple processes, which only give a certain approximation.

10. Why were the wine-producers of this province opposed to the royal decree against the adulteration and falsification of wine, and what reasons were there for sending a commission to Madrid to urge a rescinding or modification of the law?

We do not know the object of the commission of which you tell us, but we have informed ourselves and have just read the exposition and royal decree dictating measures to punish the manufacturer of artificial wines, dated March 11, 1892, and we think it easy to point out the charge that said commission would make. As the red wines form the greater part of the exports, and, compared with them, the sherry wines represent an insignificant quantity, it is understood that the minister only referred to the first; but the decree being general, it prejudices also the second. Thus, the commission doubtless went to Madrid to undo this error. The exposition commences by speaking about the adulteration of wines and other alcoholic drinks, stimulated by the high prices obtained by our wines during the past few years; and it is known that in this district the price has not varied sensibly, while in the northern, center, and Levant provinces, which produce red wines, prices have increased from 7 pesetas to 30 and 40 per hectoliter. It is here the adulterations and falsifications have been committed, taught, and initiated by the French commissioners that go about the provinces. The enumeration of prohibited substances and others whose use is permitted relates only to red wines, excepting the industrial alcohol that can be applied to white wines. But if low red wines admit impure alcohols it is not the case with white wines; these require perfectly pure and rectified alcohols. In France the use of artificial alcohol is permitted to strengthen wines, and is the only alcohol used. Our minister has gone further and prohibited all. But here, unfortunately, deeds are not like sayings, and everything is turned upside down by politics. Why, then, that decree, when, owing to the new tariff previously promulgated it was known that the exportation of common wines was killed, and that prices had, by necessity, to return to the old basis? And when the natural wines are not sold, how can artificial ones sell?

For the same reason, on account of the enormous duties imposed upon industrial alcohols and the low cost of manufacturing wine alcohol the first ones will be excluded without any more prohibition.

But undoubtedly they thought it convenient to prepare public opinion before setting forth a new army of officers. That is the question.

ıy of the so-called sherry wines of this province injurious to health?
nes destined to exportation are very healthy and pure. We say pure,
ification is impossible, since the first material, the must, is cheaper
her, and because these wines are free from all general taxes
t is worth from 12 to 15 pesetas the hectoliter, develops by fermen-
13 to 14 per cent of alcohol, and the cheapest liquid that could be
for it would be a mixture of water and alcohol. This mixture, to
ne strength as the must, would cost about 18 pesetas per hectoliter;
ıs more than the must. We must not confound the wines destined
on with those consumed in the country. The fact that these last
d to very heavy consumption taxes contributes greatly to their fal-
Thus, taking, for example, Cadiz (which pays the same as other
ax of consumption is 20 pesetas per hectoliter for every kind of wine.
re seen that wine bought from the producer at 15 pesetas is worth
ı city. This gives place to the employment of means to make it
or example, the mixture of water and alcohol, worth 18 pesetas, will
ıtas profit. It is the general opinion that all wines consumed in this
more or less adulterated on account of the high duties to which
ıjected, but we repeat that these wines have nothing to do with those
ıd must not be confounded with them.
say that sherry wines are healthy we do not refer only to our opinion,
rth nothing, but we know that many doctors of every country pre-
as a tonic: that we ship them very often to hospitals and like es-
s, and that the men working in our cellars, who drink them freely,
ıust and live to a very advanced age, many of them working in com-
heir fathers and grandfathers.
general, even in its unrefined state, has always met with an in-
ept ıtion, it is reasonable that sherry wines, that are chosen and
cording to methods invented by our forefathers, should enjoy the
own that they have acquired and which the experience of many
nfirms.
of wine is healthy the abuse of it is not injurious, nor does it oc-
ders in our organism. Of this there is no lack of proof in sight, as
observer can see. The drunkard of wine is always merry, talks
, and dances; the drunkard of beer is taciturn, melancholy, and slow,
nkard of spirits and other strong drinks gets mad, fights, and is very
Besides this, such drinks attack certain organs and bring about
leath.
is the lowest price for which pure, unadulterated wine can be sold?
of £12 ($60) allows a commission to agents and leaves a small, although
profit if the business is carried on by wholesale.
? only young wines can be had, which lack the maturity and softness
years.
already said that we have not made a complete analysis of our wines,
ıure of and guaranty their purity.
ımain, sir, your obedient servants,

LACAVE & CO.

WINES OF JEREZ.

[Inclosure 3 in Consul Turner's report—Translation.]

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, *November 5, 1892.*

NER, Esq.,
nited States Consul, Cadiz:

: Having now made full inquiries regarding the reply to your ques
sherry industry which I understood were to have been answered
icate of the shippers' association, I find to my regret that I had been
l on this point.
est for information having reached me at an extremely busy moment,
occupied with my vintage operations, I was unable to devote my
ention to the matter and I beg you now to accept my apologies for

fer to your favor of September 5, my answers being given in the same
rder as your questions.
reliable statistics can be obtained. Vineyards which in some years
utts per acre, in others only yield 2. Until the actual moment of

treading the grapes the farmer can not estimate the amount his crop will produce. When the grapes are ready for plucking, a few hours exposure to a levanter (east wind) will greatly decrease the amount, and a heavy dew at night will increase it to considerable extent.

No. 2. All Jerez wines being shipped from Bay of Cadiz, statistics are more easily obtained at the said port.

No. 3. This depends entirely on the quantity and market value of the crop. When it is abundant and prices are low a far greater percentage is sent to the still than under contrary circumstances.

No. 4. I can not say. This is a question which, with a very few exceptions, is out of the sherry shippers' province.

No. 5. The only reliable statistics are to be procured at the Cadiz custom-house. German alcohol has been used for fortifying common wine when it could be quoted at a lower figure than grape spirit. The latter, since the new tariff came into force, has been obtainable at about half the price of the former.

No. 6. For coloring sherries the only matter used is what is commonly known as "vino de color" or color wine and which contains nothing but pure grape juice.

It is made in the following manner:

A certain amount of unfermented juice from newly trodden grapes is boiled in a large cauldron till it is reduced to about one-fifth of its original bulk and this concentrated essence of wine is mixed with must, or new wine, in proportion of one to five.

No. 7. In some cases white of eggs, in others isinglass. The process consists in mixing the fining with a small quantity of wine pouring the same into the cask containing the sherry to be fined, and rummaging the contents with a rousing stick, so as to thoroughly spread the fining over the surface. A small quantity of a peculiar kind of clay, commonly known as Spanish earth and found in the neighborhood of this town is added on the following day and in the same manner, to assist in precipitating all impurities.

No. 8. Wicks dipped in sulphur are lighted in casks after they have been washed out and the water drained off, in order to thoroughly dry them and prevent their becoming foul.

No lime is used in the production of sherry.

No. 9. I have never made a chemical analysis of my wines.

No. 10. The chief reason why the sherry shippers opposed the royal decree of March 11, 1892, was because by the said decree all wines containing more than 2 grams per liter of sulphate of potash were qualified as adulterated. Under this heading are included, I may say, all our higher class wines; consequently the decree meant ruin to our industry.

No. 11. None of the white wines of this province are injurious to health.

No. 12. This depends on the state of the market and expenses attached to the sale. For instance, going solely into the matter of commission, the same wine can be shipped at £12 when sold by an agent receiving 2½ per cent, as is shipped at £13 sold by one receiving 10 per cent.

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

RICHARD DAVIES.
H. SEYMOUR DAVIES.

[Inclosure 4 in Consul Turner's report—Translation.]

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, *September 7, 1892.*

R. W. TURNER, Esq.,
United States Consul, Cadiz:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 5th instant with inquiries regarding sherry, to which I have now the pleasure of replying. I trust that the information you will receive from other sources as well will enable you to present a thorough and impartial report to the Government of the United States, which you so worthily represent in our district. As far as I am personally concerned I can only say that my knowledge and experience of this business dates for nearly half a century back, and which I now place at your service.

1. The annual production of wine in the Jerez district is on an average about 60,000 butts.

2. The shipment from Jerez last year, 1891, reached 326,295 hectoliters.

3 and 4. A large proportion of the wine produced on the lighter soils is reduced to spirit, but it is impossible to give the exact quantity distilled, as be-

sides the distilleries that exist, every shipping establishment, with few exceptions, also makes spirit, and there is no governmental supervision for excise as in other countries. The spirit is used for fortifying wines to the requisite strength, so as to resist the changes of climate when exported and prevent them from becoming sour. A considerable quantity of the better growths is also distilled to produce pure grape brandy, which is now in demand as Jerez cognac. No statistical data exists on this or on other particulars of this trade.

5. The high duty recently imposed on the importation of foreign alcohol precludes the use of German spirit as formerly to fortify the cheapest descriptions of sherry shipped, as was the case when the duty was lower and its cost considerably below that of Jerez spirit. The amount of foreign spirit imported into this province since 1880 can be ascertained from the Cadiz customs, as that is the principal, if not the only, port through which this article has been introduced for the consumption of this district. The greater proportion of this spirit is consumed straight in the cities, towns, villages, and country inns under the name of "anisado" and other liquors, the name of which is "legion."

6. The coloring matter used in our new wine is made from the wine itself before the fermentation has set in, the juice of the grape, with all its natural saccharin, is boiled down to the consistency of treacle, and of this a small quantity is added to the white wine to give it color. In ancient times this was the only means known by which wines were preserved from secondary fermentation. I may say that very pale sherry was formerly very seldom shipped, the taste for these descriptions being of comparatively recent date. One interesting fact to be borne in mind is that the sacramental wine used by Anglicans in England is Rota Tent, a heavy, sweet, brown wine, made at the present time the same as by the ancients, by boiling down the juice of a small red grape grown in the neighborhood of the town of Rota on Cadiz Bay.

7. Our wines are clarified or fined with the white of egg, which is pure albumen, and in order to precipitate this a neutral earth, procured from Lebrija, and known in commerce as Spanish earth, is put into the wine; in a short time it falls to the bottom of the casks, carrying with it any impurities that may be in suspension in the body of the wine.

8. Sulphur is generally used to sweeten the empty casks before filling them with new wine. The fumes are also sometimes used to stop fermentation for a time and to procure a sweet wine or to normalize the fermentation which sets in later on, carrying off the fumes of sulphur with the carbonic acid generated by fermentation.

Lime is never used, but gypsum (sulphate of lime) has been used from time immemorial at the vintage. A very small quantity is sprinkled over the grapes when first put in the press so as to absorb the moisture and to facilitate the gathering together of the husks around the screw of the press. It has also the property of inducing a more perfect and quicker fermentation of the must, making it fall bright sooner and producing a wine of superior quality. It is needless to enter into a detailed account of the chemical action produced in the wine, as it has been thoroughly discussed lately. The opposition against the use of gypsum arose from the fact that the French were desirous of availing themselves of any excuse to prohibit the importation into France of Spanish wine, to protect their own production. They insist on that a larger proportion than two grams per liter of sulphate of potash in the wine is injurious to health, and fixed that amount as the maximum to be allowed in any wine.

9. I have never had occasion or necessity to make a chemical analysis of any of my wines, because I have never received any complaint from my customers to that effect.

10. The producers of this province have never been opposed to the royal decree against the adulteration and falsification of wine, which if equitably carried out could only have been for their safeguard and protection. The commission went to Madrid to try to impress on the Government the necessity of some modification in the application of the law, which in its original shape entailed great trouble, worry, and expense on the trade, and would eventually by its innumerable drawbacks, be the deathblow to one of the most flourishing industries of Spain; it was not only Jerez, but other principal wine-exporting countries sent delegates to join in the commission to the Government.

11. No pure sherry wine is injurious to health; the proof is that the wine coopers employed in one cellar are allowed to consume at certain fixed hours as much wine as they can without getting drunk. The average daily consumption per man is about two liters, and I am bound to say that there nowhere exists a finer, stronger, and healthier set of men than our wine coopers (arrumbadores\

in Jerez, who work harder and for longer hours than in any other employment. The majority of them reach a good, healthy old age, and gout is unknown here.

12. The lowest price at which pure unadulterated but young sherry can be sold at the trade and which can have a legitimate profit to the shipper is £12 per butt of 130 American gallons, it being understood that in this price is included prime cost of the wine and cask, cellar, and shipping expenses, trade commission to agent and profit for exporter.

It has been a source of great satisfaction for me to have had this opportunity of giving you the above information which you may rest assured is in every way trustworthy. I have every confidence that you will be able to present the subject to your Government with perfect clearness with such particulars as you will doubtless receive from the other parties to whom you have applied. I beg personally to thank you for your courtesy in addressing me on this matter. I have had the satisfaction of carrying on, for many years, a large business with the people of the United States, to whom I am indebted for much kindness and hearty hospitality during my numerous visits to the States. I have on my journeys often traversed the whole Union from East to the far West, or from North to the Gulf of Mexico, a pioneer of sherry to many a market where it was previously almost unknown.

I remain, etc.,

JOSEPH C. GORDON.

[Inclosure 5 in Consul Turners report—Translation]

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, *November 6, 1892.*

ROBERT W. TURNER, Esq,
United States Consul, Cadiz:

MY DEAR SIR: I must request your indulgence for my not having replied earlier to your favor of the 5th ultimo, but I must plead as my excuse pressure of business during the hours I daily spend in Jerez, as I am still compelled to reside in Puerto Real pending the termination of the extensive alterations I am making in my country house. These last two months have made also a heavy call on my time, having to look after the vintage operations of my firm as well as my own. My brother has also been abroad and I have had the whole weight of the business on my shoulders; I will endeavor, however, to make up for this delay and answer to the best of my knowledge your questions with reference to sherry wine. I regret nevertheless that you have not given us the pleasure of a few days' visit in which you could have personally seen and thoroughly inspected the simple process of the vintage as well as the several operations and work in a bodega, until the wine is ready for exportation. I had understood from you, when I had the pleasure of seeing you here, that you intended to pay us another and longer visit, to which I have been looking forward, so as to have an opportunity of putting myself, my vineyards, and shipping establishments at your disposal. It is unfortunate that you have not been able to carry out this plan, as it would have been the better and clearer way for you to acquire the information you require, which by writing can never be so satisfactorily acquired as by personal inspection and observation. At any time we shall be glad to welcome you to Jerez, and you will thus have an opportunity to convince yourself that the large stocks of adulterated wines which are supposed to be prepared for exportation do not exist.

1. In Jerez we have no statistical data to be able to give you a definite and reliable answer to this inquiry; probably these particulars can be obtained in Cadiz. We must, however, bear in mind that it is not only the wine produced in the Jerez district, which goes under the name of sherry wine, but all the produce of the province of Cadiz and a considerable amount of what is gathered in those of Huelva, Seville, Cordova, and Malaga, because, although the general class of fine and high-priced wines is produced in Jerez, Port St. Marys, and San Lucar, there are also wines of a more inferior description produced here at lower prices, similar to those of other districts; but they are all natural, good, and wholesome, although not showing the quality, bouquet, and delicacy of those grown on the best soils of Jerez. The production of wines of medium quality has increased to a great extent since 1881 by the planting of extensive vineyards in the lighter soils which produce quantity rather than quality and delicacy. These wines have been in great and almost exclusive demand for France.

2. For the same reason as I adduced with regard to your first question, in rez it is almost impossible to fix the exact amount of the wine exported; but all our wines are shipped in Cadiz Bay, the Cadiz customs will surely be able give the exact particulars.

3. The same difficulty or impossibility exists in this city to get at the amount alcohol produced, or what is the same, the quantity of wine distilled for that rpose. This impossibility is greater, as until now the making of spirit has en quite free, and it has not been necessary for the excise to watch and in- ect the distilleries. In most *bodegas* there are distilleries not only to make e spirit requisite to fortify and breed the wines so as to resist the changes of limate and other risks of shipment, but also to distill such wines as are not od enough for consumption. The high duties levied on foreign spirits by he new budget law as well as the enormous amount of common wines which ormerly was exported to France, but which now, in view of the high prohibi- ory duty which France has put on foreign wines, will have to be distilled, and or this object new distilleries are being established in all the towns where hese *mostos* are produced. The great success and increase of the new industry nitiated a few years ago in this city, for producing a pure grape brandy similar o cognac, will also henceforth require a much larger production of wine spirit han what was required for fortifying our wines for exportation.

4. I can not give you a definite answer to this question, as the same difficulty xists as with the preceding, but I may say that the growers and shippers of herry do not, as a rule, dedicate themselves to the manufacture of spirituous drinks and liquors, and for this reason they have no knowledge of what apper- ains to this line of business.

5. The Cadiz customs can alone give you the particulars you require. I must bserve, however, that the greater proportion of the alcohol imported at that ort is used for fortifying the common wines destined for France, and for the naking of the liquors for home consumption of which we can not fix the amount. A certain very small amount of this foreign spirit, pure, neutral, and refined, is sed for fortifying the low and common wines of this district, and it is the opin- on of some of our experts here that the purity of these imported spirits is uperior to that produced in many parts of Spain from wine distilled in very mperfect and primitive apparatuses.

6. The coloring matter used in our wines is obtained by the concentration of he juice of the grape, before it ferments, in large open boilers, reducing it to ne-fifth of its original quantity, making a kind of treacle or sirup of a dark olor, a small quantity of which is added to the wine to give it color and to make he different types of gold and brown sherry. In ancient times this was the nly method used to preserve the wine from a secondary fermentation. For- erly, as well as the present time, the wines called "de color" are made by dding 20 per cent of this "arrope" to 80 per cent of ordinary wine. Until lmost recently very pale sherry was hardly ever shipped; and it is an nteresting fact that the wine generally used by Anglicans for the sacrament is ota Tent, a very dark, sweet, and thick wine, now made exactly in the same anner as by the ancients, which is made, as I have related above, by the boil- ng down of the juice of a small black grape grown in the Rota district, a small wn on Cadiz Bay.

7. Our wines are always clarified and fined with the white of egg, which is the st albumen, and to make them fall bright a kind of earth found in quarries joining the neighboring town of Lebrija, called about here "tierra de Leb- a," and in commerce "Spanish earth" or "Spanish clay;" a small quantity this is made up in a pulp with wine and put into the cask of wine and in a ort time it falls to the bottom, carrying with it any impurities in the wine. his earth is a mineral of aluminium which is insoluble in the wine.

8. Sulphur, or rather the fumes of sulphur, are only used, as is the case in rance, Italy, and other countries, to prepare the casks, after being washed, to ceive the new wine when drawn off the lees. The way it is used is as follows: tape of sulphur is burned in the cask, and this has the property of taking way any damp flavor and of killing the acid ferments with the sulphurous acid hich is produced by the combustion of the sulphur. This soon passes off in the veral rackings which the wine has to undergo before it is shipped.

Lime is never used. The only thing which has been used from time imme- orial is a little gypsum, which is sulphate of lime, and with which the grapes are rinkled when put into press before they are trodden out. The object of this to produce a more lively and perfect fermentation and deprive it somewhat of idity. It is more generally used in wines grown in the lighter soils, which do

not contain the sulphate of lime as one of their natural components. In France several analyses have been made and discussions held to ascertain whether it was advantageous or not to use gypsum, because a small quantity of sulphate of potash was the result, and, as this substance was soluble in the wine, they maintain that when it is absorbed in certain quantities it is injurious to health. In consequence of so many different and in many cases conflicting opinions, the French Government fixed first a limit of 4 grams per liter, which was later reduced to 2 grams per liter, not so much in consideration of the public health, but in order to facilitate the importation of wines which they require for their own consumption. This limit of 2 grams is only to be applied to common wines and not to such as are called generous or "vins de liqueur," as Jerez wines and others of this description are. This distinction is logical and reasonable, because common wines are taken by the consumer in large quantities; and with sherry this is not generally the case, because, although the proportion of sulphate of potash in the common wine is only of 2 grams or less, the consumer imbibes a larger dose of the sulphate than when he only takes a couple of glasses of generous wines which may contain from 4 to 6 grams per liter of the sulphate.

9. We have never made a chemical analysis of our wines. With regard to sherries we beg to refer you to that made in 1882 on the occasion of the International Medical Congress being celebrated in Seville, when our wines were analized, and the result was as follows:

Alcoholic strength, from 13.1 grams per 100 to 17.6 per 100.
Fixed substances, from 1.40 per 100 to 5.00 per 100.
Bitartrat of potash, from 0.76 grams per liter to 1.98.
Free tartaric acid, inappreciable.
Extraneous substances, none.
Water, proceeding from the original juice of the grape, 83 to 87 per cent of its volume.

10. The growers and shippers of sherry wine did not offer any opposition to the real decreto of 11th of March of the present year, to which I presume you refer in this question; all the expositions and steps that were taken in their name by the committee that went to Madrid to treat with the Government were only with the object of obtaining some change or modification of the real decreto in the application of some of its enactments, which doubtless had been made for common wines, or for those of general consumption, such as red wines, absolutely ignoring the character of the fine generous wines produced in this region. If this regulation had been applied to this special description of wine the result would have entailed great injury to the production and trade of Jerez wines. Of these enactments the two principal ones were:

(1) That any wine containing more than two grams per liter of sulphate of potash should be held as an artificial, adulterated, and falsified wine. This disposition was taken literally from the French law without bearing in mind the special motives that existed for its adaptation in France, the differences of opinions that exist in this matter, and that France herself had made an exception in favor of Jerez wines was ignored. What was desired was that Jerez wines should be excepted from this rule, not only for the reasons just adduced, but on account of what was said before, that even if generous wines contain a higher proportion of sulphate of potash than the two grams per liter, as these wines are not consumed as a general beverage, nor does the consumer ever drink at once a liter, or a much less quantity of this description of wine, will he have imbibed a sufficient dose of this salt to do himself harm, even if it were really unwholesome, as when he drinks common wines which do not reach that limit.

The exclusion from the list of finings of the Lebrija earth, which is so much used here, and is so advantageously known and used in all parts of the world. The real decreto also dictated other rules which the expositions and committee named by the growers and shippers of Jerez took steps to have repealed; these were certain measures of intervention in our *bodegas*, impossible to be carried out, and highly injurious on account of the special methods of breeding and improving our wines, the multitude of operations requisite to exercise this intervention, which was more or less to authorize the governors of each province to decree that the establishments dedicated to the so-called manufacture of wines and alcoholic drinks should be visited by officials appointed by them, to draw samples of the wines stored in them, if there existed the slightest suspicion that the wines might be adulterated or falsified. To be able to understand and grasp the seriousness and danger of this authority, it must be confessed that, unfortunately, the absence of public morality, could make it a political tool to be artfully used during elections, and on other similar occasions.

nother misfortune is the absence of moral feeling amongst the employés of ıe lower class, whose appointments are not permanent, and whose pay is de-ɜndent on and regulated by the information they may give against par-es. as these were conditions which applied to these appointments, it was feared ould be both vexatious and injurious; besides, in our large stocks of wines ept in *soleras*, requisite for maturing the different wines, thousands of sample ɔttles would have been necessary. The consequence was that the cry of public pinion raised against this kind of inspection, which might lead to the shutting p of the *bodegas*, was general and unanimous. Nevertheless, the growers and ıippers did not ask that no inspection or intervention should be exercised: on he contrary. they were desirous that the Government should have every imag-ınable guarantee, as well as they themselves, for the preservation of the pro-uction of their industry and of their trade; this was clearly expressed in their xposition; they even asked for the infliction of severer punishments than those ɔrescribed in the real decreto, but at the same time they pointed out how the ıspection and intervention could be carried out with greater efficacy, and by ıeans better adapted to the special conditions of our *bodegas* and wines, and ₩hich, at the same time, would be less prejudicial. In proof that the claims of the growers and shippers were not without a just foundation, although the Gov-ernment of His Majesty has not expressly altered the said real decreto, never-theless the application of those ordinances, which were complained of by us, has been suspended.

11. No pure sherry wine is injurious to health: the best proof of this assertion is that our "arrumbadores" (wine coopers) and other men employed in our *bodegas*, who are permitted to drink at certain fixed times of the day as much as they like, and the quantity they drink is calculated at about two liters, more or less, per man per day; they never are seen drunk; they enjoy excellent health and have great strength, which is required for the hard work they do, and generally reach an advanced old age.

12. The lowest price at which pure and unadulterated, but young and common sherry can be shipped is £12 per butt of 130 American gallons, it being understood that in this price are included the value of the wine and casks, shipping expenses as well as the commission to agent and profit for the shipper, which is very small in wine at that price unless the business is done on a large scale.

I remain, my dear sir, etc.,

P. N. GONZALEZ.

[Inclosure 6 in Consul Turner's report—Translation.]

Mr. Ivison to Consul Turner.

1. The average production of sherry in the Jerez district may be estimated at about 50,000 butts, that of places in the vicinity at fully three times that figure. The wines from vineyards round and near Jerez called "Arenas" are low classed fine sherries as produced at distances ranging from 4 to 10 miles. Many districts in the vicinity from which Jerez draws supplies produce sherry of very superior quality. Many quite equal and some superior to it.

Sherry is I think a wine of particular style and flavor, and I fancy the name is not alone applicable to the produce of Jerez, for instance, Puerto de Sta. Maria.

The Jerez vineyards produce over and above the 50,000 butts from 9,000 to 10,000 butts second to third pressings, the whole of which is reduced to spirit not later than one month after vintage.

2. The average for last few years was about 40,000 butts.

3. The quantity reduced to spirit in Jerez varies greatly according to the quantity of the vintage. It is I think safe to say 4,000 or 5,000 butts, principally the produce of the vines round and near Jerez, called "Arenas:" also all the second and third pressings of the 50,000 butts. which yield 18 to 20 per cent, or say 9,000 to 10,000 butts. These second and third pressings are called agacpie and espirriaque and are not computed in the 50,000 butts; we have therefore say 9,000 or 10,000 butts pressings which with the 4,000 or 5,000 arenas yield at say 12 per cent, about 2,000 butts, spirit of the highest strength.

Some wine comes to Jerez from districts not proper Jerez for the purposes of distillation, not a great deal owing to expenses of carriage. Much wine spirit is imported into Jerez from towns near, and when vintage is bad the quantity distilled is much greater.

4. Of the spirit produced from grapes from the Jerez district, some may be

made into strong drinks (their consumption is great). These are generally in my opinion made from other spirits, formerly most likely from German, now (since no German is imported into Spain) from spirit produced at Valencia, Barcelona, etc., and also from cognac (cane spirit), of which large quantities are imported from Cuba, etc.

As the immense exports to France of wines from north of Spain and other producing districts have ceased almost entirely, large quantities are distilled.

5. I have no statistics before me to answer the question, but the quantity was very large. I say was, because no German spirit has been imported into Spain since July 1, 1891, the duty of $160 on 500 liters being absolutely prohibitory.

As I say in question 4, strong drinks, of which the consumption is very great, were principally made from it, distributed in the province and exported in very large quantities to South America, Cuba, etc.

At present strong drinks are made mostly from Spanish spirits, made in Valencia, Barcelona, etc., that made in Jerez being too costly.

6. The coloring I use to give color to wine, and this solely to suit the ideas of buyers and taste of different countries, is solely and simply vino de color. It is made by boiling say six butts of the juice of the grape, great care being used that it is not allowed time to ferment; reducing that quantity to one butt; carefully skimming during process of boiling; this one butt is called arrope; from it is taken about one-fifth and put into an empty butt, which is filled with grape juice fresh from the lagar; then placed on the scantling and allowed to ferment. Vino de color is therefore a costly article and when old is very fine, fetching great prices.

No spirit is used in making vino de color. No plaster is or can be put on the grapes and no plaster can therefore be in it. Any statement to the contrary is incorrect.

7. To clarify wines I use, according to age and style of wine, either isinglass, white of fresh eggs, or earth, called Spanish earth. The last fining is used in England and, I think, in America to clarify spirits.

The method is simply to put, say 1 or 1½ pints of isinglass, or 10 to 20 eggs (white of), or 1 pound of powdered earth into the butt. Mix well with the wine and allow the wine to fall bright.

I know no other method, but the filter occasionally, when pressed for time.

8. Formerly very common low wines (must) were passed through a vessel containing sulphur vapor, or smoke, but this practice has been abandoned for a great many years. Casks are sulphured, after washing with water, to prevent mustiness, if they are not to be at once filled with wine.

The method is to burn in a tiny vessel a small quantity of "pajuela" (about 1½ or 2 ounces) string, coated with sulphur, allow it to burn out, then withdraw the small vessel with the refuse of the sulphur.

Lime I have never used nor have I ever heard of its use. I can not imagine its object in producing sherry. Fine wines never have been sulphured, or are they now; it would, in my opinion, destroy all fine properties in the wine.

9. I have never had a chemical analysis made of any of my wines. Nearly all wines I ship I draw from mosto. I never suspected anything injurious could be in them and I do not now have the slightest suspicion.

10. The reason the producers of this province were, and are still, opposed to the royal decree, was that it authorized certain, and, I think, unpaid officials, to enter the bodegas when and how they pleased, and also that it appeared to empower these, the said officials (generally not the most amiable and polite) to confiscate any wine having more than 2 grams of sulphate of potash; an easy way to fortune for them. Had it not been amended they might have made a grand bit, as even if wine immediately after fermentation has not more than 2 grams, with lapse of time it is bound to have more, as wine in these bodegas evaporates at the rate of 4 per cent yearly; as the wine evaporates the quantity of sulphate of potash, which does not evaporate, becomes greater than 2 grams in what remains.

11. Yes. Any wine of this province or of any province, or of this or any other country in the world, I consider injurious to health, if at any time, either at the time of maturing or at any other period, and also either from careless preparation or from unclean casks, or from undue haste in getting it forward, has had an improper fermentation. Such wines in this country are distilled.

I have seen and tasted many wines from Australia which, for the above reason, I considered very injurious to health. Wine from young vines is very apt to go wrong in this way, therefore injurious.

I believe Australian vines are not old plantations.

The lowest price I could ship pure sherry is £8 10s., that is, bright wine from lees.

	£	s.
nonths after fermentation	3	10
:e cost of cask, according to size	3	
ng expenses, labor, etc	1	
say	1	
	8	10

this wine would be the age stated and not more.
sweet, no color, no spirit added, and it would be difficult to find any custom-r it, though perfectly harmless to health.

RICHARD IVISON.

AGUILAS AND ALMAZARRON.

AGUILAS.

orts of iron ore rapidly increasing. The quantity shipped in 1892 is more louble that of 1890. Large stocks are in hand at different mines and at s or quays. One firm is laying a "Decauville" railway from a large mine Sierra de en Medio to the station at a very short distance, where the ore into trucks of the Great South of Spain Railway Company, reaching las in about one hour's run. The quality of these ores appears to be highly ciated in foreign markets. The mines lie within easy distance of the new ad, and every facility is offered for shipment. Steamers now load broad-o the quay and receive excellent dispatch. Shipments of exports have larger by 1,747 tons than during the preceding year. This season's crop ected to be an average one, and the quality promises to be fairly good.

e imports at Aguilas were as follows: Railway plant, 1,240 tons from t Britain and 1,210 tons from France; coal and coke, 5,493 tons from Great in; cement, 704 tons from France; timber, 2,608 tons from the Baltic; 11,355 tons.

e exports were as follows: Marble, 70 tons to England; esparto, 21,147 to Great Britain: iron ore, 36,000 tons to Great Britain, 16,000 tons to ce, 4,000 tons to Holland, and 2.100 tons to the United States; oranges, es, and lemons, 130 tons to France and 356 tons to Great Britain; almonds omegranates, 38 tons to France; coarse bricks, 114 tons to Gibraltar; total, 5 tons.

ring the past year the following vessels entered and cleared at the port of las:

Nationality.	Number.	Tons.
h (steamers)	67	61,627
h and Austrian	3	1,416
gian	8	6,156
ish	28	14,220
Total	106	83,419

uilas is considered a most healthy place and enjoys an equable and very ant climate from October to May. The supply of water is abundant and . Its sandy shores render it unequaled as a bathing resort. New establish-ts have been erected similar to those at the watering places in the north of n, where every convenience is found for bathers of both sexes, hot sea baths g also procurable, all at very moderate cost. As to hotel accommodations, own is sadly deficient, and this is more to be regretted now that Aguilas been brought into direct and early communication by rail with Madrid and large inland towns. The influx of visitors during the summer months is large, as many as 500 arriving by rail on some days.

asting steamers call there weekly, touching at Carthagena, Alicante, and ncia on their way up to Barcelona and downward at Malaga and Cadiz.

ade generally is looking up, and the attention of growers of fruit in that hborhood is being gradually drawn to the advantages now offered them for ment of their produce.

ALMAZARRON.

Almazarron (a name which was given by the Arabs) is in the mining district bearing the same name.

The Compania Metalurgica de Mazarron is one of the finest and largest lead foundries in existence. The paid up capital is 2,500,000 pesetas (about $500,000). Don Cristobal Colon de la Cerda, duke of Veragua, and descendant of Christopher Columbus, is president, and Don Ernesto Gréef, director. The establishment possesses five large Pilz blast furnaces capable of melting from 36,000 to 40,000 tons of lead per annum. Last year it produced about 29,000 tons of silver lead, most of which is exported to Hoboken, near Antwerp, and to St. Nazaire, France. About 4,000 tons are sent coastwise to this port. There are also twenty calcining furnaces, first-class machinery of about 200 horse power, and electric lighting.

There are a few mines in Almazarron which produce small quantities of manganiferous iron ore, the principal production being at Morata, where the Morata Valley Company (limited) is briskly working several important mines. The total quantity exported by this company to England and the United States in 1892 was 23,250 tons: but the output of its mines is on the increase, and this year's figures will, in all probability, be considerably higher. The Almazarron Manganese Iron Company (limited) has been recently created, with a capital of £150,000, its object being to work the mines it has acquired between Almazarron and Aguilas, passing through the Sierra del Medio.

The salt pans of Almazarron are capable of furnishing annually considerable quantities of excellent salt by spontaneous evaporation: but the necessary capital for properly working them is not forthcoming, and the production is but insignificant.

The total output of silver-lead ore of the Almazarron mines in the year 1892 was 963,200 quintals, as compared with about 905,000 quintals in 1891 and 980,000 quintals in 1890.

The following table will show the approximate production of each separate mine now producing lead in the district of Almazarron and the contents of silver per quintal of mineral:

Name of mine.	Quantity.	Lead.	Silver.
	Quintals.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Fuensanta	48,800	60	2.10
Impensada	150,000	56	2.51
Santa Ana	139,000	64	2.00
Triunfo	298,000	54	2.15
San Antonio	19,000	55	3.00
Santa Isabel	49,500	60	2.10
San Jose	49,000	66	3.25
San Carlos	21,000	66	2.00
Talia	171,000	56	2.08
Usurpada	17,700	50	2.40
Total	966,000	.....	.....

The total yearly production of almonds, grapes, oranges, lemons, and figs in the district of Almazarron is grown in Totana, about 15 miles inland from that place. The grain crop of the district of Almazarron may be calculated at about 8,500 tons of barley and 2,900 tons of wheat, both being consumed in the country.

The following articles were imported in 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	
	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Coal	20,650	20,167
Coke	11,060	8,317
Slag	4,050	4,493
Iron tubes, bricks, etc	280	72
Machinery, engines, etc	246	172
Cement	190	138
Deals, etc	2,080	300
Total	38,576	33,659

:ports were as follows:

Articles.	Whither sent.	Quantity.	
		1892.	1891.
		Tons.	*Tons.*
	United States	3,750	2,000
	France	2,500	4,300
	Holland	5,600	2,000
	England	22,100	8,000
i in pigs	Belgium	14,711	13,773
	France	4,750	4,674
ver lead in pigs	Belgium	940	1,020
	Italy	120	450
l		54,471	36,217

llowing vessels on foreign trade entered and cleared at Almazarron in

Nationality.	Number.	Tons.
	64	52,120
on foreign carrying trade)	4	6,230
	2	840
s	6	1,310
l	76	60,500

C. MOLINA, *Consul.*

HAGENA, *February 1, 1893.*

BARCELONA AND ALL SPAIN.

REPORT BY CONSUL BOWEN.

IMPORTS.

y one-third of all the importations into Spain during the year 1892 were d into Barcelona, viz: Total importations into Spain, 753,641,400 ; of which 259,071,437 pesetas were entered at Barcelona.
l the total importations into Barcelona amounted to 49,035,489 pesetas an during 1890, but the imports in 1892 amounted to 3,120,754 pesetas an in 1891.
g 1892 there was an increase of 556,436 pesetas in the importation of raw ls and of 8,089,049 pesetas in manufactured articles, but a decrease of l pesetas in alimentary substances.
llowing table shows the amount of importations from the various coun- o Barcelona during the years 1891 and 1892:

Countries.	1891.	1892.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*
ed States	62,187,673	65,877,111
	39,643,487	47,302,387
	44,889,862	39,080,741
	12,165,219	10,467,875
	10,928,059	7,228,263
	7,020,499	8,418,754
tions of Europe	30,397,967	14,212,321
tions of America	15,753,761	16,669,170
Africa	4,157,975	5,216,258
colonies	28,811,181	39,603,257

mportations from the United States were nearly 20,000,000 pesetas greater om any other country; which, however, does not include the values of

many goods that were introduced from England and France, when, as a m
of fact, they were goods produced originally in the United States. I am o
opinion that the total importations of American products from the United S
into Barcelona run up to 75,000,000 pesetas, or about $15,000,000. The art
known to have been imported from the United States and valued as stated a
at 65,877,111 pesetas were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Val
Raw materials:	*Pesetas.*	Manufactured articles—Cont'd.	*Pese*
Coal	82,851	Chemical products	
Rosin, pitch, tar	146,913	Pharmaceutical products	1
Petroleum and oils	1,130,968	Starch	
Iron and steel	19	Perfumery	
Paraffin wax	80,660	Paper, books	1
Cotton	59,902,173	Furniture, etc	4
Staves	1,470,930	Patent leathers	
Ordinary wood	63,850	Agricultural machines	
Tallow, etc	312,234	Various machines for industries	
Guano and rags	13,705	Miscellaneous	
India rubber	1,500		
Total	63,205,803	Total	7
Manufactured articles:		Alimentary substances:	
Ordinary glass	17	Lard, bacon, ham	8
Earthenware, porcelain	38	Wheat	1,7
Hardware	224,445	Maize and other cereals	2
Fancy goods	869	Cocoa	
Industrial oils	13,596	Various eatables	
Drugs	6,345		
Inks (blacking varnish)	2,939	Total	1,9
Tincture extracts	10,554		

Owing to the losses which many American firms have met with here dur
the past, I have been pleased to see that exporters from the United State
Spain have lately taken greater pains to inquire into the standing of the ho
here that solicit connections with them. Such American firms as can not s
a representative here to establish an agency, or make personal inquiries, ou
to require recommendations from either the Credit Lyonnais or the Un
Bank of Spain and England (the two principal banks of this city), and
address themselves to the United States consul, asking for such advice as he
properly give. As a rule, the people of this province, and, in fact, of all Sp
are not eager purchasers, and are not prone to be enamored of novelties.
the contrary, they are reluctant to indulge in any extravagance or to smile
any innovation. They live in a genial atmosphere of satisfaction and of
satisfaction, and the ideas and methods and ways of their fathers they
willing to have descend not only through the three next generations, but thr
all succeeding generations. American exporters, therefore, must, if they w
be successful in Spain, be patient and persistent, and find arguments and m
to create among the people of Spain that intelligent dissatisfaction with
they have that is the distinguishing characteristic of our advanced
advancing civilization.

EXPORTS.

The exportations from Barcelona during the year 1892 amounted to nearly
fourth of all the exportations from Spain, viz: Total exports from S
732,631,094 pesetas; from Barcelona, 170,755,868 pesetas.

During the year 1891 the exportations from Barcelona were greate
21,400,300 pesetas than during 1890, and the exportations during 1892
greater by 29,532,102 pesetas than during 1891.

During 1892 there was a larger increase in both the exportation of raw
terials and of manufactured articles, but there was a small decrease in th
portation of alimentary substances.

	Pe
Raw materials:	
1892	8,1
1891	6,(
Manufactured articles:	
1892	121,7
1891	90,9
Alimentary substances:	
1891	44,1
1892	40,8

The following table shows the amount of the exportations from Barcelona during the years 1891 and 1892 to the various parts of the world:

Countries.	1891.	1892.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*
Spanish colonies	100,970,634	123,465,182
France	17,481,227	20,223,657
Other nations of Europe	5,229,937	6,488,401
Argentine Republic	4,057,389	6,878,880
Uruguay	3,677,582	4,586,238
Mexico	4,129,534	4,683,972
Columbia	1,716,448	1,552,869
Venezuela	1,818,668	994,031
Morocco	425,899	329,769
Colombia	1,716,448	1,552,869
Total	141,223,766	170,755,868

The following is a list of the principal articles exported from Barcelona during 1892, and their values:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Raw materials:	*Pesetas.*	Manufactured articles—Cont'd:	*Pesetas.*
Wool and hair	7,972,274	Sandals	2,585,880
Boiled lees of wine	2,943,037	Umbrellas	2,237,746
Glycerin	924,972	Silk textures	1,372,270
Rags and feathers	901,360	Hemp, linen, and jute textures	3,569,288
Linen-seed residues	815,751	Alimentary substances:	
Copper, zinc, mercury	517,492	Wine	29,129,634
Manufactured articles:		Almonds	2,289,838
Cotton threads and textures	39,708,098	Olive oil	2,502,595
Boots and leather	25,843,635	Garlic	814,010
Soap	5,901,942	Rice, wheat flour	633,564
Tartar	1,533,921	Saffron	798,300
Earthenware	1,391,733	Red pepper, anise	674,284
Woolen textures	6,291,414	Brandy, liquors	425,296
Cigarette paper	4,384,158	Fish	328,393
Furniture and wood	7,552,834		

GENERAL TRADE AND COMMERCE OF SPAIN.

The causes that occasion an augmentation or a decline in a nation's trade are so inextricably complicated with politics, especially in Europe, that any exposition or explanation of them is utterly inadequate that does not embody an accurate analysis of that nation's institutions, characteristics, and policies, besides furnishing precise data as to its powers of production and transportation facilities, and showing to what extent the natural laws of demand and supply are affected by international treaties and by domestic and foreign protective tariffs, and taxes. If, therefore, during the last two years the trade of Spain had increased, a careful and conclusive inquiry into the causes thereof would doubtless ascribe to her greater political stability and wisdom, as well as greater fruitfulness, and would furnish evidence of her people's growing enterprise and industry; of her progress in constructing railways and in adding to her shipping; and of her success in making her taxes less burdensome and her duties less restrictive, and in diminishing, by treaties, the opposition to her exportations occasioned by foreign protective tariffs. But as Spain's trade during that period has greatly declined, the general conclusion is inevitable that the forces on which she counted for success have brought disappointment. Special conclusions also might easily be drawn; but as they might possibly infringe upon the principles of comity and courtesy which foreign representatives must respect in their relations with the nation in which they reside, they may more properly be drawn by the fellow-citizens of such representatives from information provided by the newspapers and by published reports on trade and commerce. For the reason stated due allowance should be made for the abstraction of consular officers from endeavoring to explain adequately and clearly the causes that advance or retard the trade and commerce of the nations to which they are ac-

credited, and for confining themselves almost exclusively to providing statistics and to writing reports on such subjects as permit favorable, or at least not invidious, criticism.

As has been said the trade of Spain has fallen off greatly during the last two years. Her importations during the year 1892 were less by 120,192,103 pesetas than during 1891, and less by 56,518,242 pesetas than during 1890. Furthermore the exportations were less by 71,183,634 pesetas than during 1891, and less by 92,214,241 than during 1890. Her total trade amounted during 1892 to 191,375,737 pesetas less than during 1891, and to 148,732,483 pesetas less than during 1890. The number of ships that entered the ports of Spain during 1890 was 20,023, while the number during 1892 was 17,367.

Of the following tables the first two show the comparative amounts during 1890, 1891, and 1892, of such imports and exports as are of special interest to the United States, and the two latter show the sum totals of all Spain's imports and exports during those years.

Principal imports of Spain.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
Raw cotton	69,172,669	85,022,428	85,070,832
Staves	14,580,600	12,758,750	15,874,399
Pork	808,300	934,000	229,106
Animal greases	9,844,749	11,659,718	7,430,743
Agricultural machines	818,246	1,148,729	437,620
Wheat:			
From the United States	188,919	4,080	4,217,494
From France	2,951,643	1,911,129	3,046,780
From Russia	19,352,001	19,711,977	7,855,448
From Turkey	3,883,009	4,483,565	5,541,721
From other countries	2,674,228	4,909,727	7,086,731
Mineral coal	37,222,205	44,125,031	45,100,845
Crude petroleum	11,145,358	10,964,315	8,931,205
Other crude mineral oils	392,265	475,204	212,547

Exports from Spain.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
Gold (money and bullion)	273,420	572,880	476,780
Silver (money and bullion)	5,052,280	20,301,900	44,749,160
Corks	22,109,122	24,887,646	23,432,178
Cork (plates and squares)	1,299,214	1,824,385	1,717,669
Almonds	5,561,412	10,494,465	11,447,975
Olives	3,681,720	2,808,252	5,039,781
Filberts	3,059,546	4,420,349	3,357,000
Chestnuts	260,782	215,780	219,531
Dried figs	1,107,204	974,124	1,111,545
Raisins	28,456,681	14,458,683	18,603,545
Lemons	501,708	655,105	607,594
Oranges	18,264,954	10,416,935	13,445,571
Grapes	11,902,600	10,539,377	7,704,402
Olive oil	13,154,227	10,228,681	14,714,700
Wine (ordinary)	275,930,580	277,038,515	163,275,359
Sherry	28,641,732	29,279,986	24,857,829
Wine (strong)	5,372,453	8,925,605	2,090,630

Importations into Spain and the Balearic Islands.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
erals, ceramics	74,798,177	81,549,953	76,194,614
	42,797,388	35,301,537	27,826,838
	50,590,006	54,436,961	48,790,090
	84,572,558	101,620,440	97,950,811
table fibers	32,518,382	34,695,754	32,929,490
	34,591,974	41,072,450	36,299,393
	17,675,922	19,479,876	19,266,167
	8,762,029	10,744,232	10,151,321
	53,587,853	52,550,704	51,603,959
	45,979,753	45,590,328	37,070,481
carriages	52,736,432	52,118,909	50,908,328
substances	219,585,412	183,319,513	173,008,279
	7,061,833	7,284,244	6,004,962
portations	84,901,873	154,068,602	85,570,667
	810,159,642	873,833,503	753,641,400

Exportations from Spain and the Balearic Islands.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
id ceramics	99,697,652	79,168,275	82,235,692
	116,713,292	125,063,913	152,722,871
	26,024,698	28,002,140	29,546,652
table fibers	23,972,372	28,019,894	40,207,232
	2,346,542	4,057,765	5,998,841
	11,855,534	11,464,258	16,889,192
	4,192,814	4,699,057	5,730,836
	10,584,348	9,090,365	11,246,831
	32,658,049	35,077,530	33,097,183
	45,241,782	44,295,321	39,864,310
	1,009,440	809,756	458,803
substances	447,680,088	431,768,381	311,765,678
	2,808,720	2,298,070	2,866,973
exportations	824,845,335	803,814,728	732,631,094
rtations	810,159,642	873,833,503	753,641,400
trade	1,635,004,977	1,677,648,231	1,486,272,494

FRENCH AND SPANISH WINES.

itage in France during 1892 amounted to 29,082,000 hectoliters (a hec- equal 26.417 gallons), which was less by 1,057,000 hectoliters than ge of 1891, and greater by 31,000 hectoliters than the average vintage st ten years. The diminution referred to is ascribed to the spring l to the summer droughts.

'ebruary 1, 1892, to January 1, 1893, France imported from Spain 2,583,000 s, on which a duty was imposed of 7 francs per hectoliter of wine of l of wine beyond that at the rate of 1 franc 56 centimes per degree.

February, 1892, the importations by France from Spain were much but the treaty then came to an end, and no new treaty has yet been ake its place.

arly vintage in Spain is considerably greater than that in France, but iards have less skill than the French have in treating and manipulat- wines, and so Spanish wines, although more wholesome, are accorded in the markets of the world than the French wines enjoy.

The public debts of European countries.

Country.	Inhabitants.	Debts.	Proportion for each person.
		Francs.	*Francs.*
France	38,000,000	30,600,000,000	798
Russia	93,500,000	17,500,000,000	184
England	38,000,000	17,000,000,000	447
Austria-Hungary	41,000,000	15,500,000,000	372
Germany	49,000,000	13,500,000,000	273
Italy	30,000,000	12,400,000,000	410
Portugal	5,000,000	3,400,000,000	694
Spain	17,500,000	6,200,000,000	353
Turkey	8,000,000	2,500,000,000	324
Holland	4,500,000	2,400,000,000	536
Belgium	6,000,000	2,300,000,000	377
Roumania	5,000,000	1,000,000,000	204
Greece	2,000,000	750,000,000	338
Sweden	5,000,000	358,080,000	71
Servia	2,000,000	328,000,000	152
Denmark	2,000,000	259,000,000	119
Bulgaria	3,000,000	230,000,000	73
Norway	2,000,000	161,000,000	81
Finland	2,500,000	77,000,000	32
Switzerland	3,000,000	53,000,000	18
Luxemburg	200,000	16,000,000	76
Montenegro	200,000	16,000,000	76
Total	357,400,000	126,548,000,000	3,504

Until Spain finds some means of reducing her land taxes, her agricultural condition will tend to depress her trade and keep her conservative in everything except politics.

Land taxes in Europe.

Countries.	Population.	Land taxes.	Amount per inhabitant.
		Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*
Spain	17,500,000	167,000,000	9.54
England	35,000,000	182,000,000	5.20
Prussia	27,000,000	86,000,000	3.19
France	38,000,000	178,000,000	4.68
Belgium	6,000,000	25,000,000	4.17
Austria	37,000,000	153,009,000	4.14

THE ILLITERATE OF SPAIN.

The total number of Spanish citizens who can neither read nor write is 11,945,871; that is to say, about 12,000,000 out of a population of 17,500,000.

In Madrid, the capitol of Spain, 173,032 out of a population of 470,283 can neither read nor write.

MILITARY REFORM IN SPAIN.

The Pennisula has been divided into seven regions, to each one of which an army corps has been assigned, as follows:

(1) Castilla la Nueva y Estremadura (Madrid, Segovia, Avila, Salamanca, Poledo, Cuidad Real, Sadajoz y Càceres).

(2) Sevilla and Granada (Cordoba, Sevilla, Huelva, Cadiz, Jaen, Grenada, Malaga, and Almeria).

(3) Valencia (Castellón, Valencia, Alicante, Murcia, Albacete, and Cuenca.)

(4) Cataluña (Barcelona, Gerona, Lérida, and Tarragona).

(5) Aragon (Zaragoza, Huesca, Teruel, Soria, and Gualalajara).

(6) Burgos, Navarra, and Vascongades (Navarra, Alava, Guiprizcoa, Vizcaya, Santander, Burgos, and Logroño).

) Castilla la Vieja, and Galicia (León, Palencia, Valladolid, Zamora, Sviedo, uña, Lugo Orense, and Pontevedra).
he Balearic Isles, The Canaries, Ceuta and Melilla form four commands- eral under the minister of war.

Ships lost during 1892.

Countries.	No.	Countries.	No.	Countries.	No.
Sailing ships.		Japanese	1	Austrian	1
		Norwegian	122	Chinese	1
zilian	4	Dutch	16	Danish	1
man	48	Portuguese	4	Spanish	6
erican	105	Russian	15	French	13
entine	1	Swedish	33	Greek	2
trian	12			English	82
zilian	1	Total	734	Japanese	3
ean	2			Norwegian	7
ish	26	Tonnage	317,000	Portuguese	2
ish	8			Russian	1
ch	68	*Steamships.*		Swedish	6
k	7				
tian	1	German	11	Total	148
lish	281	American	7		
an	33	Argentine	1	Tonnage	132,962

THE WORLD'S LOCOMOTIVES.

he total number of locomotives in word is 109,000:

Countries.	No.	Countries.	No.
t Britain and Ireland	17,000	The United States	35,000
many	15,000	Canada	2,000
ce	11,000	Other counties of America	3,000
ria-Hungary	5,000	India	2,500
	4,000	The rest of Asia	800
sia	3,500	In all other places	2,700
ium	2,000		
and	1,000	Total in the world	109,000
in	1,000		
zerland	900		
r countries of Europe	2,600		
Total in Europe	63,000		

SPANISH TORPEDO BOATS.

he firm of Vila y Ca, of Graña, have obtained the contract to build three new pedoes for Spain of 830 tons displacement, with an average speed of 18¾ miles, with a capacity for making 20 miles an hour. They are to be models after *Filipinas*, and must be delivered, the first within twenty months, the second hin twenty-five months, and the third within thirty months. The price to paid for each is 1,857,000 pesetas, or $371,400.

EUROPEAN OLIVE OILS.

he average annual production of oil in France is 300,000 hectoliters (7,925,100 lons); in Italy 1,300,000 hectoliters (34,342,100 gallons); and in Spain 3,357,214 ,687,525 gallons).
he value of the French oil is $18,000,000; of the Italian $39,000,000; while e Spanish oil is worth only $56,870,000.
he Spanish oil *per se* is the best of oils; but the Spaniards have not sufficient ill in preparing it for the market.
he amount of oil that will be produced in Spain in 1893 is calculated at 00,000 hectoliters (79,251,000 gallons), which is a much larger amount than that oduced by any other country in Europe. The province of Spain that produces e most oil is Malaga, whose annual production averages 690,000 hectoliters 8,227,730 gallons).

HERBERT W. BOWEN, *Consul.*

BARCELONA, *April 28, 1893.*

BILBAO.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Bilbao to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	
Iron ore	$32,920.19	$14,669.70	$16,399.98	$9,358.45	$73,368.32
Extract of licorice	740.95	1,452.60	----------	765.62	2,959.17
Cigarette paper	----------	188.70	----------	----------	188.70
Wines	----------	----------	632.08	229.50	861.58
Total	33,661.14	16,331.00	17,032.06	10,353.57	77,377.77
Total for preceding year	6,847.36	23,584.06	28,859.95	15,342.57	74,633.94
Differences in this year	26,813.78	7,253.06	11,827.89	4,989.00	2,743.83

A. URRAZA,
Consular Agent.

BILBAO, *December 31, 1892.*

CADIZ.

DECADENCE OF CADIZ.

In 1792 $831,500,000 of precious metal came to Europe from the New World, and of this vast sum $702,500,000 were landed at Cadiz. Adam Smith, commenting on this large influx of gold and silver, solemnly wrote that the merchants of London had not the means to compete with the wealth of Cadiz.

In that halcyon epoch Cadiz was the great trade emporium of continental Europe. It was then her marble palaces rose and were embellished with sculpture and painting.

The founders of her past glories were merchant princes whose ships carried slaves from the neighboring coasts of Africa to America to be exchanged for gold, silver, and other valuables.

To-day all is changed, and the romancer who makes Longfellow's words, "Be bold, be bold, in everything, be bold," his daily guide would not be bold enough to claim for his ancient city the smallest fraction of her old-time prestige. All that remains of her once magnificent commerce is a small export trade in salt and wine. She has hardly preserved even the outlines of her former grandeur, and the rigidity of her indifference to the demands of commerce has become so inflexible that those who will not submit to the hardships of antiquated customs must steer their barks to other ports.

Incased in the commercial traditions of past greatness the necessities of the present are forgotten.

Fénelon truly said: "There are but two things that invite the trade of foreigners, profit and convenience; and if you render commerce less convenient and less gainful they will insensibly forsake you, and those that once depart will never return, because other people (at Gibraltar, for instance), taking advantage of your imprudence, will invite them to their ports and an habit will soon be contracted of trading without you."

Coal and supplies.—One of the greatest disadvantages to Cadiz is her inability to furnish at reasonable figures coal and ship supplies.

When the German fleet visited this port with the brother of the Emperor on board, the prince landed and went to Madrid to salute Queen Cristina and his vessel steamed down to Gibraltar for coal.

The U. S. flagship *Newark* coaled at Cadiz at $9 per ton and the U. S. S. *Bennington* steamed to Gibraltar and secured coal of the same class for 20*s.* 6*d.*, equal to $6, Spanish currency, per ton. The 600 tons of coal bought by the *Newark* could have been bought for $1,800 less if it had been possible for the vessel to have run down to Gibraltar.

The food prices of Cadiz have been given in a former report. It is only necessary to state that supplies are from 50 to 100 per cent cheaper at the Rock, and

ere there is no merchant who keeps a stock sufficiently large and varied ide transatlantic steamers or men of war.
e is an old saying that "He who would succeed in a project of gain must attempt to gain too much, and upon proper occasions must know how to The coal and provision merchants of Cadiz disregard this truth, and upon any ship that is so unfortunate as to be forced to seek coal or pro- in their port. The lesson they teach their customers keep these unfor- from buying a second time in Cadiz and make of them living warnings ther shipowners.
following price list is issued by a Newcastle firm, and the prices stated freight to Cadiz. The only additional expenses to the importer are s duties (2 pesetas per ton) and discharging (1 peseta per ton).
lowest price for which coal sells at Cadez is 44 pesetas per ton, and gen- brings 45 ($8.68), which was the price paid by the U. S. flagship *Newark*.

DOWNING, RODRIGUEZ & CO.

[Current prices, subject to change.]

NEWCASTLE, *February 8, 1898.*

[Freight to Cadiz included.]

ss navigation coal, marks:		s.	d.
son's West Hartley		15	9
pen West Hartley		15	9
Hartley Main		15	6
ouble screened navigation coal, marks:			
n Merthyr	($4.48)	17	3
nal Merthyr		17	3
aster's navigation		17	3
is navigation		17	3
n Merthyr		17	
double screened navigation coal		16	6
gow Hamilton Ell		15	6
Gilberfield Ell	($3.36)	14	9
Glasgow Ell		14	9
And Wishaw Main		14	6

ove prices are for steamers; when sent by sailing vessels one shilling extra per ton is

tage in weights is a standing complaint. In 250 tons of coal ordered for S. flagship *Newark* there was a shortage of 58 tons. The seller tried to for the full amount ordered and consequently the bill is still unpaid.
locks.—The dry docks of the Compañia Transatlantica are large enough t-class transatlantic steamers, and I am told by those who have had ex- e in many parts of the world that prices are reasonable.
ne insurance.—The insurance business is monopolized and rates are such very paying business is done.
pers will find it to their advantage to compare Cadiz rates with those of ork. The value of the goods annually sent from this consular district to ited States will approximate $2,000,000 and the insurance of such an amount done to advantage in American companies.
ters.—Shipowners should see that freight is made payable in "United gold or its equivalent." Charters reading "Five thousand dollars United gold, lump sum at the rate of 20 reales vellon to the gold dollar" are mis- , and will subject captains to much annoyance and probable loss.
ange.—During the year exchange on London has sold at from 29 to 30 pe- r the pound sterling, and gold has had a premium over silver of from 16 er cent. At present there are no prospects of a change for the better.
oad construction.—The Algeciras and Bobadilla Railroad was completed in ber last and is now open to the public. Tourists landing at Gibraltar can he bay to Algeciras and journey by rail to Granada and Sevilla through the most picturesque parts of Spain.
road, I think, will also increase trade between this consular district and tes. A consular agency was opened at Algeciras January 1.
railroad is sure, in time, to be detrimental to the commerce of Cadiz, as it ace all the country of Andalusia in direct communication with the ship- cilities of Gibraltar and Algeciras Bay.

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e by the department. The highest price, as per list, including customs and discharging, is $5.46; the lowest $3.94 per ton.

Salt.—The exports of salt in 1892 were: North of Europe, 5,670 lasts; Newfoundland, 14,956 lasts; Rio de la Plata, 38,150 lasts; Brazil, 4,518 lasts; other countries, 1,112 lasts. There has been a large decrease occasioned by the high prices which the salt growers' syndicate sustained until October, when the price was lowered from 27.50 to 24 pesetas per last.

At present there is an immense stock on hand, and had the prices not been decreased, the indications were that exportation would have entirely ceased. Buyers have already contracted the habit of purchasing in other markets and it will be hard work for the syndicate to win back its former customers. On account of the high price of salt very few vessels came here to load in 1892, consequently there was a large decrease in shipping entering the port.

WINES.

The export of wines from Spain was decreased very largely during the past year, as is shown by the following figures:

Year.	Amount.	Value.
	*Hectoliters.**	*Pesetas.**
1891	11,350,390	310,244,196
1892	6,745,345	190,213,800

*Hectoliter = 26,417 gallons; peseta = 19.3 cents.

This great decline in the exportation of wine has been brought about by tariff legislation in France, and by the discredit into which Spanish wines have fallen on account of adulterations, such as are cited in the royal decrees of January 8, 1887, March 11, 1892, and which are alluded to in a letter from the mayor of Jerez to the civil governor of Cadiz.*

The decline in Jerez wines is represented as follows:

Year.	Amount.	Value.
	Hectoliters.	*Pesetas.*
1891	268,949	33,205,681
1892	214,332	26,938,450

The amounts exported are really larger than appear from these figures, as shippers understate their business to lessen taxation, but as the representation is official it is reliable in a comparative statement.

Prices.—The Jerez district, properly speaking, produces annually 248,000 hectoliters,† and until this year has exported more than it produced, the surplus of exportation over production, and the amount consumed in Spain being manufactured from the vines of Huelva, Chiclana, and La Mancha.

The musts of these districts, including Jerez, sells at the wine presses for 15 pesetas per hectoliter (26,417 gallons), or $2.50 United States gold, while the average price of that exported to the United States, according to the invoices on file in this consulate, is $25 United States gold per hectoliter, showing the gross profit to be 1,000 per cent. The annual crop of must is worth at the presses $620,000, United States gold, and at the rates it brings in the United States it will sell for $6,200,000 gold. The profits of the business are apparent.

The death knell of high-priced sherry has been sounded, and only the foolishly extravagant will longer pay the fancy prices asked. The La Mancha, Chiclana, and Huelva wines, many of which are superior to the greater part of the Jerez product, are sold free on board at Spanish seaports to French buyers, according to a published report of the Huelva Board of Trade (in La Provincia de Huelva, February 2, 1892), for 16 pesetas ($3.08) per hectoliter. These wines are generally bought in large quantities by Jerez shippers, and exported under the brand of sherry, etc., to the United States, England, and other countries, at prices averaging $25 United States gold per hectoliter.

*See Consular Reports of November, 1887, pp. 332, 333, and for April, 1888, pp. 45, 65, 67.

†Thirty per cent of this amount is poor quality, and is reduced to spirits of wine. Another portion is used in manufacturing brandy.

It is as a rule only these fancy priced wines that are doctored or adulterated, as it would not pay to imitate the pure and wholesome cheap wines, which in their natural state sell at from 12 to 16 pesetas per hectoliter.

Shipping.—The tonnage and number of vessels entering Cadiz decreased largely during the year. On account of the high price of salt, very few came here to load.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TRADE.

Statement showing the commerce of Spain with the United States, 1891.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.		Amount.	Value.
			*Pesetas.**
Coal	kilos	3,093,530	83,525
Tar, pitch, and asphalt	do	1,977,055	197,706
Crude petroleum	do	54,688,246	10,937,649
Other crude oils	do	1,682,360	336,472
Oleonaphatas, vaselines, etc	do	157,236	31,448
Rectified petroleums	do	173,459	39,895
Other vegetable oils except olives	do	779,908	488,536
Muriatic acid	do	224,885	26,986
Raw cotton	do	43,669,127	61,136,778
Staves	per thousand	5,447	5,143,450
Ordinary lumber	cubic meters	35,915	1,595,760
Tripe	kilos	48,283	96,766
Machinery and pieces of same	do	56,816	73,616
Wooden ships		3	963,425
Meat and lard, including bacon	kilos	66,951	73,646
Grains	do	223,608	35,772
Special importations.			
Tobacco	kilos	8,690,106	5,300,964
Articles whose partial value did not reach 25,000 pesetas			175,901
Total			86,738,285

*Peseta=19.3 cents.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.		Amount.	Value.
			Pesetas.
Copper ore	kilos	51,636,890	1,962,202
Iron ore	do	260,780,000	2,607,800
Iron pyrites	do	15,036,340	150,363
Cast-iron bars	do	1,285,000	102,800
Pig lead	do	110,778	33,233
Licorice root	do	1,126,315	337,895
Licorice paste	do	31,000	43,400
Salt (common)	do	3,121,700	46,825
Glycerine	do	124,923	124,923
Hard soap	do	52,777	31,666
Pure or mixed silk textures	do	430	62,350
Cooperage material	do	306,225	122,502
Cork wood in sheets	do	550,795	264,382
Cork-wood stoppers	thousands	4,933	69,062
Manufactured palms	kilos	46,528	30,243
Cotton and other textile wastes	do	147,764	50,240
Garlics	do	90,780	54,468
Onions	do	1,653,389	198,506
Almonds:			
Unhulled	do	557,701	557,701
Shelled	do	471,371	1,013,448
Fresh and salted olives	do	986,385	739,789
Hazelnuts	do	224,253	118,854
Dry grapes	do	5,547,045	2,773,523
Lemons	do	328,000	59,040
Oranges	do	197,960	31,674
Grapes	do	3,925,197	1,844,843
Common wine	liters	1,484,927	371,231
Jerez wine	do	778,642	1,102,234
Generoso wine	do	112,159	100,944
Foreign merchandise returned (casks imported with merchandise)	kilos	84,641	35,549
Miscellaneous			172,206
Total			15,213,890

Imports and exports between Cadiz and the United States for the year 1892.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
		Pesetas.
Petroleum ..... kilos..	84,947	16,989
Staves ..... thousands..	3,171	3,000,000
Drugs and varnishes ..... kilos..	4,776	14,328
Iron ..... do....	12	12
Common lumber ..... cubic meters..	9	400
Fine lumber ..... kilos..	3,370	10,110
Furniture ..... do....	1,200	4,800
Writing paper ..... do....	24	50
Tobacco ..... do....	1,743,316	2,614,974
Casks ..... do....	1,699	900
Sundries ..... do....	94	400
Phonograph ..... do....	200	5,000
Total	.....	5,667,963

EXPORTS.

Wine ..... liters..	405,451	296,429
Canary seed ..... kilos..	20,403	10,563
Spanish earth ..... do....	4,853	1,291
Olives ..... do....	6,776	6,915
Salt ..... lasts..	479	12,227
Total	.....	327,429

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Cadiz to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1892. *

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Baskets				$153.00	$153.00
Castile soap		$5,376.37	$3,667.00		7,043.37
Cupriferous-sulphur ore	$99,142.17	41,341.60	68,847.44	47,446.98	256,778.19
Corks	8,786.03	27,824.53	12,851.00	575.00	50,036.56
Cork wood	56,774.32	38,413.40	40,142.00	69,676.00	205,005.72
Cognac	6.50	131.25	1,278.65	173.58	1,589.98
Earthenware				147.22	147.22
Fining earth			147.07	250.90	397.97
Grapes		969.37			969.37
Horse				1,447.51	1,447.51
Iron pyrites	11,210.14	37,790.80	20,172.62	24,948.27	94,121.83
Licorice paste	4,072.67	7,399.86	2,971.00	4,570.79	19,014.32
Licorice root	10,492.33		26,926.64		37,418.97
Mineral water		21.87			21.87
Olive oil				186.34	186.34
Olives	12,038.98	95,321.39	133,311.00	96,045.00	336,716.37
Paintings				343.74	343.74
Raisins		38.93			38.93
Sundries	250.50		720.00		970.50
Salt			2,359.81		2,359.81
Wine	117,027.11	179,694.98	163,769.83	212,895.41	673,387.33
Total					1,668,148.90

*Including the agencies at Huelva, Jerez, Port St. Mary's, and Seville.

NAVIGATION.

Navigation at the port of Cadiz for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
sh	United States					3	3,850		
	England	131	69,976	75	31,110	93	87,976	21	10,605
	France	4	2,850	17	4,861	3	2,304	6	2,306
	Spain	47	41,187			6	2,910	19	6,767
	Portugal	16	7,010	11	5,504	38	21,501	13	5,934
	Belgium	4	4,268			14	8,322		
	Morocco	2	1,535						
	Germany	2	1,455			31	15,741		
	Italy			4	2,621	17	16,983		
	Brazil							41	16,389
an	Germany	1	654	6	2,501	7	3,961	3	1,297
	France	2	2,311			0			
	Portugal	4	1,537			8	8,224		
	Spain	8	3,959						
	England	2	1,269						
	Belgium	1	458						
	Morocco	1	4,000						
	West Indies	4	6,201						
	Sumatra			1	932				
	Italy					8	8,204		
	Brazil							4	2,136
sh	United States	5	13,628	4	2,521				
	Spain	183	351,600	884	36,349	306	301,200	788	20,249
	France	196	166,504			194	166,111		
	Italy	35	88,283						
	England	27	39,656	13	4,200	78	206,162	9	3,704
	Belgium	9	5,300			14	10,299		
	Germany	102	96,414			22	18,361		
	Portugal	13	6,950	8	1,920	69	31,800	15	5,760
	Morocco	461	61,200	204	9,241	640	114,602	201	7,100
	Argentine Republic.	5	12,900			7	19,500	31	8,015
	Uruguay					0		64	9,300
	Men-of-war	50	280,160			42	248,160		
h	United States	2	4,821						
	Portugal	7	3,114			5	3,092		
	Spain	7	2,067			4	3,217		
	France	14	20,153	58	25,721	20	22,923	9	3,992
	England	1	146	3	1,017	2	1,069		
	West of Africa			8	3,600				
	Argentine Republic.							2	1,675
	Newfoundland							56	23,671
guese	United States					7	12,179		
	Portugal	11	17,799	91	2,730	4	5,620	91	2,730
rican	United States	2	4,204	1	647			1	463
	England	1	1,750	1	463	2	1,948	1	94
	Portugal	3	4,491	1	94				
	Spain	3	4,814					1	647
	To sea					5	5,448		
ntine	France	2	7,900						
	Germany			1	522				
	Brazil	2	7,900						
	Buenos Ayres							1	522
	Italy					2	7,900		
	To sea					2	7,900		
llian	Brazil			1	204			1	204
ian	France		1,301						
	Italy	2	12,360						
	Spain	3	2,024	8	3,701			10	5,145
	Portugal	2	300						
	England	3	7,328						
	Russia			8	4,622	8	17,012	6	3,178
	Germany					4	6,301		
an	United States			13	7,285			2	1,212
	Italy	17	21,406	51	20,401	19	22,301	12	6,465
	Spain	3	1,651	6	2,020			6	3,100
	Portugal	3	987	4	1,221	4	1,743	3	1,350
	France			5	2,931			8	3,989
	Belgium			3	1,349			4	1,641
	Argentine Republic.			10	5,300			9	6,222
	Uruguay			4	2,510			48	25,304
	West of Africa			9	3,711				
	Sumatra			6	4,002				
	Java			3	1,542				

Navigation at the port of Cadiz for the year ending December 31, 1892—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Italian	West Indies			2	1,800				
	Brazil							2	2,198
Danish	Spain	10	7,092	1	247			3	910
	Italy	1	722					4	575
	France	3	2,442						
	England	3	3,246	3	721				
	Denmark			10	4,373	9	6,119	7	3,856
	Holland					5	3,275		
	Russia					3	4,128		
Dutch	Holland	2	1,593	7	3,200	15	9,229		
	Spain	3	2,045					11	5,956
	Italy	5	2,711						
	Portugal	7	4,671			4	3,121		
	France	2	1,772			1	976		
	England	1	534	2	958				
	Sumatra			2	1,800				
Swedish, Norwegian.	United States			1	301			1	1,018
	Spain	5	2,124	17	6,210			10	5,320
	France	7	4,477	4	1,220	4	2,004	20	3,901
	Italy	3	1,939	1	529				
	England	1	432	24	4,323				
	Portugal			3	397				
	Oceania			8	4,976				
	West Indies			1	420				
	Norway, Sweden			5	1,858	12	6,968	18	4,011
	Russia			2	594			4	1,913
	Belgium			1	313				
	Austrian Empire			1	310				
	Holland			1	266				
	Cape of Good Hope.			1	482				
	Argentine Republic.							12	6,511
Austrian	France			3	2,177	2	2,171	1	478
	Greece			1	568				
	Spain	4	7,359	3	2,907	1	788		
	England	1	1,065			1	1,065	1	568
	Buenos Ayres							3	2,176
	To sea					1	4,400	1	1,496
Mexican	England	1	1,200						
	To sea					1	1,200		
Moorish	Morocco					1	1,000		
	Total	1,764	1,442,605	1,626	238,283	1,748	1,461,268	1,584	232,199

R. W. TURNER, *Consul.*

CADIZ, *March, 1893.*

CARTHAGENA.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

No vessels of any kind belonging to the American mercantile marine made their appearance at this port during the year 1892. The man-of-war *New York* visited this port in August last, when I enjoyed seeing flying in this harbor the Stars and Stripes, which many years ago disappeared from this quarter.

Last year shows a great falling off in the number of vessels which loaded for the United States. I may say it has been the worst year of any for a long time. As compared with 1891, there is a decrease of vessels loaded to the United States of 17, and 78 less than in 1890. The carrying trade to the United States still continues, as usual, being done in British bottoms.

During the past year tonnage to the United States was not so scarce as in previous years; but steamers did not come, as freights offered by our mineral charterers were far from profitable. Many shipowners preferred laying up their steamers and others sending them across to the United States in ballast, rather than accept the ruinous rates of freight offered.

During the year 1892 the following were the current rates of freight in this port: For Baltimore, 7*s.* to 8*s.*; Philadelphia, 7*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.*; England, 4*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* for coal ports, and 8*s.* to 8*s.* 3*d.* for other ports; Belgium, 10 to 11 francs; Holland, 7*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 3*d.*; Marseilles, 5.75 to 6 francs; Bordeaux and St. Nazaire, 8 to 10 francs.

The return of vessels that visited Carthagena during 1892 shows an increase in shipping coming to this port, we having had here in the past year 353 ships, with an aggregate of 537,871 tons more than in the previous year.

Almost the whole of the foreign carrying trade continues to be done in British bottoms, 397 British ships having entered and cleared at this port during the past year with an aggregate tonnage of 351,866 tons, against 378 ships and 337,338 tons in 1891; thus showing an increase in both the number of vessels and their tonnage.

The coasting trade, which, besides the peninsula, includes all trading to the Spanish islands and colonies, is only allowed in Spain to native vessels.

IMPORTS.

The quantity of coal and coke imported here from England during 1892 was as follows: Coal, 75,611 tons; coke, 30,371 tons.

This is the only import of real importance. It represented a value in Carthagena of $1,564,130. This quantity shows a large increase, being 14,004 tons more than the amount of the previous year and 16,782 tons more than in 1890. This increase is accounted for by the fact that of late numerous steam engines have been placed at several mines in this mining district. As work in them deepens large quantities of water are found.

There has been a noticeable decrease in the import of manufactured goods and general merchandise in 1892, owing to the dullness of trade in this district, caused by the quarantine, as well as the exorbitant rates of exchange ruling on London and Paris throughout the past year.

An increase occurred, however, in railway iron and building materials.

Dry codfish to the amount of 1,054 tons was received from Norway, but none from Newfoundland in the past year as against 1,058 tons from the former and 270 tons from latter in 1891.

Sixty-three tons of American salted meat were imported here via Liverpool and Germany, classified as follows: Thirty-two tons of sugar-cured ham, 24 tons of shoulders, and 7 tons salted pork. The total in 1891 was 115 tons and 304 tons in 1890. This shows, therefore, a considerable decrease, accounted for by the heavy custom-house duties levied in 1891 and the high exchange ruling.

Four mixed cargoes of pitch-pine lumber and timber, consisting of 1,860,000 superficial feet, were received in Italian bottoms from the Southern States of America, valued at $27,900 free on board at loading port. From Canada 300 St. Petersburg standards of spruce deals were imported, and from the Baltic 2,130 standards of red and white pine deals.

This importation shows a notable decrease as compared with previous years, and it is said that very little or no wood from Canada will in future be imported here as iron is being introduced in house-building, and that merchants can import wood of a better quality from the Baltic at lower prices.

EXPORTS.

The mineral export from this district to the United States in the year just ended has been much less as compared with previous years, on account of the lack of demand for ore, and owing to the impossibility of concluding new contracts. I am very much afraid that the American market will be closed during the present year to the iron ores of this district, owing to the great competition from ore imported into the United States from other districts, and most especially from Cuba.

Large quantities of iron ore are lying unsold in this mining district, which I believe could be bought cheap if cash payment was offered. The quantity of dry and manganiferous iron ore shipped was 518,063 tons, an increase of 96,863 tons over 1891, but 306,037 tons less than in 1890. It was sent to the following countries:

	Tons.
United States	105,156
United Kingdom	290,227
Holland	92,440
France	28,150
Germany (Stettin)	2,100

Of the ore shipped to the United States 95,922 tons were dry iron ore and the remainder manganiferous iron ore. The total value, free on board, at Carthagena was $178,667. This was 60,071 tons less than in 1891 and 198,944 tons less than 1890. The prices have not varied very much from those enumerated in my last year's report. They are now cut so fine that it is utterly impossible to cut them further.

The exportation of zinc ore has felt a slight increase, the quantity shipped being 11,400 tons, against 7,500 tons in the previous year. It was shipped principally to Antwerp, the remainder going to Bordeaux and Terneuse.

We find a considerable decrease in the exports of esparto as compared with previous years, its decrease having commenced in 1891, when shipments were begun from the port of Aguilas. The shipments of esparto from this port during the past year amounted to 11,250 tons, being a decrease of 3,767 tons as compared with the previous twelve months, and 6,027 tons less than in 1890. As usual, it was shipped to England and Scotland.

The wine shipment in 1892 is not worth mentioning. The little that was shipped went to France.

AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE.

The crop of wheat, barley, and maize has been an average one throughout this consular district. In spite of the heavy duties on foreign grains and the high rate of exchange, owing to the scarcity of native wheat, there were 2,500 tons of said grain imported here last year from the Black Sea, valued in Carthagena at $100,000. The average price of Spanish wheat in this district has been $3.90 per 100 pounds for first quality and $3.60 for second quality. The price of wheat flower was $4 to $4.25 per hundred pounds, according to quality. Of maize the price was $2 per 100 pounds. The quantity of wheat and maize grown in this province is of no importance and not enough for local consumption.

The yield of olive oil has been an average one.

Figs and almonds were abundant, and oranges and lemons above the average. About $93,750 worth of the latter fruit has been exported by railway via Murcia and one shipment by sea from this port to France and to England via Valencia the average price being $2.50 per box of 450 to 500 oranges.

Grapes continue to be planted in large quantities, and it is every day becoming more apparent that the soil and climate of this district are specially suited to the cultivation of both wine and raisin grapes.

I consider there is a good field open here to anyone with either small or large capital. The land is cheap and good, and the climate a very superior one, with the advantage of being able to obtain cheap and abundant labor and domestic servants.

The climate of this part of the coast is distinguished from the rest of the peninsula in that it scarcely ever snows or freezes. The winds from the south-east, which prevail, come nearly direct from the African side, are reflected from the high mountains, and raise the temperature of the coast to a degree greater than is due to its latitude. The warmest part of the Spanish coast is that called "La Marina," which may be said to extend from Cape Sacratif, on the west to Cape Palos, on the east, and the coast of this district is included in this zone. The average temperature of the coldest months is about 50° F., that of the hottest about 80°, resulting in a difference of 30°. The mean temperature of the whole year, taking into account the short winter, may be said to be about 70°.

The mean annual rainfall is about 31¼ inches. Most rain falls in autumn and winter, little in spring, and hardly any in summer, though when it does fall in this season it is generally very violent, accompanied by hailstorms.

There is probably no climate in Europe which would permit the cultivation and acclimation of more tropical and semitropical plants than that of the land now lying waste along the coast of this part of the Mediterranean down as far as the rock of Gibraltar.

The implements used in cultivating the land and for other agricultural purposes are similar to those used by the Arabs.

MINERALS AND MINES.

Eighteen tons of pure silver were sent to London, this being 12 tons more than in 1891.

Lead in pigs was exported from this port as follows:

Country.	Silver lead.	Soft lead.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
France	20,392	6,519
England	18,068	15,327
Belgium	3,436	.....
Total	41,896	21,846

This is a grand total of 63,742 tons, which is an increase, as compared with 1891, of 10,379 tons and 11,781 tons more than 1890.

There were 1,620 tons of galena or silver ore, in its natural state, shipped from here, as follows: To England, 116 tons; Belgium, 290 tons; France and Italy, 1,214 tons.

Lead smelting is carried on in this district on a large scale.

Some 300,000 tons of lead ore were raised from the Carthagena district mines. During the year 1892 the mines in this district continued generally good and the production of ore has been more than maintained. The low price of lead is, in fact, a direct cause of an enforced output, this being necessary in order, in some cases, to pay working expenses or, in others, to leave moderate profits. It is worthy of remark that the highest production of the district, when lead realized £20 per ton, did not exceed 150,000 tons of ore. It would seem, therefore, that, while low prices necessarily lead to sustained or increased production, this last has the effect of maintaining the former.

The average price of lead in London in 1892 was £10 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton for silver lead, and £10 5*s.* per ton for soft lead. In 1891 the price was £12 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton for silver lead, and £12 2*s.* 6*d.* for soft lead; and in 1890 it was £13 for silver lead, and £12 15*s.* for soft lead. The price of silver per ounce in London was 51¼*d.* in 1890, 48⅛*d.* in 1891, and 41⅝*d.* in 1892. The lapse of various treaties has resulted in largely increased duties on machinery and other mining requisites, while since July 1, 1891, the already onerous tax of 1 per cent on the gross production of ore has been increased to 2 per cent, the surface dues having been augmented 30 per cent.

The prices of lead and silver are still steadily declining, that of the former being actually £9 17*s.* 6*d.* for desilverized lead and £10 2*s.* 6*d.* for silver lead per ton, and the latter 41*d.* per ounce.

It should be remarked, however, that the high rate of exchange on London and Paris has been and is a considerable assistance to this trade in general.

The number of engines working in this district is about one hundred and thirty-two, equal to 1,996 horse power nominal, besides one hundred and twenty-eight windlasses. The mines and smelting works give employment to 3,098 men and 1,351 boys.

It is a very common practice in this district to use the system of contract.

Miners are paid so much per lineal or square meter of ground excavated, or quintal of ore raised and dressed, smelters being paid so much on the ton of lead made. As the contracts are extremely numerous (there being perhaps one contractor to four or five men), a strong conservative element is introduced as far as the rights of property and capital are concerned, each contractor being thus an employer of labor.

There are at present eighteen lead-smelting works in blast in the Carthagena mining district. There are also fifteen works stopped, or a total of thirty-three smelting works with nineteen engines, equal to 206 horse power. The furnaces in use are the low blast, special to this district, built of clay. Fan blast is also used.

The ore is desulphurized in reverberatory furnaces and reduced with the iron ores, plentifully found in the district.

Smelting commenced here about the year 1840, principally to smelt slag or scoria left by the Romans. This led in time to the development of the mines and regular smelting. The fuel used formerly by the Romans was wood, supposed to have been plentiful in the district then. The scoria smelters used English coke, which is still continued. Of late years great economy has been introduced in the use of fuel. Formerly 1½ tons and over of coke was used to 1 ton of lead produced; three-fourths of a ton of fuel is now about the average consumed.

The production of bars of lead given by all the works varies, but it averages about 4,500 tons monthly.

The lead business here is, of course, depressed, owing to the fall in prices of lead and silver, and the cause now creating the depreciation of the lead in foreign markets is overproduction.

Should the silver happen to reach the feared depreciation it would undoubtedly benefit our soft leads, because it would stop some silver mines from forcing lead on the market extracted with the silver ores as aforesaid.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The works of the Great South of Spain Railway Company (limited), of London, have been pushed forward as far as the town of Baza, in the province of Granada. A bridge of two spans, of 40 meters each, of Belgian manufacture, has been successfully put together at Lorca, connecting the line from Murcia to Lorca with that from Lorca to Aguilas (all within this consular district) and the main line to Granada, thus avoiding unloading and transfer of goods from trucks of one company's line to that of the English company, which will be of immense advantage to receivers of merchandise from districts lying on the Madrid, Saragossa, and Alicante line. This magnificent bridge has been recently tested officially and approved by the Spanish Government engineers and inspectors.

The railway from Bobadilla to Algeciras, also constructed by an English company, is now completed and has been open for public traffic since October, 1892. It extends from the station of Bobadilla, on the railway from Cordova to Malaga, to Algeciras, in the bay of Gibraltar, and is about 110 miles in length. The town of Algeciras is 5½ miles from Gibraltar by sea, and there is frequent communication between the two places. It has placed Gibraltar and the surrounding district in direct communication with the general system of Spanish railways, including the line to Madrid, the frontier of France, and the rest of Europe. From this service and the natural movement of the locality a large passenger traffic is expected.

The railway from Murcia to Granada, besides connecting the important towns of Murcia (capital of this province and district) and Granada, gives local facilities to large tracts of the provinces of Murcia, Almeria, and Granada. This railway when completed will provide direct communication between the provinces of Alicante, Valencia, Tarragona, Barcelona, and Andalusia, and more especially the cities of Malaga, Seville, Cadiz, and Huelva.

Tourists, after having done Granada, will not be obliged to retrace their steps, as at present they are forced to do, but will be able to continue their journey into other parts of Spain or France, or even to Algiers and Tunis via Carthagena and Oran, between which towns there exists a service of excellent French mail boats.

HARBOR WORKS.

The harbor works, as stated in previous reports, have been completed, except the dredging, which is rapidly advancing to a minimum depth of water of 28 feet in the harbor, although there still remains much to be done, which, it is said, has to be finished within about two years.

The new lights on the Navidad and Curra breakwaters have been burning since the 1st of June last. The longitude and latitude of the Curra light are as follows: Longitude, 5° 13′ 26″ east; latitude, 37° 35′ 7″ north. Of the Navidad light the longitude and latitude are: Longitude, 5° 13′ 26″ east; latitude, 37° 34′ 51″ north.

During the last and previous years a large quay on the northeast side of the harbor was completed, and vessels go alongside to discharge their cargoes.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The telephone is working successfully. Its use in the town has become very general, and the charges are extremely moderate. All the adjacent places and towns are connected.

The building trade has been active, the new houses being of a far superior appearance and construction to those formerly erected.

The streets are paved with uniform blocks of limestone or other suitable stone, and the sidewalks are well built of cement, forming a sort of spotted flagstone. The streets are, with few exceptions, in a very good condition, so the general appearance of the town has greatly improved.

In August, 1892, a tramway was started. The cars are drawn by horses, and he road now covers 9 miles in its route. Both the cars and the service are retty fair. The fare is 2 cents per mile. This improvement was greatly eeded here, since the adjacent country places are increasing in population.

PETROLEUM.

On one of the quays at this harbor is a manufactory for the refining of petroleum y a French firm. The iron tank is supposed to hold 1,000,000 liters. This rm has several refineries in Spain, and I understand the principal one is in antander, at which port the crude petroleum from the United States is landed. y means of three small steamers built expressly for the trade, sailing under he Spanish flag, the crude oil is distributed to other places.

About 80,000 cases of refined petroleum are yearly sold in this consular district. The average price which ruled last year was 15 pesetas ($3) per case of wo tins, to which must be added 7 pesetas ($1.40) per box for local taxes.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health during the past year was normal.

The municipal, sanitary, and health department has just published the following statistics on the births, marriages, and deaths which occurred in Carthaena and its municipal district during the year 1892, viz: Births, 3,440; marriages, 917; deaths, 2,732.

The diseases which caused the greatest number of deaths were: Mumps and iphtheritic laryngitis, 297; intermittent fever, 182; consumption, 173; scarlet ever, 27; typhus fever, 22; whooping cough, 17.

The population of Carthagena and its suburbs, according to the last census, is 6,000. During the year 1892 there occurred in this town (within the walls) 20 cases of diphtheria, of which there resulted 170 cures and 149 deaths; 1 individual remains under medical treatment on the 31st of December. During he aforesaid year there were in the adjacent country places (municipal district) 297 cases of the same sickness, there having been registered 149 deaths nd 145 cures; 4 cases remaining at the end of the year under medical treatnent.

EMIGRATION.

Emigrants to the number of 1,700 left this port in the last year for the opposite Algerian coast, where they can obtain better wages. They being mostly country laborers, the immense majority return again after the crops are harested. No other emigrants in any number leave this place or neighborhood or any other country.

THE FUTURE OF CARTHAGENA.

The future of Carthagena depends entirely for its development on the mining and smelting industries. The great want of this town is still a direct railway line from here to Lorca, for which project the chamber of commerce is now agitating. On such being obtained it is expected that all the trade of the neighboring roadstead (Almzarron), a very rich mining district, will fall to this port, and part of the trade of Aguilas and Alicante. This will also enable new mines to be opened, there being very good ores of all classes in the interior of this province, which the present means of transport prevents from being worked.

A new railway line is being constructed, although it is slowly progressing; but when it is completed it will be a direct line from Carthagena, crossing all this mining district, and then along the beach to Torreviejar. It will be of great advantage to this harbor, for new mines of very good iron and manganiferous ore can then be worked.

A scheme for a tramway from here to Almazarron, with a branch line from there to Totana, has been lately presented to this municipality, and it is said that it has been approved at the several official centers in this town and province through which it has passed, but it has yet to go to Madrid, where many formalities and influences are needed to obtain the sanction. If carried through it will be of great advantage to this town.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

I may be allowed to remark, as a matter of general information and as a continuation of my last year's report, that the interrupted commercial relations between France and Spain and the termination last year of the German-Spanish treaty of commerce is causing a large increase in the home manufacture of alcoholic liquors.

Heretofore no official national statistics were published regarding the quantity and kinds of intoxicating liquors produced in this country, but it is said that the present minister of finance intends to have them compiled and published henceforth.

I may further add that intemperance, so far as I have seen in Spain, generally, has no relation to poverty, immorality, or disease. The Spanish nation, so far as I have observed, is as a rule very temperate in the use of intoxicating liquors.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The following are the rates of exchange for thirty-day bills on London and eight-day bills on Paris prevailing here during the year 1892:

Places.	March quarter.	June quarter.	September quarter.	December quarter.	January 1893.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
London	28.90	29.50	29.20	29.90	29.97
Paris	14.00	16.10	15.50	17.15	18.10

The quotation for the pound sterling means that this coin is worth here so many pesetas. Those referring to the franc signify that the taker of French paper is to bear a loss of so many pesetas per hundred; so that, for example, if the exchange on Paris is at, say, 16, then 100 francs are worth 116 pesetas. By this it will be seen that the sellers of bills on London and Paris derived profits from their transaition

As the rate of exchange rose so did the price of provisions and everything brought from abroad.

The poor exchange is assumed to be 25 pesetas per pound sterling and 1 peseta per franc.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Carthagena to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Iron ore:					
Dry	$59,956				$59,956
Manganiferous	44,250				44,250
Dry		$15,733			15,733
Manganiferous		101,089			101,089
Dry			$13,204		13,204
Manganiferous			23,412		23,412
Dry				$32,066	32,066
Total	104,206	116,822	36,616	32,066	289,710

CIRILO MOLINA, *Consul.*

CARTHAGENA, *February 1, 1893.*

DENIA.

Declared export return for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 30, 1792.	June 30, 1892.	
ıonds		$17,704.00			$17,704.00
ons	$23,737.00	10,049.58			33,786.58
sins	261,648.00	368,034.00	$39,517.72	$15,563.69	684,763.41
ıdries	4,205.60			3,526.23	7,731.83
Total	289,590.60	395,787.58	39,517.72	19,089.92	743,985.82

OSCAR MALMROS, *Consul.*

ENIA, *June 30, 1892.*

GRAO DE VALENCIA.

he year 1892 has by no means been a good one as regards the commercial in-sts of Spain in general or of Valencia in particular. This country, without mercial treaties, has decidedly lost both in trade and revenue. Neither n's industries nor its railroad communications are sufficiently developed to ly the entire country without the aid of foreign manufactures, and its th of produce in fruit, wine, etc., also demands treaties with foreign coun-s to facilitate the export.

decided decline of the trade and commerce of this port is owing to the ked wine export with which the cholera epidemic in Germany interfered. total exports of Grao amounted to 170,290 tons, against 309,683 tons in 1891, the imports were 212,781 tons against 300,688 in 1891.

little importance must be attached to the higher tariff duties in the United es, through which Spanish goods have largely been shut out. Thus the e between Valencia and American ports, which in 1890 and 1891 amounted to 0 and 17,000 tons, respectively, fell away to 1,080 tons in 1892.

rough the change of ministers and consequent change of financial policy the merce of Spain has suffered greatly. The value of the Government bonds has lily decreased and foreign exchange has risen to nearly 20 per cent pre-n, thus impeding greatly the development of trade.

ıe export of oranges, a formerly flourishing trade, has greatly decreased year through losing the American market. Large quantities were thus wn on the English markets, depressing the value of the fruit and causing y losses to shippers. Another feature of importance was the appearance lorida oranges for the first time in England and the consequent competi-from that quarter.

ıe various crops of this province were, on the average, good this year.

ffron was good in every respect. This article is now almost exclusively d in Spain, and the principal market is Valencia, whence it received the mercial name of "Valencian saffron," because the crops from the north as as from the south of Spain concentrate at this established market where n brokers facilitate the selection of the different qualities for the foreign rs guaranteeing the weight and keeping the fluctuations of prices in check. ıe sales in this city during the year 1892 were 32,300 against 25,429 kilo-ns in 1891.

rices have kept rather low throughout the entire year, which will induce vers to plant less bulbs this year to secure a middling or short crop, with ssarily higher prices in future. Speculators who are aware of this are ady buying up large quantities, and buyers abroad who trade in this arti-should not let this opportunity pass, as in all probability such low prices as e seen this year may not return for some time to come.

aisins were plentiful and good in quality. Oranges proved good; in quantity ldling. Rice dide not come up to expectations. Beans showed a limited crop. Wheat turned out to be scarce, and large quantities were imported. Here, as l as on the rest of the Mediterranean coast, Bombay and Russian wheat is ferred, and only in the island of Majorca does the American wheat meet with

favor. Another item of importance is the fact that, while large quantities of East Indian and Russian wheat are always in stock at Marseilles, small lots can easily be brought here from the latter port without necessity of buying entire cargoes. The extensive use of artificial manure in this province has induced several people to undertake its manufacture here, providing themselves with the raw materials from abroad, mostly from England. Trials with American phosphates have also been made, which were brought here last year from Florida, and promise to become an article of importance for the future.

The imports of manufactured guano during the year 1892 were 24,000 tons against 28,000 tons in 1891 and 31,000 tons in 1890.

A serious competition between some French houses and Spanish petroleum refineries has taken place here, and to avoid losing ground in their own country the Spaniards have to look to every economy. This year they received for the first time crude oil in tank steamers, manufacturing their own tin and wooden cases here to avoid the heavy duty which the Spanish Government imposes on the latter. Several Spanish firms have also joined in buying a large tank steamer, which they send over to the United States to be filled with petroleum. This has greatly reduced this trade for American exporting houses. The Russian oil producers are trying very hard to get the upper hand of the European oil consumer against North American competition.

A great impetus to establishing tram communications in this city has been given during last year. One suburban steam-car line and three horse-car lines were added to the existing five horse-car lines. Besides this, new branches of railroad lines have been opened into the interior of the province. The rolling stock in all these cases is English manufacture, though good and strong in its construction, but rather heavy, and thus detrimental to the companies here, for the increased expense of its moving power. Through facilities in their conditions of payment the English manufacturers have obtained these orders in preference to their American and Belgian opponents.

I strongly advise a commercial treaty with Spain, including a navigation clause. The critical situation of this country's commercial and financial affairs render it more willing to make concessions which ought not to be overlooked. The recent elections for deputies at the "Cortes" have resulted largely in favor of the Republican party, which is personally inclined toward closer commercial relations with the United States. The chief difficulty which has hitherto prevented a treaty of the United States and Spain is the variety of interests of this country and its West Indian colonies as regards trade with the United States. These might be overcome if Spain receives some advantages which will not injure America's interests, as for instance, in allowing the import of some Spanish articles like oranges, raisins, onions, and wines at lower rates of duty. I have pointed out in a previous report how, in admitting this country's products, which will not interfere greatly with American industry, Spain can open in exchange the markets of some of its colonies like the Philippine Isles, a decidedly important field, where the American merchant has as yet to struggle against cheap labor competition from European countries.

The interest in the World's Columbian Exposition has reached this city and a commission was formed to properly represent this province's commerce and agriculture. The news from Chicago that the building for the Spanish department would be a copy of the Valencia exchange, a fine gothic structure of the fifteenth century, has made a favorable impression here.

The sanitary condition of this city has been ordinarily satisfactory. Although free of any epidemic, yet the mortality was larger than during the previous year, viz, 5,530 cases, or 31.43 per cent in 1892, against 4,552 cases, or 25.86 per cent in 1891.

Of infectious diseases, 1,590 deaths, and of ordinary diseases, 3,940 deaths are to be named: total, 5,530 deaths out of 175,969 inhabitants, the present population of Valencia.

Imports at Grao of Valencia for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.*	Whence imported.
ol.....hectoliters..	10,020	Germany, Sweden, Holland, Belgium.
ls.....kilos..	20,404,000	East Indies, Russia.
mineral and vegetable,		
s.....	114,055,000	Great Britain, Italy.
, coffee, spices.....kilos..	464,000	Ecuador, Cuba, France, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and its colonies.
h.....do....	2,277,000	Norway, Newfoundland, France.
.....do....	20,401,000	Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy.
oods (woven articles, etc.),		
s.....	719,000	Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium.
).....kilos..	23,798,000	Great Britain, France.
arns.....do....	1,231,000	Scotland, Belgium, Germany.
iron goods, machinery,		
railroad material...kilos..	8,485,000	Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium.
er and staves.....do....	1,939,000	Sweden, Russia, United States, Italy, Austria-Hungary.
leum.....do....	3,793,000	United States.
Total.....tons..	212,781	

Exports from Grao of Valencia for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Description.	Quantity.*	Whither exported.
.....kilos..	2,711,000	France, Cuba, Philippine Islands, South America, etc.
s, as oranges, onions, raisins, grapes, melons, etc.,		
s.....	37,053,000	Great Britain, France, United States, Germany, Holland, etc.
.....hectoliters..	1,297,418	France, Argentine Republic, Cuba, Algiers, Philippine Islands, and other countries.
m.....	32,300	Germany, France, United States, East Indies.
.....	139,000	Germany, France, United States.
.....	291,000	Great Britain, Germany, France.
lees.....	322,000	France, Germany, Great Britain.
its.....	138,000	Holland, France.
Total.....tons..	170,290	

e value of the different articles is appraised by the general office of the customs in Madrid, not made public before the month of June.

rts and exports of Grao from and to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1892.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
e petroleum:		
ases.....	65,521	
arrels.....	5,500	$121,000
allons, in tanks.....	504,568	
ber (cubic meters).....	3,600	31,000
phates (tons).....	600	6,600
Total.....	.....	158,000

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
rin.....kilos..	129,957	$11,628.38
skins.....do....	40,025	2,906.18
s.....do....	28,352	23,226.97
ice root.....do....	30,378	4,249.80
ges.....do....	758,150	25,675.08
ns.....do....	49,225	2,774.80
on.....do....	1,606	15,025.29
.....hectoliters..	414	1,931.49
ellaneous.....	.....	174.98
Total.....	.....	87,592.97

Navigation at the port of Grao of Valencia for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Spanish	1,121	745,555	934	23,909	2,055	769,464	1,113	740,038	935	24,025	2,048	764,063
British	421	336,519	5	1,815	426	338,334	425	340,104	5	1,815	430	341,919
Swedish and Norwegian	159	79,415	5	2,910	164	82,325	158	78,950	5	2,910	163	81,860
French	139	111,080	3	962	142	112,042	140	112,101	3	962	143	113,063
Italian	4	4,110	67	13,416	71	17,526	4	4,110	67	13,416	71	17,526
Russian	19	15,340	11	4,590	30	19,930	19	15,340	11	4,590	30	19,930
Danish	12	9,710	2	616	14	10,326	13	10,802	2	616	15	11,418
German	24	19,114	----	------	24	19,114	24	19,114	----	------	24	19,114
Belgian	8	7,419	----	------	8	7,419	8	7,419	----	------	8	7,419
Greek	6	7,008	4	1,209	10	8,217	6	7,008	4	1,209	10	8,217
Austro-Hungarian	11	14,607	5	1,570	16	16,177	11	14,607	5	1,570	16	16,177
Dutch	6	7,520	----	------	6	7,520	6	7,520	----	------	6	7,520
Total	1,930	1,357,397	1,036	50,997	2,966	1,408,394	1,927	1,357,113	1,037	51,113	2,964	1,408,226

THEODOR MARTENS,
Consular Agent.

GRAO OF VALENCIA, *March 12, 1893.*

HUELVA.

Imports and exports between Huelva and the United States for the year 1892.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.	*Pesetas.*
Machinery	12,086	48,000.00
Meat, etc	1,005	1,255.00
Petroleum	28,701	5,740.00
Pharmaceutical products	19	100.00
Sewing machines	427	2,400.00
Tin plate	1,000	500.00
Wood	2,500	7,500.00
Wood in deals.....cubic meters	1,219	60,950.00
Total	45,738	126,445.00

EXPORTS.

	Kilos.	*Pesetas.*
Cognac and wine (83 liters)	----------	27,075.00
Corks	5,287	30,944.10
Cupriferous sulphur ore	58,910,291	1,219,695.31
Iron pyrites	40,550,610	594,974.85
Manganese ore	763,600	44,516.33
Total	100,229,788	1,890,401.34

JOHN R. CATLIN,
Consular Agent.

HUELVA, *January 10, 1893.*

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.

*Exports to the United States in 1892.**

Merchandise.	Quantities.	Value.
		Pesetas.
erry wine ..... liters..	1,825,862.24	2,202,372.99
ındy (Jerez cognac) ..... do...	6,037.76	12,651.51
ldepeñas wine ..... do...	1,536.00	1,071.50
arkling sherry ..... do...	202.02	1,528.48
ve oil ..... do...	996.00	965.50
anish earth ..... kilos..	3,015.00	781.08
ick peas ..... do...	600.00	516.00
ves ..... do...	162.00	223.80
anish lace	.....	434.95
rse	.....	7,500.00
Total	.....	2,228,045.81

*No imports from the United States.

JAMES A. HALL,
Consular Agent.

ſEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, *January 15, 1893.*

MALAGA.

INTRODUCTORY.

The winter of 1890 was very cold; that of 1891 was very rainy: but up to ecember 31 this winter has been very pleasant. Little rain has fallen, and the ermometer has ranged about 55° above zero. Barefooted children have been aning around scantly clad, and adults of both sexes have basked in the sunine with very little to cover them; and yet there have been days when the ather has been quite chilly and a fire was comfortable.

EXPORTS.

Almonds.—As I predicted, the high winds of the spring of 1892 destroyed the ossoms of the almonds, and the year 1892 shows a decrease over 1891 of 13,076 xes. In 1891 the shipments were 45,609 boxes; in 1892, 32,513 boxes.

Grapes.—The early grape crop at Almeria was nearly all destroyed by mildew, that the exportations to the United States, including those from Malaga, ve been 65,665 barrels less than in 1891. The exports in the above year were ,219 barrels, while in 1892 the shipment was only 138,554 barrels.

Lemons.—Lemons have decreased this year as compared with 1891, 5,738 quar- boxes. In 1891 59,196 quarter boxes were shipped and in 1892 53,458.

Iron ore.—This commodity has greatly decreased, owing to the fact that a large ount of sulphur has been discovered in ore, which renders it unsalable. The ipments to the United States from Marbella in 1891 were 48,552 tons, while ose for 1892 were only 19,301, being a decrease of 29,251 tons. For the past six nths only one cargo of this iron ore has been shipped to the United States.

Oranges.—This fruit has come to the front this year over last by an increase ,101 three-quarter boxes, there being no shipment whatever last year.

Raisins.—The increase in raisins is quite noticeable, notwithstanding there as a great decrease in grapes, the amount of shipments in 1891 being 38,732 xes, while in 1892 there were 64,270 boxes, an increase of 25,542 boxes.

Lead.—In lead there was an increase of 5,420 pigs.

Olive oil.—There was an increase of 1,001 barrels over that of 1891, and there ill be a large increase in 1893, especially for machinery.

Palm-leaf hats.—This article of exportation still continues on the increase, 211 les having been shipped to New York this calendar year in excess of 1891.

There has been an increase in the shipments of Malaga this year over last of 26,424.09. The shipments from Malaga for five years past are as follows:

88	$709,036.54
89	700,106.76
90	715,314.61
91	590,623.82
92	717,047.91

Exports from the consular district of Malaga to the United States in 1892.

Articles.		1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decr
Almonds	boxes	45,609	32,513		
Aniseed	bags		200	200	
Beans	do	12			
Colocynth, apples	cases	22	46	24	
Chick peas	bags	22			
Grapes	barrels	204,219	138,554		
Garlic	bales	28			
Iron ore	tons	48,552	19,301		
Lemons	quarter boxes	50,196	53,458		
Lead	pigs	1,608	7,028	5,420	
Ojens brandy	cases	124	56		
Olives	do	125	4		
Olive oil	barrels	10	1,011	1,001	
Oranges	three-quarter cases		7,101	7,101	
Orange peel	bales	168	47		
Palm-leaf hats	do	1,087	1,298	211	
Preserved articles	cases	62			
Pomegranates	do	1,271	1,776		
Red pepper	do	303	246		
Raisins	boxes	38,732	64,270	25,542	
Rags	bales		9	9	
Rice	bags	5			
Sundries	cases	4	37	33	
Wine	quarter casks	600	500		

INCREASE IN INVOICES.

There has been a steady increase of invoices in this city for the past y The number in 1891 was 480, and in 1892 there were 518, an increase of 38, w at this rate would show a very perceptible increase for the fiscal year. course the demand for the World's Fair has much to do with this.

EMIGRATION.

Only 3,968 persons emigrated from Spain to Brazil in 1891, and not half number emigrated last year. Very few Spaniards leave for the United St Spain wants her young men for the army, while her middle-aged and old are too poor to get away.

DECREASE OF ENGLISH SHIPPING.

There has been a great decrease in English shipping, both at Malaga, Alm and in other parts of Spain during the past year, the English consular re not only confirming this, but English captains of steamers alleging that n steamship companies do not pay dividends, In the carrying trade the Fr are following close on English ships, the number in 1891 being: England France 163. Not an American vessel has touched at this port for two and half years.

BEET AND CANE SUGAR.

Considerable land in and about Malaga was planted in sugar cane in 1892. it is hoped it may do well, as the winter has been quite propitious and the looks thrifty. Acres of beets are raised and converted into sugar, but the ity is not so good as that made from cane.

THE CROPS.

The crops have been very good, with no material change over that of year. The wheat raised here is excellent, and the flour is fine. The soil is derfully productive. I have seen three crops taken from the same ground i season, and a fourth crop is now in. A little tickling of the soil by an indiffe hoe or a wooden plow, the dropping of the seed, and nature does the rest. kinds of vegetables are now in the market, and the purchasing power American cent is quite considerable. Sweet potatoes are raised here of e mous size. Barley grows strong and has a full and plump berry, but corn

not do so well. Vegetables all thrive luxuriantly, and fruits are plentiful. Of course, as there is but little progress here in agricultural pursuits, there is no great increase of acreage from year to year, so everything jogs on in the old beaten track.

While there has been an increase in exports of raisins to the United States this year, the whole crop, which it was thought would reach 760,000 boxes in 1892, will only attain to 400,000 boxes, or 50,000 less than in 1891. At Almeria the decrease in the grape crop was large and of course raisins as a whole fall behind what was expected.

NEW RAILWAY LINE.

A new line of road has been built by English capitalists running from Bobadilla to Ronda and thence to Algeciras, opposite Gibraltar, the whole distance being 110 miles. Steamers convey passengers across the bay to Gibraltar, as there is no direct line to that place. This road is well built, well equipped, and will be a great convenience to travelers who wish to reach Malaga, Seville, Madrid, or almost any other point in Spain by rail. English and French capital is quietly making inroads into Spanish indifference.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

One will be surprised to learn that when an American wants to send $100 to the United States it costs him $18; that is, he has to pay $118 in Spanish money to get $100. He no doubt will be equally surprised when I tell him that English and French gold commands 17 and 18 per cent here, has commanded 20 per cent, and will command that and more, too, soon. Bills on London can not now be bought for less than 17½ per cent. An American can not draw on an American bank, but he must buy paper on London and then pay an additional premium. Spanish gold is never seen here, but the Bank of Spain's "promises to pay" are in general circulation. Spain has taxed her people to the utmost. It is difficult for her to borrow much more money, and thus her money goes down while the money of other nations goes up; hence the premium on American, English, and French gold and bills of exchange. This is to be regretted, for Spain has inherently much real wealth if only properly developed. If a proper degree of economy could be used in defraying the expenses of the Government, her credit ought to at once come to the front and her money ought to be as good as that of any other nation.

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered at the port of Malaga in 1892.

Description.	Foreign.		Spanish.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers	505	470,331	792	665,562
Sailing vessels	84	25,645	629	45,721
War ships	23	94,413	11	1,307

ARTICLES FOR THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Malaga will present a very commendable appearance in the exhibition of the articles of her merchants at Chicago, which will consist of a physician's chair (new invention), fine sandals made from esparto grass, six elegant paintings illustrative of the career of Columbus, and some six or eight splendid showcases of the best wines and aguardientes (Spanish brandy) in southern Spain. Other articles from this city will be added, while Spain as a nation will make an excellent display. There are twenty-two articles in all, including olives, olive oil, and raisins.

ALMERIA.

H. F. Fischer, consular agent at Almeria, writes as follows:

"As mentioned in my last year's report, extensive vineyards had been attacked by mildew, and the crop of grapes, which was calculated to reach about

1,200,000 barrels, was considerably reduced thereby. This year's shipments were as follows:

To—	Barrels.	To—	Barrels.
London	116,513	Russia, etc	6,000
Liverpool	148,087	Philadelphia and Boston	15,000
Glasgow	55,497		
Bristol	4,031	Total	476,540
Hull	6,437		

"As the crop turned out so very small everybody expected there would be a surplus of staves. This seems, however, not to be the case, and if next year's crop is only an ordinary one there will be about five cargoes of staves of 100,000 each wanted to cover the requirements of next year's grape season.

"One hundred and eighty-one vessels arrived at and departed from the port of Almeria in 1892, which I classify as follows:"

Nationality.	Number.	Nationality.	Number.
English	130	German	5
Spanish	12	Belgium	1
French	11	Portuguese	1
Italian	7	Russian	1
Norwegian	6	Danish	1
Swedish	5	Austrian	1

The total tonnage was 160,532 tons.

AN AMERICAN CIRCUS.

A great innovation on the past has been the introduction recently into Malaga of the American circus, with all its paraphernalia of horseback riding, leaping, jumping, trapeze performing, etc., with the inimitable clowns and negro minstrels, all of which take well with the people; and this kind of amusement is destined to push out the bull fight and elevate the morals of the masses, or at least divert them into other channels.

We have here American canned goods, American patent medicines, American sewing machines, American stocking machines, American electric lights, mechanical mice, cork-pullers, envelope-openers, hams, and bacon, and now an American circus.

HOW TO INTRODUCE AMERICAN TRADE.

Many dealers in goods in the United States write me about introducing their various articles of merchandise into Malaga; but they lose sight of the fact that Malaga merchants can not understands the English language, so that their letters and cards and circulars sent here in English amount to nothing. If they wish to attract the attention of the Spaniards they must forward their documents in Spanish: but by far the best way to do is this: to send a man to Malaga who not only understands their business, but understands the Spanish language, and who could then put their claims in a proper light. Several firms might club together and employ such a man to represent six or eight houses, and he, speaking the language and knowing what he was talking about, could no doubt build up a good trade in Spain. There are at present in Malaga only some five Americans and about double that number of Englishmen; the balance of the people speak Spanish.

T. M. NEWSON, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malaga, January 23, 1893.

PALMA.

Trade with the United States in 1892.

Imports from the United States:	
Crude petroleum (32,018 tin cases)	$32,000.00
Exports to the United States:	
Almonds (94 pesetas)	
Capers (12,796.50 pesetas)	
Confectionery (1,129.25 pesetas)	
Red peppers (1,336.50 pesetas)	3,377.40
Preserved fruits (393 pesetas)	
Sundries (1,137.75 pesetas)	
Total (16,887 pesetas)	

ERNESTO CANUT,
Consular Agent.

PALMA, *December 31, 1892.*

PORT ST. MARY'S.

Exports from Port St. Mary's to the United States for the year 1892.

Merchandise.	Amount.	Value.
Wines:	*Gallons.*	
First quarter	58,978½	$44,486.23
Second quarter	73,722	69,445.50
Third quarter	50,589	44,243.10
Fourth quarter	66,132	59,050.57
Total	249,421½	217,225.40

Imports from the United States, none.

GEO. M. DANIEL,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Port St. Mary's, January 15, 1893.

SEVILLE.

Imports and exports between Seville and the United States for the year 1892.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pesetas.
Empty barrels (kilos)	18,358	7,710.90
Pork (do)	2,107	2,317.70
Goat skin (do)	2	20.00
Plasters (do)	422	422.00
Dental instruments (do)	266	1,800.00
Hams (do)	3,625	18,129.10
Books (do)	80	160.00
Patterns (do)	68	100.00
Ordinary lumber (cubic meters)	700	35,000.00
Fine lumber (kilos)	1,167	185.46
Samples of coffee (do)	3	6.60
Maps (do)	34	849.25
Machinery (do)	15	75.00
Printing paper (do)	11	200.00
Petroleum (do)	7,626,227	1,525,225.00
Notions (do)	22	208.00
Rollers (do)	86	500.00
Bacon (do)	13,358	14,693.64
Wheat (do)	210,326	42,065.10
Total		1,649,659.75

Imports and exports between Seville and the United States for the year 1892—Cont'd.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pesetas.
Corks, manufactured ..... kilos	26,138	128,131.00
Corkwood, in boards ..... do	986,411	920,181.00
Pottery, antiques, sundries, and some oil paintings ..... boxes	147	15,194.00
Licorice paste ..... kilos	69,161	101,458.00
Licorice root ..... do	863,040	337,500.00
Olives ..... gallons	608,486	2,112,331.00
Olive oil ..... liters	14,848	8,487.00
Wines ..... do	104,873	71,222.00
Palm leaf or grass, empty baskets ..... baskets	900	956.00
Total		3,635,498.00

Vessels and merchandise entered at the Port of Seville for the year 1892.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	*Tons of merchandise discharged.	No. of vessels.	*Tons of merchandise discharged.	No. of vessels.	*Tons of merchandise discharged.
Spanish	Marseilles	128	14,161,104			128	14,161,104
	Hamburg	10	686,900			10	686,900
	Liverpool	26	8,983,118			26	8,983,118
	London	20	1,144,509			20	1,144,509
	Antwerp	22	4,258,747			22	4,258,747
	Bordeaux	7	73,610			7	73,610
	Canary Islands	11	757,082			11	757,082
	Bayonne	5	291,667			5	291,667
	Leghorn	1	2,125			1	2,125
	Casablanca	3	298,713			3	298,713
	Tangier	1	311,720	24	174,653	25	486,373
	Oran			1	80,139	1	80,139
	Olhao			10	24,150	10	24,150
	Lago			13	44,425	13	44,425
	Setubal			1	10,000	1	10,000
	Gibraltar			3	895,670	3	895,670
	Tetuan			12	19,175	12	19,175
	Portinao			1	3,200	1	3,200
	Ceuta			2	9,165	2	9,165
	Sunderham			2	3,358,403	2	3,358,403
	Larache	13		1	123,920	1	123,920
Norwegian	Christiansund	25	21,265,966	1	164,907	14	1,430,873
English	Newcastle	17	24,993,877			25	24,993,877
	Newport	13	15,510,367			17	15,510,367
German	Antwerp		806,848			13	806,848
English	Cardiff	16	12,349,047			16	12,349,047
	Glasgow	11	8,645,917	1	227,360	12	8,873,277
Swedish	Hesingor	2	1,124,567	1	391,753	3	1,516,320
Hollander	Palermo	1	5,111			1	5,111
German	Christiansund	4	417,902			4	417,902
English	Gibraltar	1	512,825			1	512,825
Danish	Copenhagen	1	609,273			1	609,273
English	Sunderland	1	1,319,500			1	1,319,500
	Burtisland	1	1,045,450			1	1,045,450
German	Cardiff	1	769,420			1	769,420
English	Leith	1	814,030			1	814,030
Belgian	Philadelphia	2	4,096,874			2	4,096,874
German	Hangood	1	653,058			1	653,058
Norwegian	Glasgow	1	829,755			1	829,755
Italian	Genoa	3	602,900			3	602,900
German	Söderhamn	1	693,396	1	596,370	2	1,289,766
Norwegian	Newcastle	1	604,940	1	166,460	2	771,400
German	Stettin	1	1,333,089			1	1,333,089
	Berga	2	1,480,134			2	1,480,134
Swedish	do	1	464,320	2	599,965	3	1,064,285
Norwegian	Frederickland	1	1,100,730			1	1,100,730
German	Sonma	1	345,824			1	345,824
	Arlersund	1	148,373			1	346,824
Italian	Philadelphia	3	2,314,507			3	2,314,507
	New York	3	2,850,807			3	2,850,807
German	Thombuy			1	193,040	1	193,040
English	Parà			1	251,821	1	251,821
Norwegian	Quebec			1	298,315	1	298,315

*Tons of 1,000 kilograms = 2,205 pounds.

d merchandise entered at the port of Seville for the year 1892—Continued.

	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	*Tons of merchandise discharged.	No. of vessels.	*Tons of merchandise discharged.	No. of vessels.	*Tons of merchandise discharged.
	Savena			1	329,461	1	329,461
	Vara			1	411,929	1	411,929
	Harnar			2	912,978	2	912,978
	Gorteravocq			1	356,967	1	356,967
	Borga			6	2,627,813	6	2,627,813
	Helsinborg			1	345,100	1	345,100
	Newcastle			1	892,813	1	892,813
	Pitea			2	507,048	2	507,048
	Abo			2	847,437	2	847,437
	Bjorneborg			1	280,933	1	280,933
	Whitby			1	398,831	1	398,831
	Aleo			4	1,564,888	4	1,564,888
	Sunderland			1	446,401	1	446,401
	Follestad			1	345,582	1	345,582
	Leith			1	669,900	1	669,900
	Savena			1	460,005	1	460,005
	Philadelphia			1	915,908	1	915,908
	Colaroc			1	244,977	1	244,977
	Vianna			1	144,981	1	144,981
	Exeter			3	833,120	3	833,120
	Carrara			5	998,225	5	998,225
	Plymouth			1	229,540	1	229,540
	Wisby			1	274,336	1	274,336
	Jowbey			1	327,286	1	327,286
	Hadiskvall			1	263,190	1	263,190
	Revet			1	262,957	1	262,957
	Helsinborg			1	396,174	1	396,174
	Pitea			1	463,875	1	463,875
	Hernösand			1	383,750	1	383,750
	Rapto			1	395,807	1	395,807
	Norckopin			1	361,519	1	361,519
		364	118,678,192	78	25,486,622	442	144,164,814

*Tons of 1,000 kilograms = 2,205 pounds.

f merchandise in kilograms exported from the port of Seville in the year 1892.

ş.	Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Kilos of freight.	No.	Kilos of freight.	No.	Kilos of freight.
	London	22	3,427,220			22	3,427,220
	do	1	685,000			1	685,000
	Liverpool	20	2,613,061			20	2,613,061
	do	1	528,000			1	528,000
	Hull	6	5,543,852			6	5,543,852
	Troon	5	4,011,472			5	4,011,472
	Glasgow	3	2,801,365			3	2,801,365
	do	1	181,000			1	181,000
	Goole	6	6,116,013			6	6,116,013
	Newcastle	1	500,000			1	500,000
	Leith	1	700			1	700
	Gibraltar	4	8,613	5	109,654	9	118,267
	Marseilles			1	58,841	1	58,841
	do	93	1,280,545			93	1,280,545
	Bordeaux	28	1,130,085	1	27,907	29	1,157,992
	do	1	127,869			1	127,869
	Bayonne	6	362,303			6	362,303
	Nantes	1	210,000			1	210,000
	do	1	765,000			1	765,000
	Dunkirk	4	44,981			4	44,981
	do	3	700,000			3	700,000
	do	1	216,000			1	216,000
	Havre	1	269,249			1	269,249
	Cette	2	156,573			2	156,573
	Rouen	5	2,837,860			5	2,837,860
	do	1	785,000			1	785,000
	do	1	641,400			1	641,400
	Antwerp	16	3,398,476			16	3,398,476

Amount of merchandise in kilograms exported from Seville, etc.—Continued.

Flag.	Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Kilos of freight.	No.	Kilos of freight.	No.	Kilos of freight.
German	Antwerp	13	6,151,698	.....	.....	13	6,151,698
English	do	1	210,000	.....	.....	1	210,000
Hollander	Amsterdam	2	177,244	.....	.....	2	177,244
Italian	Pertusola	5	2,785,433	.....	.....	5	2,785,433
Danish	Copenhagen	1	632	.....	.....	1	632
Portuguese	Villanova	.....	.....	1	43,320	1	43,320
Spanish	Faro	.....	.....	2	44,047	2	44,047
	Tangier	.....	.....	9	30,849	9	30,849
	Tetuan	.....	.....	1	2,510	1	2,510
	Casablanca	1	770	.....	.....	1	770
	New York	1	33,020	.....	.....	1	33,020
Italian	do	.....	.....	14	3,372,535	14	3,372,535
American	do	.....	.....	1	241,165	1	241,165
German	do	.....	.....	1	373,110	1	373,110
Total		259	48,700,434	36	4,303,938	295	53,004,372

J. SCHMIDT,
Consular Agent.

SEVILLE, *February 10, 1893.*

SAN FELIU DE GUIXOLS.

Commerce at San Feliu de Guixols, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Coals ..... tons	1,182	$8,274	$1,182	England.
Cork wood ..... do	19	152	36	Argély.
Wood goods ..... cubic meters	1,336	12,700	1,350	United States, Finland, Sweden.
Total	.....	21,126	2,568	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither reported.
Cork wood ..... tons	194	$29,100	Italy.
Corks ..... number	639,458,000	1,790,482	France, England, etc.
Salt Fish ..... tons	50	9,500	Italy and France.
Total	.....	1,829,082	

Trade with the United States.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Corks ..... bales	.....	.....	3,633	$189,139.37
Timber ..... cubic meters	476	$4,500	.....	.....

igation at the port of San Felin de Guixols, Spain, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

ag.	From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
		Steamers.		Sailing.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing.		Total.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
ish..	Barcelona to France.	166	130,978	164	8,795	330	139,773	166	130,978	164	8,795	330	139,773
ign..	Divers	....	.....	6	1,309	6	1,309	....	.....	6	1,309	6	1,309

J. SIBILS,
Consular Agent.

AN FELIU DE GUIXOLS, *December 31, 1892.*

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

BERGEN.

erewith I have the honor to transmit my annual commercial report for the r 1892:

he cod fishery at the principal and most important fishing district at Loffo- commenced early, already in the beginning of January, and with the best pects, but owing to continually stormy weather just at the best fishing pe- in March, the total yield only amounted to 16,500,000 fish, producing 31,700 ectoliters of liver oils, whereof 8,300 hectoliters for medical use, and 17,400 olters of spawn valued at 4,500,000 kroner; a result considerably below that e preceding ten years. At the height of the season 5,500 fishing boats with 0 men were collected at the different stations; the lot for each man being at ish, equal to 143 kroner,* against a proceed in 1891 of 690 fish and 220 kroner ach.

rtunately the much better returns of nearly all the other fishing districts compensated for the year's bad result at Loffoden, and at the end of the on in May the catch at Finmark amounted to 22,000,000; Nordland and nsöe, 13,000,000; Sondmore and Romsdal, 7,750,000; other districts,),000; this makes a total of 63,500,000 of cod, amounting to 14,500,000 kroner, nst an average of 12,900,000 kroner for 1887–1891. The fish in general were nd full of liver, but the quality of the exportable produce was rather in- r, owing partly to the hanging too long on the lines, and to the very rainy mer. For the year, the exports from the consular district to United States d liver oil for medical use amounted to $82,153, and of dried fish (törfisk) 7,270.

xt to the cod the herring catch is the most important in this district; it on nearly during the whole year, and many thousands of hands are thereby loyed and find their livelihood along the long rocky coast and deep fiords e often large quantities are captured by seines sunk before the narrow s.

e winter herring fishery between Bergen and Stavanger commenced in ary, as usual, and closed with a quantity for exportation of 160,000 barrels nst 200,000 in 1891. The quantity of the summer or fat herring caught from to the end of the year amounted to the very high figure of 935,000 barrels, quality of which was good, but owing to the smallness of the fish the prices s low, the total proceeds not being above 2,750,000 kroner.

sprat and other kinds of smaller fish the total production was about equal e past year, 100,000 barrels, and the total quantity of herring for exportation ated for the year at 1,500,000 barrels. To the United States herring was orted from this consular district to the value of $142,680.

he mackerel fishery in May and June was much hindered by cold and stormy ther, and closed with only 2,000,000 fish caught, whereas the following ling catch in August and September was successful and produced 1,200 rels of first-rate quality, the greatest part of which were exported to the ited States at profitable prices.

*The kroner = 26.8 cents American.

The salmon catch was larger than for several preceding years, but the prices in the English market were low, and the total value not above 750,000 kroner. The several trials made in these parts to compete with the American preserved salmon in tins have hitherto not been successful.

The lobster trade declined during the past year, and it is generally stated that the fish are getting scarcer and smaller. If the export of live lobster lately tried from Canada to England may prove successful the trade from this country will suffer severely.

During the year the several rather extensive establishments at Bergen and Stavanger for smoking, pickling, and preserving different kinds of fish were well occupied, and have extended their exports to the United States in spite of the very high import duty.

The year's fish trade proved in the end to be more profitable to merchants and exporters than expected at the beginning of the shipping season; the quantities were larger for all the principal articles, wherefore the foreign buyers were very reserved; but successively the orders came in more freely, and at the end of the year the quantities in stock, excepting those of herrings were rather smaller than usually, and prices well maintained.

For shipowners the year was a very bad one, owing to the general commercial dullness nearly all over the world, the rates for all waters declining. Only the large and very newest steamships, and exceptionally some few of the boats engaged in the West India fruit trade to United States gave tolerably good returns to their owners, but the average was bad. At the end of the year the steam tonnage belonging to Bergen amounted to 189 vessels of 139,000 registered tons. Six vessels measuring 11,000 tons are in course of building for Bergen account.

Regarding quantities, the year's exports from this consular district to the United States have increased a good deal, but owing to the much lower prices of all articles, excepting mackerel, the increase of value only amounts to $1,100 against the year 1891.

The number of emigrants for the year from Bergen was 2,458; from Stavanger, 2,202; from Dronthiem, 5,374; total, 10,034, against 7,351 in 1891; an increase of 2,683 persons, principally from the north districts, on account of the failure of the harvest in those parts as well as to the bad result of the cod fishing in Loffoden during the winter.

Imports and exports at Bergen for the year 1892.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Spirits.....kilos..	91,895	Wheat flour	799,2[illegible]
Hops..... do....	18,080	Rice .....kilos..	565,5 [illegible]
Crockery ..... do....	66,057	Salt .....hectoliters..	410,2[illegible]
Coffee ..... do....	1,058,521	Coals ..... do....	1,508,7[illegible]
Barley ..... do....	48,576,819	Sugar .....kilos..	2,899,8[illegible]
Teas ..... do....	1,383,056	Molasses..... do....	2,726,3[illegible]
Wheat..... do....	1,484,198	Tea..... do....	23,4[illegible]
Indian corn ..... do....	825,180	Tobacco leaves..... do....	249,2[illegible]
Rye ..... do....	40,529,088	Wines ..... do....	401,1[illegible]

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Herrings:		Fish—Continued.	
Winter catch, salted, ... hectoliters..	16,394	Salted (Klepfish) ..... kilos..	17,658,[illegible]
Summer catch..... do....	364,895	Spawn .....hectoliters..	54,[illegible]
Smoked.....kilos..	126,816	Liver oil:	
Sprat, salted.....hectoliters..	2,444	Clear.....do	10,560
Anchovies, in barrels.....do	3,010	Brown, and half brown..do	10,350
Fish:		Medicine, reg. quality ..do	
Salted .....do	1,232	Medicine, steam refined..do	10,357
Fresh .....kilos....	247,293	Game .....kilos..	22,410
Dried (Törfisk).....do	10,995,091	Skins, dried.....do	491,286
		Lobster.....per can..	32,230

Direct shipping between the United States and Bergen for the year 1892.

ENTERED.

Date.	Master.	Vessel.	Tons.	Where from.	From—	Cargo.
uly 4	T. Salveren	Bark Noah	440	Frederikstad	New York	2,362 barrels petroleum.
uly 27	V. Brabyn	Steamship Astral.	1,895	Liverpool	Philadelphia.	100,461 gallons petroleum.
ept. 17	B. Tillotsen	Steamship Alert.	545	Bergen	New York	10,458 bushels rye: 15,891 bushels wheat.
ov. 11	O. Gandersen	Bark Ole Boé	770	Arendal	do	4,402 barrels petroleum.
ov. 26	A. Beer	Bark Unionen.	1,499	Bergen	Philadelphia.	874,708 gallons petroleum.

CLEARED.

Date.	Master.	Vessel.	Tons.	Where from.	To—	Cargo.
ar. 4	L. Wiese	Steamship Vergland.	382	Bergen	Chicago and Montreal.	2,436 barrels of herrings; 29 barrels cod-liver oil.
r. 13	A. Deiz	Bark Ocean	984	do	United States	Ballast.
g. 2	W. Brabyn	Steamship Astral.	1,895	Liverpool	do	Do.
. 10	A. Beer	Steamship Unionen.	1,499	Bergen	do	Do.
. 30	O. Gandersen	Steamship Ole Boé.	770	Arendal	do	Do.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Bergen to the United States for the year 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Agency Stavanger, whole year.	Agency Drontheim, whole year.	Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.			
Anchovies:							
In barrels	$2,319.00	$180.75	$1,226.90	$8,149.60	$2,559.91	.....	$14,436.14
In kegs and tins	1,000.98	.....	.....	2,358.95	6,543.29	.....	9,003.22
Berries	.....	.....	.....	129.15	.....	.....	129.15
Books, printed	1,890.38	666.25	1,232.00	441.15	.....	.....	4,229.78
Cheese	.....	1,371.50	1,378.60	2,687.00	285.80	.....	5,722.90
Cod-liver oil	14,247.92	15,169.85	32,357.25	19,906.55	.....	$473.50	82,055.07
Fish:							
Dried	691.38	169.75	55,846.90	8,619.65	1,795.31	148.40	67,271.39
Salted	393.18	696.35	923.50	2,206.70	.....	.....	4,219.73
Fish, dressed	.....	699.65	193.75	.....	.....	236.36	1,129.76
Herrings:							
Salted	18,859.97	14,205.85	33,389.25	48,581.50	9,838.45	1,777.50	126,652.52
Smoked	179.60	.....	217.10	498.80	.....	.....	895.50
Renovated	.....	.....	.....	162.95	.....	.....	162.95
Mackerel, salted	.....	38.60	20,633.30	15,993.15	101,644.59	.....	138,309.64
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,122.00	2,122.00
Paintings	.....	.....	.....	214.40	.....	.....	214.40
Paper, printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397.40	1,397.40
Preserves of meat and fish	166.98	.....	.....	102.90	2,583.06	.....	2,852.94
Sardines and sprat in oil	3,018.87	1,227.45	1,211.35	908.50	6,172.20	.....	12,588.37
Silver goods	784.98	1,474.00	651.50	1,871.40	.....	.....	4,781.88
Skins, dried	3,463.47	756.45	29.20	5,595.85	.....	.....	9,844.97
Skins, salted	2,065.74	425.00	795.00	1,254.75	8,254.81	.....	12,795.30
Wine and spirits	.....	.....	38.60	.....	29.48	1,857.43	1,925.51
Wood pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,250.65	113,250.65
Woodries	.....	34.85	144.20	36.45	.....	.....	215.50
Total for 1892	49,132.45	37,116.30	150,268.40	119,719.40	140,928.88	119,141.24	616,306.67
Total for 1891	51,623.62	33,682.11	110,765,48	176,628.21	90,859.20	132,704.73	615,263.35
Increase	.....	.....	39,502.92	.....	41,069.68	.....	1,043.32
Decrease	2,491.17	6,565.81	.....	56,908.81	.....	13,563.49	.....

F. G. GADE, *Consul.*

BERGEN, *February 28, 1893.*

GOTHENBURG.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Gothenburg, including Malmo agency, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1891.	June 30, 1892.	
Bagging (old)		$1,585.60	$1,217.56	$680.59	$3,480.75
Barrels (empty)		1,559.02	2,535.08		4,094.10
Books	$151.21			267.27	415.48
Cheese				907.58	907.58
Cutlery		1,107.56		1,367.15	2,474.71
Iron	209,305.36	217,691.84	144,893.78	202,097.64	773,988.62
Matches	22,830.73	26,583.39	20,437.22	28,346.49	98,197.83
Spirits	1,478.20			1,324.07	2,802.27
Steel	3,715.64	11,389.27	1,507.89	12,658.39	29,271.19
Wood pulp	63,026.52	47,739.73	64,441.86	122,497.71	296,705.82
Sundries	4,980.04	8,497.78	6,033.48	697.43	20,208.73
Total	305,487.70	316,154.19	240,063.87	370,841.32	1,232,547.08
Preceding year	352,671.35	325,589.25	312,572.21	337,322.92	1,328,155.73
Increase				33,518.40	
Decrease	47,183.65	9,435.06	72,508.34		95,608.65

CHARLES H. SHEPARD, *Consul.*

GOTHENBURG, *June 30, 1892.*

SWITZERLAND.

BASLE.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Basle to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Absinthe	$5,218.53	$10,519.68	$1,535.00	$5,577.50	$22,850.
Analine colors	38,301.20	43,805.36	44,739.65	63,882.72	190,728.
Argols	5,558.28	10,690.75	4,876.31	2,301.79	23,447.
Asphalt	12,375.07	20,188.00	3,002.50	10,820.50	46,386.
Cheese	18,332.57	1,802.96	7,176.30	14,724.71	42,036.
Clothing (knit)	10,947.37	9,089.17	14,580.65	9,583.59	44,200.
Cotton yarn		1,805.31			1,805.
Dyestuffs and chemicals	56,162.30	49,748.39	40,219.21	50,033.99	196,163.
Furniture	2,775.34	1,482.80			4,258.
Hair (animal)	880.04	913.86			1,793.
Hides and skins (salted)	24,526.57	22,600.12	18,854.60	31,148.54	97,129.
Kirschwasser	2,488.47	2,552.53	1,077.66	3,110.20	9,228.
Machinery		143.00	639.00	665.00	1,447.
Photographic instruments	233.43	437.00	662.00		1,332.
Ribbons (silk and mixed)	249,514.01	398,687.58	300,172.68	140,957.00	1,059,331.
Silk (spun waste)	9,020.95	12,858.73	10,650.90	42,055.23	74,585.
Sugar of milk		1,852.10	1,712.92		3,565.
Watches and watch materials	440,944.52	477,442.51	276,820.82	309,480.21	1,504,688.
Wine	425.17	222.60	625.18		1,272.
Miscellaneous	303.79	794.34	812.41	706.60	2,617.
Total	878,007.61	1,037,636.79	728,177.79	685,047.58	3,328,869.

GEORGE GIFFORD, *Consul.*

BASLE, *June 30, 1892.*

BERNE.

exports from the consular district of Berne, Switzerland, to the United States during the calendar year ending December 31, 1892.

rticles.	First quarter, 1892.	Second quarter, 1892.	Third quarter, 1892.	Fourth quarter, 1892.	Total.
	$127,349.95	$152,946.74	$205,124.92	$151,860.71	$637,282.32
milk sugar, con-	1,738.09				1,738.09
ilk					
	12,184.80	6,566.49	16,557.59	21,606.94	56,915.82
s	12,275.38	3,113.48	8,093.07	14,459.75	37,941.68
	925.41	628.60	509.13	447.37	2,510.51
silk, wool, and	12,245.95	12,213.70	29,890.91	20,537.09	74,887.62
watch materials	8,391.50	5,214.89	7,091.30	4,856.94	25,554.63
ngs	1,418.85	227.57	747.25	865.50	3,259.17
	176,529.93	180,911.47	268,014.17	214,634.30	840,089.87
eceding year	204,516.06	265,938.27	169,656.52	211,248.11	851,358.96
se			98,357.65	3,386.19	
ase	27,986.13	85,026.80			11,269.09

J. E. HINNEN, *Vice-Consul.*

December 31, 1892.

GENEVA.

value of exports between the consular district of Geneva and the United States for year ending June 30, 1892.

rticles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
	$363.32	$1,225.92	$374.23	$212.93	$2,176.40
milk	42,859.31	11,136.48	20,744.42	26,524.95	101,265.16
	211.33	1,308.73			1,520.06
	13,881.83	8,096.00	9,226.17	12,184.28	43,988.28
goods	3,611.60		1,323.78	204.58	5,139.96
	14,514.95	21,049.73	22,627.12	10,414.86	68,606.66
es	79,030.60	56,351.47	27,727.09	38,412.71	201,421.87
nes	522.25	1,146.86	664.30	685.35	3,018.76
struments	385.72	1,512.21	1,059.30	402.60	3,359.83
tical preparations				123.42	123.42
	753.47	3,179.30	118.30	93.02	4,144.09
d watch material	95,722.80	102,060.33	65,808.59	76,503.51	340,095.23
			183.75		183.75
ngs				166.84	166.84
					775,210.31

ROLAND J. HEMMICK, *Consul.*

, June 30, 1892.

HORGEN.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Horgen to the United State during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Bolting cloth	$10,442.07	$13,015.53	$6,567.77		$30,025.38
Catholic devotional articles	12,917.78	8,664.09	9,280.77	$7,048.20	37,910.84
Cheese	1,926.14	5,291.88	2,050.55	1,620.05	10,888.62
Condensed milk	16,961.09	25,171.35	10,107.60	18,530.60	70,770.64
Machinery		2,078.62	878.15		2,956.77
Silk piece goods	80,514.99	70,256.53	78,482.74	46,230.56	275,484.82
Silk and cotton piece goods	214,110.15	221,364.41	125,636.92	206,768.43	767,879.91
Sugar of milk		3,165.52	607.13	2,133.11	5,905.76
Velvets and plushes	12,244.76				12,244.76
Wine and spirits	124.48	420.43	406.84	364.18	1,324.93
Miscellaneous	2,555.64	2,297.34	10,768.09	12,391.15	28,012.22
Total	351,797.10	351,734.70	244,786.57	295,086.28	1,243,404.65
Total for preceding year	341,643.38	312,510.45	315,815.56	297,489.35	1,267,458.74
Decrease			71,028.99	2,403.07	24,054.09
Increase	10,153.72	39,224.25			

WILLIAM STREULI, *Consul.*

HORGEN, *June 30, 1892.*

ZURICH.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Zurich (including agencies at Aarau and Winterthur) to the United States, by quarters, during the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles exported.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	
Agate goods	$168.68	$288.54		$626.86	$1,084.08
Articles of art			$414.95		414.95
Beef extract	7,210.35	5,602.87	2,074.40	1,981.34	16,868.96
Books	66.46				66.46
Brushes	191.46		1,498.32	365.74	2,055.52
Candles	412.71	412.71		167.19	992.61
Cheese	4,525.47			3,687.46	8,212.93
Cotton:					
Embroideries	2,114.97		959.89	1,671.72	4,746.58
Piece goods		16,035.95	8,928.26	4,469.63	29,433.84
Yarn raw	450.43				450.43
Elastic crape			395.07	80.48	475.55
Gelatine	1,078.80	521.10	1,572.97	2,743.28	5,915.16
Grease	1,296.65			1,326.76	2,623.41
Hardware and machinery	1,855.86	777.41	1,757.95	1,753.52	6,144.74
Household effects		868.50		354.16	1,222.66
Jute goods			1,235.68		1,235.68
Knit goods	49,337.46	52,712.45	79,834.32	57,938.25	239,822.48
Mineral water		120.63		424.60	545.23
Musical instruments			661.51		661.51
Oil chromos	801.15	596.61	695.92	583.68	2,677.36
Pictures	106.15				106.15
Scientific instruments	2,836.78	816.97	2,866.45	989.94	7,510.14
Silk:					
Bolting cloth	32,434.54	43,937.98	33,188.69	60,359.15	169,920.36
Embroideries	1,067.97	1,288.06	3,506.16	1,300.93	7,163.12
Silk (and half silk):					
Piece goods	460,039.30	386,245.23	502,234.61	506,412.99	1,854,932.13
Ribbons	30,608.47	7,373.38	19,079.54	24,862.23	81,923.62
Straw goods	271,227.48	10,861.60	31,835.84	191,199.31	505,124.23
Swiss pills				728.11	728.11
Velvets	3,509.32	3,021.03	7,817.27	326.64	14,674.26
Wines and liquors	197.44	159.11	1,109.54	1,032.65	2,498.74
Wooden goods				116.76	116.76
Sundries			427.36	579.98	1,007.34
Total	871,537.90	531,640.13	702,084.70	866,083.36	2,971,346.09
Total previous year	695,241.97	526,803.75	600,338.04	677,270.46	2,499,653.42

GEORGE L. CATLIN, *Consul.*

ZURICH, *January 5, 1893.*

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

lue of exports from the consular district of Constantinople to the United ıtes during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1892.

ticles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
lled, etc				$1,694.09	$1,694.09
	$17,562.10				17,562.10
w	2,250.50				2,250.50
ugs	86,396.42	$60,519.52	$152,077.21	123,792.54	422,785.69
	26,455.28	7,828.33	5,075.27	6,288.69	45,647.57
			2,809.04		2,809.04
			658.43		658.43
ıth		9,574.74	13,579.72	6,700.65	29,855.11
		27,682.90			27,682.90
shed, etc	107,192.86	57,805.39	94,329.08	52,066.42	311,393.75
				1,829.05	1,829.05
m		206.82	206.83	811.08	1,224.73
		1,494.28	473.79		1,968.07
	48,147.06	118,638.25	84,046.86	44,207.43	295,039.60
les and bazaar					
	4,204.60	12,720.85	14,900.34	19,487.86	51,313.65
	45,660.66	47,560.78	20,621.81	22,291.67	136,134.92
		441.32			441.32
	1,788.60	488.40			2,277.00
			15,213.74		15,213.74
		500.10	1,685.15		2,185.25
				1,697.06	1,697.06
		17,703.22	1,562.00	1,826.90	21,092.12
	710.29	388.34	18,203.31	31,705.07	51,007.01
rettes, leaf	1,480.86	1,329.04		1,097.77	3,907.67
				722.49	722.49
				1,074.92	1,074.92
	61,164.35	85,190.86	7,473.84	3,683.63	157,512.68
		2,408.77	580.09	2,968.28	5,957.14
	403,013.58	452,481.91	433,496.51	323,945.60	1,612,937.60
eding year	386,187.97	432,905.98	375,754.70	233,749.75	1,428,598.40
	16,825.61	19,575.93	57,741.81	90,195.85	184,339.20

WILLIAM B. HESS,
Consul-General.

TINOPLE, *June 30, 1892.*

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

PARISH COUNCILS AND SMALL HOLDINGS.

of the condition of British agriculture presents many features of erest. The industry is now perhaps in a greater state of transition been for some years, owing to economic and political causes. A radanic change in the village life of the country is imminent in consee introduction into the House of Commons of a measure to create ıcils on local government lands. Extensive legislative powers and ive functions will be conferred upon these authorities, and inasmuch of representation is broadened by the bill now before Parliament, ural laborers will for the first time in the history of the country exght of self-government. The effect of the parish councils upon the

farming industry will be immediate and considerable. The new institutions will practically extinguish some of the older forms of administration and government in the rural districts and modify others. Thus the parish councils will have the authority to acquire allotments.

By the establishment of parish councils the division of land into small culture, which has of recent years been sanctioned by Parliament, will receive an additional impulse, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the development of the allotment system, which has hitherto been somewhat sporadic, will become general. Even the partial adoption of the allotment acts and the voluntary effort of landed proprietors in this direction has been productive of remarkable results. In the country towns the inhabitants have been better supplied with garden produce, whilst the urban populations have also derived many advantages. By the extension of the system of small holdings under the operations of the parish councils bill a greater revolution will be effected in the supply of small fruit and vegetables. At the same time the extent of the crop-growing area will become proportionately constricted, and the disproportion between the acreage of pasture and arable land, which has already become so noticeable a characteristic of British agriculture, will be more and more apparent.

The social and economic causes which formerly tended to increase the size of landed estates and farms appear to have lost much of their force, and the movement towards small holdings continues. It may be accepted that the average size of the holdings in England and Wales is about 53 acres. And yet it is estimated that out of 27,000,000 acres under cultivation 19,000,000 are divided into holdings of from 100 to 1,000 acres. Although there are no means of ascertaining the precise decline in the rental value of land, it is calculated that it has fallen something like 35 or 40 per cent. The great reduction in value of land, and the increasing pressure of foreign competition with cheap freights, point to a continued and more general reduction in the size of holdings. When farms are in the market, large ones are neglected whilst small ones are subject to vigorous competition.

RAILWAY RATES AND FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

The differential railway charges have done much to assist foreign competitors and to exclude British produce from the home markets. Local agitations have brought some amelioration to native interests, but the low through rates from some of the continental ports to towns in England enables foreign fruits and vegetables to be sold in the home markets, notwithstanding the sea voyage. The movement in the direction of a revision of railway rates and charges, or rather of a reclassification of goods, will no doubt affect some districts favorably as far as home-grown produce is concerned, whilst it is equally beyond doubt that it will also not injure the continental trade in fruits and vegetables. Much relief is anticipated by the home-growers by the greater use of the great canal companies of the country. Water carriage is at once safe and easy, and should be inexpensive when not in the hands of great railway companies. In recent years public attention has been directed to the improvement of waterways, and the belief is general that the internal industries, whether agricultural or manufacturing, can be greatly fostered by the development of canals in competition with the railways.

TECHNICAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Technical instruction and education in relation to agriculture have during the past year been made prominent, and their importance insisted upon by agricultural experts and county councils. The Government, having placed within the reach of these councils certain funds for technical purposes, the question of the formation of agricultural colleges has engaged the attention of agriculturists of nearly every county. The necessity for a higher standard and more scientific education among the agricultural community as a complement to the formation of an agricultural department in the Government is universally admitted, and as an efficient aid to the diffusion of scientific knowledge in its application to farming industry lectures and instructive classes have been promoted and the expenses defrayed out of the funds placed in the hands of the county councils for technical instruction. Lecturers have been employed to explain the discoveries of science and their application to the products of the soil, while instruction classes are held in most of the agricultural centers. Dairy farming has received special attention, and the relative importance of this branch of agricultural industry will be best understood when the continued

th of the area of pasturage is taken into consideration. Old processes are ig way to more scientific methods, the result of the competition with sh produce on the part of the near continental states.

REDUCTION OF AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

e official statistics as to the proportion of land occupied by owners and its are both interesting and instructive. In 1892 14 per cent of the surface agricultural holdings forming the cultivated area of Great Britain was ied by its proprietors, and 86 per cent farmed by tenants. The cultivated which includes the crops, bare fallow, and grass still represents 32,685,000 in holdings exceeding an acre in extent. There is an almost exact proportween the arable land and permanent pasture. In the case of the former rface covers 16,327,000 acres, and in the case of the latter 16,358,000 acres. e reduction of the cultivated area is marked and significant, and can only cribed to the keenness of foreign competition. Since 1872, with the exceptf two years, the reduction of arable land has been progressive and contin-
Compared with 1891 the lessened surface of arable cultivation is 157,000
. At the same time the permanent pasture in 1892 was less than that of by 76,000 acres. But this change is explained by a stricter definition of the "permanent grass."

ARABLE LANDS AND PASTURE.

e changes which have taken place during the last twenty years in the relproportions of arable land and pasture, the two great sections of the cultil area, are indicated by the following statistics:

Years.	Arable.	Pasture.	Total cultivated area.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
.....	18,428,000	12,576,000	31,004,000
.....	17,492,000	14,821,000	33,313,000
.....	16,327,000	16,358,000	32,685,000

ese figures show most conclusively that the acreage under the plow has, 1872, experienced a steady diminution. It would appear, too, that the ge set in very rapidly between 1872 and 1874, when a loss of 340,000 acres of e land was recorded. In the first decade the withdrawal of arable tillage till more remarkable. In the course of the ten years 936,000 acres passed f arable culture and became included in the official returns under the head rmanent pasture. But as evidence of the great change in the agricultural itions of the country, the permanent pasture was increased by 1,310,000

the interval between 1882 and 1892 the process of change went on in a still er ratio. Within this decade there was a lessened arable area of 1,165,000 , with an increase of the pasture area of 1,537,000 acres, or, to put it exactly, were 372,000 acres in excess of the surface which had passed from the arategory into the form of grass. To sum up, there were, in 1892, 2,101,000 acres under arable culture in Great Britain than in 1872, with a grass 3,782,000 acres larger than twenty years ago. These changes from arable cul- to pasture are, however, subject to the peculiarities of the agricultural m in Great Britain. For example, while in England, since 1872, the arable has been diminished by 1,952,000 acres, or rather more than 14 per cent, and rable surface of Wales has been reduced by 227,000 acres, or 21 per cent, and returned more arable land by something like 78,000 acres. This latter s partly explained by the relatively large area retained under clover and ion grasses by the agricultural system of north Britain. In Scotland the anent pasture, so classed in the returns, accounts for only about 27 per cent cultivated surface. In England it covers 52 per cent and in Wales 69 ent.

hould, moreover, be explained that within the arable area itself in England, e the chief loss of acreage has occurred, the wheat crop still occupies 18 per of the surface under the plow, against 6 per cent in Wales and not 2 per In Scotland employed in the growth of wheat. Oats appear to be the prin-

cipal cereal crops in Scotland and in Wales, occupying 28 and 27 per cent, respectively, of the arable surface according to the Government returns. Of wheat in Great Britain, 87,438 acres less were returned in 1892 than in the preceding year. These figures brought down the total to 2,219,839 acres, or a lower figure than in 1886, when the wheat area was the smallest yet recorded. The decline would have been still more remarkable but for the fact that there was a general increase in Scotland, amounting in the aggregate to 8,298 acres, thus placing the Scotch wheat area approximately in the same position as in 1890. England and Wales showed nearly 96,000 acres less in the past year.

In Great Britain as a whole 116 acres out of every 1,000 acres of cultivated land grew wheat in 1872, while only 68 acres out of a like acreage retained that cereal in 1892. In Scotland only 13 acres out of 1,000 are now grown in place of 30 acres on the same surface, while in Wales there are only 19 acres instead of 48. In eastern England, however, where the great wheat-growing countries are, there is an average of 156 acres to every 1,000, and in the case of Cambridge there are instances where 224 acres in every 1,000 grow wheat.

The decline in British cereals is not confined to wheat alone. The falling off of the area under barley in 1892 is almost as large as that of wheat, being 75,988 acres. The reduction applies to Scotland and Wales as well as to England. The surface under oats, which for the four years preceding 1892 maintained nearly an uniformity of acreage, has been extended by 98,416 acres, the increase being nearly all in England.

The other branches of agricultural produce show interesting fluctuations. Potatoes, for instance, show a net decrease of 7,433 acres in the total area, so that the surface so employed in 1892 was 525,361 acres. In turnips and mangolds there was a collective increase in these two forms of green crops of a little over 1 per cent, or 25,159 acres. As to vetches, now (as the official returns say) recognized as separate green crop, there was a total decrease of 29,580 acres, or nearly 14 per cent. The net reduction under the head of clover, sainfoin, and rotation grasses is 49,000 acres, but the net reduction of the whole clover area in the aggregate is not 1 per cent. There are, it appears, still 4,673,000 acres in Great Britain carrying clover or temporary grasses, which is considerably more than the average surface thus utilized before 1886. Concerning the acreage under hay, the surface reserved in 1891 was 437,000 acres below that of 1890, and 831,000 acres less than in 1889. The figures for 1892 leave the position very much as it was in 1891, the further diminution of the hay area being 8,000 acres only. The grass intended in June, 1892, for hay was only 13,482 acres below the figures of 1891, namely, 4,503,108 acres.

There is again an increase in the area reserved for the cultivation of small fruit. The acreage returned for Great Britain was 62,148 acres, of which 65,502 were in England. Orchards cover an acreage of 209,000 acres. The hop surface was slightly greater than in 1891, but its total of 56,259 acres was considerably below that of 1889. Kent is the great hop-growing county, but a loss of 206 acres as compared with 1891 was shown by the returns.

LIVE STOCK.

In 1892 there was again an increase in the number of live stock, although much smaller than that recorded in the previous year. Of agricultural horses, 4,635 were returned in excess of 1891, and the increase would have been greater had there not been a falling off in the Welsh returns to the number of 2,007 head. There was, however, a notable increase in the unbroken horses, namely, 23,000, as the number returned in 1891, 401,000. There was also an increase in the number of mares kept solely for breeding, but not such a large increase as appeared in 1891.

In cows and heifers in milk and in calf, there was a slight diminution, but still the total, 2,650,891, was larger than in any earlier year. Compared with 1882 the stock of cows was larger by 384,000, and half a million more than in 1872. Thus the increase of cows has kept pace with the increase of population. Of two-year-old cattle there was an addition of nearly 11 per cent., or 162,000. On the other hand, cattle under two years old were less numerous by nearly 64,000 than in 1891. There were, however, nearly half a million more young cattle in Great Britain than at the beginning of the decade, and the returns showed that the total stock of cattle of all ages reached about 7,000,000 head, a higher total than ever previously recorded.

The total in 1872 was 5,625,000; in 1882, 5,807,000; and in 1892, 6,945,000. Of sheep and lambs the total stock in 1872 was 27,922,000; in 1882, 24,320,000; and in 1892, 28,735,000.

The reduction of the stock of pigs in 1892 was remarkable when contrasted with the returns for the previous year. The returns for Great Britain showed the figures for the two years to be respectively 2,138,000 and 2,889,000. But taking the whole of the United Kingdom the decrease represented over a million head. The reduction is officially explained to have been the result of glutted markets and low values. The total of 1892, although 749,000 under that of 1891, was only 83,000 less than in 1886, and was actually 88,000 more than the average stock of the three years 1879, 1880, and 1881, when the pigs of Great Britain scarcely exceeded 2,000,000. Investigation into the cause of the decline showed that the low prices which had been prevalent for some time induced farmers to diminish or to abandon pig breeding as unprofitable, whilst the subsequent and unanticipated rise in the value of these animals made rapid restocking somewhat difficult.

RÉSUMÉ.

A retrospect of the leading features of the agricultural position of the United Kingdom may not unfittingly bring this report to a conclusion.

Description.	1872.	1882.	1892.
Population ..... No ..	31,556,000	35,208,000	38,109,000
Cultivated area ..... acres ..	46,869,000	47,655,000	47,978,000
Corn crops ..... do	11,698,000	10,620,000	9,339,000
Wheat crops ..... do	3,840,000	3,144,000	2,299,000
Permanent grass ..... do	22,838,000	24,963,000	27,533,000
Cattle ..... No ..	9,719,000	9,832,000	11,519,090
Sheep ..... do	32,247,000	27,448,000	33,643,000

BYRON G. DANIELS, *Consul.*

HULL, *March 23, 1893.*

Value of declared exports at the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Consular districts.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Belfast	$1,961,737.80	$2,199,030.72	$1,933,104.88	$2,682,897.45	$8,776,770.85
Birmingham	953,352.91	1,078,694.57	1,154,143.77	957,999.92	4,144,191.17
Bradford	2,911,408.52	3,015,158.38	2,999,549.13	3,980,667.19	12,906,783.22
Bristol	103,218.24	92,084.07	121,512.90	171,299.28	488,114.49
Cardiff	1,664,623.30	1,566,655.00	701,408.42	630,224.92	4,562,911.64
Cork	27,768.21	15,097.43	18,897.98	41,931.00	103,694.71
Dublin	342,016.17	202,183.02	217,976.80	343,798.51	1,105,974.50
Dundee	2,560,481.54	2,460,653.48	2,109,662.94	2,310,415.24	9,441,213.20
Dunfermline	528,516.25	531,829.41	408,236.08	545,791.67	2,114,373.41
Falmouth	28,675.34	80,012.90	40,331.55	51,090.05	200,109.84
Glasgow	1,708,604.43	1,341,702.40	1,169,719.56	1,579,377.36	5,799,403.75
Huddersfield	706,938.88	838,946.37	709,247.47	963,087.42	3,218,220.14
Hull	81,891.67	87,963.48	72,953.56	89,783.00	332,501.71
Leeds	384,902.98	376,779.80	334,995.24	348,599.29	1,445,277.31
Leith	259,003.86	202,783.94	157,005.89	233,001.07	850,794.76
Liverpool	7,022,882.13	6,928,349.96	6,653,233.60	7,656,032.05	28,260,497.74
London	14,714,167.97	11,890,882.42	12,177,652.01	13,524,874.72	52,307,577.12
Manchester	2,879,655.17	3,111,591.25	2,735,691.25	3,552,311.89	12,279,249.56
Newcastle	464,329.35	321,550.51	280,864.25	282,160.59	1,348,904.70
Nottingham	1,430,297.61	2,003,333.39	1,487,521.98	1,701,238.34	6,622,391.32
Plymouth	80,937.41	99,443.58	80,604.94	147,455.34	408,441.27
Sheffield	650,892.66	507,856.71	595,794.37	595,981.00	2,350,474.74
Southampton	13,841.99	9,052.32	12,359.65	14,753.43	50,007.39
Swansea	.....	843,380.93	2,268,726.22	1,108,682.98	3,891,652.62
Tunstall	928,917.07	947,097.20	906,955.37	1,938,486.06	5,050,593.27
Total	42,407,971.46	40,752,113.24	39,348,149.87	45,551,889.86	168,060,124.43

JOHN C. NEW,
Consul-General.

LONDON, *October, 1892.*

ABERDEEN.

Value of declared exports from the consular agency of Aberdeen, Scotland, to the United States of America during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Animals, breeding (horses)		$3,417.60			$3,417.60
Boxes stationery	$212.46				212.46
Books, in sheets	120.00				120.00
Combs	7,317.96	5,427.42	$3,627.36	$5,627.30	22,200.04
Clothing, cast off		17.04			17.04
Fish, tinned				200.40	200.40
Granite, polished	61,224.96	77,574.02	95,971.02	96,905.12	331,675.12
Hides	3,299.52	4,376.36	627.08	3,432.48	11,735.44
Herrings	14,083.74	8,658.54	838.54	9,708.50	33,289.32
Household effects				190.00	190.00
Harness composition	259.20	384.28	285.24	259.20	1,187.92
Iron sand	1,032.00	1,048.80	820.80	456.00	3,357.60
Linens	8,607.60	10,153.08	9,539.64	10,683.12	38,983.44
Mirrows		105.60			105.60
Paper	23,006.72	6,717.78	11,660.80	18,361.92	59,747.22
Provisions, preserved	126.00				126.00
Seeds		135.28			135.28
Stereotype plates	154.80	120.00			274.80
Tweeds		798.26			798.26
Whisky	1,335.84	141.84	291.12	538.02	2,306.82
Woolen goods	5,682.74	4,642.16	9,057.46	9,572.80	28,955.16
Total for 1892	127,063.04	123,718.06	132,719.06	156,137.86	539,635.02
Total for 1891	156,493.55	119,063.70	127,635.34	151,752.44	554,945.03
Increase for 1892		4,654.36	5,083.72	4,385.42	
Decrease for 1892	29,430.51				15,310.01

ANDREW MURRAY,
Consular Agent.

ABERDEEN, *October 1, 1892.*

BELFAST.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Belfast, Ireland, to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Cottons	$211,879.40	$209,009.33	$165,919.04	$305,372.43	$892,180.20
Felt	2,504.97	4,959.35	5,994.29	3,498.74	16,957.35
Flax	182,595.06	127,798.13	94,813.94	73,956.66	479,163.79
Ginger ale	12,955.17	25,063.16	48,702.89	41,478.58	128,199.80
Hides		2,019.59			2,019.59
Linens	1,372,612.24	1,688,414.25	1,465,972.25	2,048,946.17	6,575,944.91
Machinery	918.86	6,331.35	9,896.45	4,344.19	21,490.85
Rope			25,266.57	3,826.32	29,092.89
Seeds	1,042.10	644.95	2,789.79	4,843.56	9,320.40
Stationery	7,704.18	5,571.89	5,885.53	10,761.89	29,923.49
Threads	50,460.60	54,306.56	36,815.52	35,729.02	177,313.70
Unions	105,456.37	69,568.56	64,411.60	136,142.47	375,579.00
Whisky	6,898.73	3,011.15	4,025.99	4,223.35	18,159.22
Sundries	6,710.12	2,330.45	2,611.02	9,774.07	21,425.66
Total	1,961,737.80	2,199,030.72	1,933,104.88	2,682,897.45	8,776,770.85
Total for preceding year	2,077,143.12	2,170,540.03	1,692,942.81	2,389,837.82	8,330,463.78
Increase		28,490.69	240,162.07	293,059.63	446,307.07
Decrease	115,405.32				

SAMUEL G. RUBY, *Consul.*

BELFAST, *October 5, 1892.*

BRADFORD.

of declared exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	
.....			$62,273.35	$17,066.02	$79,339.37
hair.....	$1,183.47				1,183.47
hing.....	22,792.47	$21,546.00	15,506.43	21,962.52	81,807.42
nd rugs.....	39,290.22	14,003.35	56,331.20	15,586.05	125,210.82
ls.....	2,396.85	301.60	762.60	692.35	4,152.40
.....			75,802.81	10,703.56	86,506.37
oods.....	208,030.97	195,298.03	161,794.45	158,012.66	723,136.11
calf hair.....	3,515.96	3,689.12	8,905.06	16,826.07	32,936.21
s.....	.....	613.82	366.53	521.93	1,502.28
e.....	.....	.....	335.80	.....	335.80
tc.....	3,049.25	1,356.31	1,266.65	77.75	5,749.96
hs.....	3,475.77	2,439.27	3,906.55	3,141.05	12,962.64
ots, etc.....	167.47	.....	79.67	37.31	284.45
el, etc	39,389.23	61,587.16	48,709.71	45,938.95	195,625.05
.....	7,164.60	6,551.97	6,844.05	9,162.12	31,722.74
ry.....	59,271.52	74,009.35	70,915.22	78,184.55	282,380.64
neous.....	246.12	601.83	575.62	373.90	1,797.47
oat's hair.....	14,467.42	30,761.73	17,586.00	12,860.88	75,676.03
.....	1,393.46	1,191.97	.....	.....	2,585.43
.....	377.56	.....	.....	.....	377.56
.....	4,354.66	3,269.51	.....	3,201.18	10,825.35
.....	1,533.92	1,726.22	2,872.90	2,004.95	8,137.99
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,297.33	3,297.33
d healds.....	146.48	203.90	155.73	.....	506.11
etc.....	.....	374.72	282.80	126.53	764.05
is.....	64,644.32	26,830.75	39,241.70	52,256.37	182,973.14
te.....	1,216.77	192.40	61.23	1,420.32	2,890.72
ds.....	1,157,488.86	1,190,660.85	1,386,391.43	1,218,658.89	4,953,200.03
aid, etc.....	560.32	1,867.45	561.06	1,619.85	4,608.68
, damasks, etc.....	784.17	2,158.32	3,000.51	2,205.83	8,148.83
id spirits.....	.....	.....	788.13	.....	788.13
.....	191,204.68	144,461.40	196,414.21	198,274.98	720,355.27
goods.....	40,027.32	54,353.80	24,048.20	30,632.65	149,061.97
coatings.....	988,159.98	1,066,510.25	1,696,020.46	1,552,010.68	5,302,701.37
.....	89,844.27	50,439.26	68,065.70	75,319.55	283,668.78
ted and mohair	62,783.83	40,359.81	32,081.90	57,765.29	192,990.53
r.....	6,197.47	2,188.97	6,739.23	7,772.03	22,897.70
al	3,015,158.38	2,999,549.13	3,980,667.19	3,597,714.10	13,593,088.80
riods, 1891	2,533,610.84	2,862,650.15	3,337,242.56	2,911,408.52	11,644,912.07

ie, $1,948,176.73.

JOHN A. TIBBITS, *Consul.*

FORD, *January 16, 1893.*

BRISTOL.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Bristol to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Bath bricks	$1,398.09	$1,127.22	$2,639.45	$186.11	$5,350.87
Books	1,179.44	2,389.33	3,983.46	5,007.04	12,559.27
Blotting paper				821.12	821.12
Breeding animals				54,504.80	54,504.80
Bacon and hams	1,610.98				1,610.98
Chemicals	14,250.34	7,862.79	7,697.21	10,211.12	40,021.46
Colors		536.04	525.55	703.17	1,764.76
Cocoa	16,773.59	10,121.64	3,989.09	8,009.75	38,894.07
Cordage		736.06	1,005.04	1,211.01	2,952.11
Elastic goods	716.30	1,262.44	359.42	832.26	3,170.42
Engravings		382.74		2,012.88	2,395.62
Fuller's earth	5,014.88	3,075.30	1,985.71	1,567.42	11,643.31
Fire cement		158.11	158.40	172.57	489.07
Freestone			134.02		134.02
Glue	2,315.64	2,566.02	2,531.11	2,982.89	10,395.26
Glycerine				61.20	61.20
Horn piths	315.20				315.20
Hemp lines	933.37		450.08		1,383.45
Hardware	398.02				398.02
Iron oxide	2,920.06	2 068.93	2,243.07	2,407.44	9,639.50
Leather and roans	23,811.66	18,650.66	27,365.86	22.927.08	92,755.26
Machinery	1,750.13				1,750.13
Napier matting	1,539.67	893.10	667.44	54.12	3,154.33
Plants and roots	4,179.69	742.07	1,860.76	3,208.00	8,029.69
Prints	730.32	786.11	2,300.15		3,816.43
Pickles			2,526.58		2,526.58
Rifles, etc	5,761.11				5,761.11
Sausage casings		507.08			507.08
Serges and woolen	14,793.23	25,441.08	23,726.52	48,239.01	112,199.84
Type metal		3,788.81	11,829.56		15,618.37
Umber	1,083.89				1,083.89
Tin plates		5,392.56	12,876.52	920.46	19,189.54
Wines	1,618.05		1,424.55	447.71	3,490.31
Miscellaneous		3,575.98	1,467.54	4,812.12	9,855.64
Total	103,093.66	92,084.07	113,787.09	171,299.28	478,263.71
Total previous year	114,406.03	89,915.86	240,000.54	119,146.40	563,468.83
Increase or decrease	—11,312.37	+2,168.21	—126,223.45	+92,152.88	—85,205.12

LORIN A. LATHROP, *Consul.*

BRISTOL, *October 10, 1892.*

CARDIFF.

clared exports from the consular district of Cardiff to the United States during the years ending September 30, 1891 and 1892.*

Articles.	Total 1892.	Total previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
ts		$691.10		$691.10
	$278.22	20,777.20		20,498.98
		5,625.52		5,625.52
	34,440.61	13,234.29	$21,206.31	
	5,595.84		5,595.84	
nails		1,338.27		1,338.27
nd	7,093.19	20,377.04		13,283.84
ing	329.88		329.88	
	431.29		431.29	
tash	1,716.24		1,716.24	
ite	69,631.66	153,314.03		83,682.34
	154,968.50	47,676.08	107,192.42	
	39,456.14	73,467.03		34,010.89
		9,450.37		9,450.37
eturned manufacture of				
es	1,896.05		1,896.05	
	383.79		383.79	
le, and bolt				
machinery				
	2,676.60	1,675.68	1,000.91	
scrap	12,562.20	15,069.71		2,507.51
sheet				
	927.18	8,257.18		7,329.99
	1,233.27		1,233.27	
nogeneous				
idled screw				
t homogeneous				
id plates	7,797.89		7,797.89	
ne	2,405.91	2,566.72		160.81
ig		927.65		927.65
s				
		1,214.93		1,214.93
	5,698.24	17,276.81		11,578.57
	96,096.48	114,006.37		17,909.88
	911.79		911.79	
d	21,181.53	60,413.69		39,232.15
	18,268.38	67,040.90		48,772.51
	2,619.38	11,193.24		8,573.86
s		48.12		48.12
ines				
s, fish plates, nuts, bolts,				
		7,255.98		7,255.98
	529.47	4,308.19		3,778.72
	3,242.36	4,049.65		807.29
	7.05		7.05	
rire	983.35		983.35	
alted roans	15,917.86	44,408.23		28,490.37
		80.00		80.00
rs		257.79		257.79
	1,510.07		1,510.07	
		10,459.58		10,459.58
scrap and crop ends	340.65		340.65	
		36,148.68		36,148.68
		10,418.98		10,418.98
		21.32		21.32
mmonia	2,664.11		2,664.11	
		739.46		739.46
arcoal	4,045,898.73	12,956,313.10		8,910,414.37
ke				
sheathing	2,091.75	27,928.28		25,836.53
s	1,225.83		1,225.83	
	4,562,911.64	13,748,031.31	156,426.80	9,341,546.47
eding year	13,748,031.31			
	9,185,119.67			

Swansea up to February 26, 1892, when that agency became independent of this
hese figures, therefore, embody the returns for Swansea up to and including Feb-

WALTER E. HOWARD, *Consul.*

, *September 30, 1892.*

CORK.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the declared value of exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1892. From this exhibit it will be seen that there were decreases of value in the declared exports for the first two quarters, and increases in the remaining ones as compared with the corresponding quarters of the preceding year. The total declared value of exports was $103,694.71 as against $126,274.53 for the year 1890-'91, there being a net decrease, therefore, of $22,579.82. The principal articles of export were feathers, mackerel, and whisky.

NAVIGATION.

The accompanying statement of navigation of the port of Cork for the year ended September 30, 1892, shows that 41 steamers, tonnage 49,040, discharged their cargoes here, as against 49 steamers, tonnage 50,719, during the preceding year—a decrease of 8 steamers and 1,679 tonnage, and 43 sailing vessels, tonnage 21,080, discharged here, against 51 sailing vessels, tonnage 30,710, during the year 1890-'91—a decrease of 8 sailing vessels and 9,630 tonnage. There was, therefore, a total decrease of 16 vessels, with a total decrease of 11,309 tonnage. Seven hundred and forty-six sailing vessels called for orders during the year, with a total tonnage of 625,983, and there were 305 departures of transatlantic steamers with a tonnage of 1,000,596.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

I inclose the agricultural statistics of Ireland, general abstracts showing the acreage under crops; also the number and description of live stock for the year 1891-'92. From these abstracts it will be seen that the total extent of land under crops in the province of Munster in 1892 was 1,215,674 acres, as against 1,189,223 in 1891, an increase of 26,451 acres, or 2.2 per cent. In Munster there were 293,572 acres in cereal crops in 1892, as against 291,780 in 1891, an increase of 1,792 acres. The number of acres in wheat was 24,359 as against 26,931 in 1891; decrease, 2,572 acres. In oats, 223.064 acres, as against 218,034 in 1891; increase, 5,030 acres. In barley, 43,661 acres, as against 44,302 in 1891; decrease, 1,241 acres, and in barley and rye, 2,368 acres, the same acreage as in 1891.

In Munster the extent of land in potatoes in 1892 was 162,832 acres, as against 167,884 acres in 1891; decrease, 5,052 acres. In turnips, 73,967 acres, as against 74,865 in 1891; decrease, 898 acres. In hay, 638,672 acres, as against 605,619 in 1891; increase, 33,053 acres. In mangel wurzel and beet root, 22,388 acres, as against 22,055 in 1891; increase, 333 acres.

Of live stock in Munster in 1892 there were 158,050 horses, as against 154,201 in 1891—increase, 3,849; 1,458,470 cattle, as against 1,465,209 in 1891—decrease, 6,739; 1,127,775 sheep, as against 1,127,724 in 1891—increase, 31; and 347,936 pigs, as against 435,106 in 1891—decrease, 87,170.

Up to the middle of summer the various cereal crops promised an excellent harvest, but towards the ripening season rain set in and retarded the proper filling and then the saving of the crop, so that the result was considerable injury to the standard of the grain. The crop was thus considerably under the average, as much as 12½ per cent it is thought. The hay, affected also by the wet weather, proved scarcely less than 25 per cent under the average. The root crops, with the exception of mangel wurzel, which have been above the average, have been, I am told, also 25 per cent below the average. Potatoes have been as much, perhaps, as 50 per cent below the crop of last year.

EMIGRATION.

From the official statement furnished to me by the local officer of the British board of trade it appears that the number of emigrants who embarked at Queenstown for the United States during the year ended September 30, 1892, was 32,771. Of this number 16,102, including 14,815 adults and 1,287 children, were males; and 16,669, including 15,378 adults and 1,291 children, were females. The total number of emigrants reported last year was 35,169, showing a decrease this year of 2,398 in the whole number embarked.

HEALTH OF PORT.

lth of this port during the year referred to in the foregoing report—by the weekly reports which I have forwarded—has been good. No ated case of Asiatic cholera made its appearance here or in this consu-t.

eclared exports from the consular district of Cork to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

rticles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
ts				$1,961.67	$1,961.67
	$794.21				794.21
			$207.80		207.80
het goods			424.36		424.36
	5,289.35	$9,573.57	5,849.96	3,341.66	24,054.54
		760.95			760.95
				1,216.62	1,216.62
	13,294.30	2,695.06	8,881.85	30,356.89	55,228.10
	570.11	945.21		1,214.59	2,729.91
	282.82	414.13	481.73	768.70	1,947.38
				1,192.39	1,192.29
	150.86				150.86
				97.33	97.33
			2,731.73		2,731.73
	7,386.56	708.51	320.55	1,781.34	10,196.96
	27,768.21	15,097.43	18,897.96	41,931.09	103,694.71
eceding year	67,900.17	27,085.65	12,020.74	19,267.97	126,274.53
se			6,877.24	22,663.12	
se	40,131.96	11,968.22			22,579.82

gation at the port of Cork for the year ending September 30, 1892.

	From.	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
	New York	10	12,970						
	New Orleans	1	1,307						
	Black Sea	10	10,770						
	Baltimore	11	14,184						
	Philadelphia	6	7,579						
	Buenos Ayres	1	1,236						
	Baltic	1	737			40	48,783		
	St. John, N. B			4	2,589				
	Quebec			6	4,230				
	New Zealand			2	1,880				
	Antwerp			1	99				
	Greece			1	82			14	8,880
	Norway	1	257			1	257		
				8	1,848				
	Baltic			1	230				
	St. Johns			3	1,631				
	New York			1	220			13	3,929
	Buenos Ayres			2	1,426				
	New York			2	1,483				
	St. Johns			1	439				
	Djidgelli			1	298			6	3,646
	Pensacola			1	791			1	791
	New York			3	1,038				
	St. Johns			1	771			4	1,809
	Baltic			1	189			1	189
	Norway			1	102				
	St. Ules			1	145			2	247
	Norway			1	287			1	287
	San Francisco			1	1,302			1	1,302
	e	41	49,040	43	21,080	41	49,040	43	21,080
eced-		49	50,719	51	33,710	49	50,719	51	30,710
se		8	1,679	8	9,630	8	1,679	8	9,630

vessels and steamers called for orders, etc., with tonnage 625,983.
ures of transatlantic steamers with tonnage 1,000,596.

JOHN J. PIATT, *Consul.*

RELAND, *December 27, 1892.*

DUBLIN.

Value of declared exports from the consulate at Dublin to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Animals	$48.67		$1,532.95	$73.00	$1,654.62
Bags, empty	1,237.30		170.33		1,407.63
Beer, stout, ginger ale, etc	230,393.25	$133,572.71	146,198.95	278,228.57	788,393.48
Books, paper, etc	499.23	887.65	827.71	942.70	3,157.29
Cycle supplies	744.09	656.98			1,401.07
Feathers	16,155.99	8,525.08	18,468.75	23,425.79	66,575.61
Fertilizer	38,153.36				38,153.36
Furniture	890.21				890.21
Glue	7,634.17	4,789.32	2,184.23	4,783.31	19,391.03
Harness		235.06	519.03		754.09
Hosiery	169.59	2,290.76	512.32	1,190.47	4,163.14
Marble				460.12	460.12
Oatmeal	6,476.07	7,558.93	3,736.96		17,771.96
Poplins, lace, etc	194.66				194.66
Roasted maize	1,245.83	200.74	628.38	340.66	2,415.61
Skins	9,750.15	16,743.66	16,492.87	17,486.02	60,472.72
Wines, spirits, etc	16,648.75	15,041.05	12,972.23	7,910.90	52,572.93
Woolens	11,709.75	11,544.84	13,111.37	8,956.97	45,322.93
Miscellaneous	165.10	136.27	620.72		922.09
Total	342,016.17	202,183.02	217,976.80	343,798.51	1,105,974.50
Total for preceding year	309,764.61	160,244.86	235,057.43	229,885.45	934,952.35
Increase	32,251.56	41,938.16		113,913.06	177,022.15
Decrease			17,080.63		

ALEX J. REID, *Consul.*

DUBLIN, *October 7, 1893.*

DUNDEE AND ABERDEEN.

Value of declared exports to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

DUNDEE.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Ale		$24.33			$24.33
Bags, jute	$1,377.06	9,298.93		$642.31	11,318.33
Bagging, jute	5,459.65	5,474.25	$6,257.66	28,006.28	45,197.84
Burlaps, jute	1,846,291.78	1,691,854.67	1,356,582.41	1,301,679.33	6,196,408.19
Cake, wedding			72.99		72.99
Carpeting, jute	16,763.37	10,179.67	5,980.31	28,591.63	61,442.98
Duck, sail, flax		2,710.36	647.18	1,941.53	5,299.07
Flax	613.12	6,749.14	5,255.28	5,342.87	17,960.41
Gauge glasses	2,282.15	4,690.82	2,067.51	2,973.13	12,013.61
Golf clubs, etc				223.84	223.84
Herrings				14,899.69	14,899.69
Hemp	11,396.17	5,109.30	3,941.46	1,552.25	21,999.18
Hose, canvas, flax	2,082.65	1,336.81	1,513.33	1,464.67	6,447.46
Iron, pig	2,121.58				2,121.58
Jute	19,468.87	25,196.15			44,665.02
Leather, seal	12,233.12	19,376.41	22,602.57	19,493.20	73,705.30
Linens	417,053.65	470,405.95	479,743.81	595,355.10	1,962,158.51
Machinery	4,549.71	1,693.37	311.42	5,002.25	11,556.75
Machinery, second-hand	1,591.18			92.45	1,683.63
Matting	2,024.26		2,963.39	900.21	5,887.86
Oakum				744.50	744.50
Oatmeal	180.04			180.04	360.08
Paper stock	48,893.57	33,682.45	34,495.07	23,916.30	140,987.39
Personal effects			725.03	617.98	1,343.01
Photographic slides			82.72		82.72
Plates, zinc	223.84		209.24	204.37	637.45

Value of declared exports to the United States, etc.—Continued.

DUNDEE—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
		$939.14			$939.14
ade	$4,501.78	4,948.72		$3,999.85	13,459.35
rry jam	2,973.13				2,973.13
ambs		248.17			248.17
ots	38.93				38.93
den	175.18	228.70		170.31	574.19
	1,844.21				1,844.21
			$642.31	642.31	1,284.62
le	1,216.50	1,333.28			2,549.78
		8,247.87	3,265.09	1,372.21	12,885.17
	209.24				209.24
gs			491.47	3,654.37	4,145.84
	3,469.46	150.85	948.87	1,352.75	5,921.93
	2,968.53			68,960.95	71,919.48
ds		836.95			836.95
	20,816.75	32,169.13	48,124.74	40,285.61	141,396.23
or 1892	2,433,418.50	2,336,935.42	1,976,943.88	2,154,280.38	8,901,578.18
1	2,035,457.24	2,296,128.90	2,380,739.18	2,294,391.39	9,006,716.71
se for 1892	397,961.26	40,806.52			
se for 1892			403,795.30	140,111.01	105,138.53

ABERDEEN.

eeding (horses)		$3,417.60			$3,417.60
onery	$212.46				212.46
eets	120.00				120.00
	7,317.96	5,427.42	$3,627.36	$5,827.30	22,200.04
st-off		17.04			17.40
				200.40	200.40
ished	61,224.96	77,574.02	95,971.02	96,905.12	331,675.12
	3,299.52	4,376.36	627.08	3,432.48	11,735.44
	14,683.74	8,658.54	838.54	9,708.50	33,889.32
ffects				190.00	190.00
position	259.20	384.28	285.24	259.20	1,187.92
	1,032.00	1,048.80	820.80	456.00	3,357.60
	8,607.60	10,153.08	9,539.64	10,683.12	38,983.44
		105.60			105.60
	23,006.72	6,717.78	11,660.80	18,361.92	59,747.22
preserved	126.00				126.00
		135.28			135.28
	154.80	120.00			274.80
		798.26			798.26
	1,335.94	141.84	291.12	538.02	2,306.32
ls	5,662.74	4,642.16	9,057.46	9,572.80	28,955.16
or 1892	127,063.04	123,718.06	132,719.06	156,134.86	539,635.02
1	156,493.55	119,068.70	127,635.34	151,752.44	554,945.03
se for 1892		4,654.36	5,083.72	4,382.42	
se for 1892	29,430.51				15,310.01

RECAPITULATION.

idee for 1892	$2,433,418.50	$2,336,935.42	$1,976,943.88	$2,154,280.38	$8,901,578.18
rbeen for 1892	127,063.04	123,718.06	132,719.06	156,134.86	539,635.02
his consular dis- 92	2,560,481.54	2,460,653.48	2,109,662.94	2,310,415.24	9,441,213.20
his consular dis- 91	2,191,950.79	2,415,192.60	2,508,374.52	2,446,143.83	9,561,661.74
se for 1892	368,530.75	45,460.88			
se for 1892			398,711.58	135,728.59	120,448.54

Comparative statement of exports from Dundee during past ten years.

Year.	Total for the year.	Total for the previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
1892	$8,901,578.18	$9,006,716.71		$105,138.53
1891	9,006,716.71	9,446,197.22		439,480.51
1890	9,446,197.22	8,808,968.27	$637,228.95	
1889	8,808,968.27	7,658,259.42	1,150,708.85	
1888	7,658,259.42	6,823,544.17	834,715.25	
1887	6,823,544.17	6,567,732.62	255,811.55	
1886	6,567,732.62	6,126,436.68	441,295.94	
1885	6,126,436.68	7,432,670.52		1,306,233.84
1884	7,432,670.52	7,674,074.95		241,404.43
1883	7,674,074.95	7,604,358.64	69,716.31	
1882	7,604,358.64	7,188,818.87	415,539.77	

A. B. WOOD, *Consul.*

DUNDEE, *October 4, 1892.*

DUNFERMLINE.

Value of declared exports for the United States at the commercial agency of Dunfermline during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Cottons	$14,973.83	$21,383.86	$16,472.98	$36,287.18	$89,117.85
Canvas	1,182.65				1,182.65
Floor cloth	1,420.54	5,567.74	1,437.28	6,870.77	15,296.33
Linen	507,693.61	498,706.67	382,741.07	578,809.65	1,967,951.00
Linoleum	2,768.70	5,561.11	6,661.32	20,800.43	35,791.56
Miscellaneous	476.92	607.03	923.43	3,023.64	5,031.02
Total	528,516.25	531,829.41	408,236.08	645,791.67	2,114,373.41

JAMES D. REID,
Commercial Agent.

DUNFERMLINE, *September 30, 1892.*

FALMOUTH.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY.

Last season's catch was a good one, about 31,500 casks being cured. With the exception of about 500 casks which were taken by the seines, the whole of this quantity was caught by the drift net boats.

Between 28,000 and 29,000 casks were forwarded to Italy, including about 2,300 casks, remaining from the previous season, leaving about 5,000 casks on this side for this campaign. A few casks went to New York as before.

[G. C. Fox & Co.'s Pilchard Circular.]

FALMOUTH, *April 29, 1892.*

The catches of the past season exceed the average of the previous thirty years, and the quantity cured for export may be called 31,500 casks.

There now remain in pickle on this side some 5,000 casks, and in Italy 800 casks, as compared with 4,000 casks in both countries this time last year. Keeping pilchards in pickle over season in Cornwall is now a proved success, and can be done cheaper than in Italy.

Shipments this season were 28,666 casks, as per list annexed.

Prices had a downward tendency throughout most of the season, varying from $6.56 to $4.86 per cask to curers. A large portion of the shipments went out on consignment.

The seine fishery has again been a failure—only one inclosure having been made, which produced about 500 casks.

It looks as if the West Cornwall seine fishery, which twenty years ago employed seines at every station from Newquay on the north coast to Mevagissey

outh, would soon be reckoned with the pilchard seine fisheries of east
l, South Devon, and southwest Ireland, as among the industries of the

ards do not appear to coast along the shore in shoals or "schools," visit-
bays and coves as formerly; but as the inshore seine fishery has declined,
net fishery further from the shore has developed, and has kept the
fully supplied.
care is being taken in the process of filling the casks to pick out small
rior fish, and to pack them separately as second quality. The require-
the trade point to further effort in this direction.
g the early weeks of this year, influenza again interfered with the de-
Italy.
ts from Italy advised that Spanish pilchards were both plentiful and of
ze.
ardine factory, which was started seventeen years ago, continues to put
is a considerable quantity of small pilchards in oil.
nited States of America have again taken 4,500 casks.
of the fish shown as being sent to Genoa were afterwards forwarded to
orts. About 200 casks included in the Bari column were landed at

THE MINES OF CORNWALL.

smit particulars of the produce of these mines for the year ending
er 31, 1891. There are no later returns published. Total quantity of
and arsenical pyrites obtained, 4,151¼ tons; value at the mines, $134,-
Total quantity of china, clay and china stone obtained, 404,151 tons;
the works, $1,475,104.27. Total quantity of copper ore dressed, obtained,
s; value at the mines, $55,083.90. Total quantity of copper precipitate
l, 8½ tons; value at the mines, $754.30. Total quantity of flour spar ob-
22 tons; value at the mines, $97.33. Total quantity of ocher obtained,
value at the mines, $389.32. Total quantity of slates and slabs obtained,
ons; value at the works, $108,196.88. Total quantity of tin ore dressed
l, including that obtained from open works, foreshores and refuse
ing floors, 14,443.12 tons; valued at $3,565,777. Total quantity of
ore obtained, 31 tons; value at the mines, $3,017.23. Total quantity of
obtained, 138$\frac{8}{10}$ tons; value at the mines, $16,258.97.
se an extract from one of the county newspapers which gives some fur-
rmation on the tin mines of the county.

PRODUCTION OF TIN ORE IN CORNWALL.

llowing shows the production of the various tin mines in Cornwall for
1891:

	Dressed tin ores.	Value.		Dressed tin ores.	Value.
	Tons.			*Tons.*	
	133	£7,218	South Condorrow	329	£18,463
	361	18,882	South Phœnix	128	5,825
	31	1,794	South Crofty	184	9,900
a United	115	6,044	South Frances	409	20,424
	1,819	90,943	Tincroft	1,031	50,894
tchen	239	13,165	Tindene	48	2,878
	2,131	114,761	Tregeagle	7	350
ls	24	1,204	West Bassett	283	14,421
Hills	20	1,062	West Frances	364	19,080
nick	4	236	West Kitty	356	20,664
	1,070	51,963	Wheal Agar	339	17,149
embo	14	769	Wheal Bassett	402	22,448
el Lovell	2	73	Wheal Eliza	231	13,226
George	8	396	Wheal Grenville	611	33,142
l. Fortune	13	589	Wheal Helena	66	3,788
rk Consols	50	2,800	Wheal Kitty	157	8,744
	258	14,596	Wheal Metal and Flow	47	2,125
	578	31,436	Wheal Owles	109	5,450
	73	4,320	Wheal Sisters	34	1,580
's Kitchen	41	1,336	Wheal Uny	177	9,648
rant	21	1,098	Wh. Gorland and Unity		200
ea United	76	4,334	Dresssed tin ore(black tin) obtainable from the ore sold undressed.		
Jnited	483	23,715	Estimated	43	1,696
	8	445			
St. Mewan	18	977			
Wales	46	2,258			
onsols	4	210	Total	13,029	678,829

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Description.	Dressed tin ores (black tin).	Amount of tin obtainable by smelting.	Value at the mines.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	
Tin ores from mines	13,029	8,479	£873,339
Tin ores from open works	112	73	5,967
Tin ore from foreshores, red rivers, &c	1,300	780	47,963
Total 1891	14,444	9,332	732,719
Total 1890	14,911	9,602	788,492

The value of metallic tin obtained in London in 1891, according to the mean of monthly prices of block tin in the London market for the year, is £881,139.

FALMOUTH AS A PORT OF CALL.

The following list shows the number of vessels that arrived at Falmouth during the year ended December 31, 1891, exclusive of men-of-war and coasters:

Nationality.	No. of ships.	Tons register.	Nationality.	No. of ships.	Tons register.
British	620	591,894	Russian	11	5,554
Norwegian	333	147,362	Spanish	6	3,701
German	186	109,538	Belgian	3	1,351
Italian	100	80,397	Brazilian	3	1,268
Swedish	74	30,455	American	2	1,096
Danish	51	18,675	Argentine	2	1,029
French	35	22,040	Buenos Ayrean	2	1,245
Dutch	31	18,400	Haytian	1	230
Austrian	14	7,540			
Greek	11	7,455	Total	1,485	1,044,210

During 1890 there were 1,518 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 981,086; this return again shows the number of ships to be less, but the tonnage more.

American vessels were but 2, the same as the preceding year.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The importations into Falmouth waters from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892, were—

Ships.	Tons register.	From—	Cargo.	Flag.
Emilie Dingle	272	Ball River	Phosphate	British.
Haytor, steamship	1,001	Baltimore	Maize	Do.
Mendoza	463	Port Royal	Phosphate	Do.

During the corresponding period of last year there were also but three importations.

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OTHER THAN UNITED STATES.

As already reported to the Department, full particulars can only be obtained by payment to the customs. As usual, however, I have obtained the following information, but have no means of getting similar intelligence respecting other ports in my consular district that are not in Falmouth waters.

Cargoes.	No. of vessels.	Whence imported.
potatoes, barley, tin ore, phosphate, explosives, plaster Paris.	22	France.
, eggs, onions, bones, pyrites of copper	20	Spain.
bark, phosphate	7	Belgium.
	7	Sweden.
	5	Norway.
imber	5	Russia.
arley	4	Turkey.
	2	Holland.
heat	2	Uruguay.
	1	Canada.
	1	Italy.
	1	Portugal.
	1	Germany.
	1	Argentine.

clared exports from the consular district of Falmouth during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1892.

ticles.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Total.
	$5,420.81	$11,641.97	$7,885.64	$9,709.40	$34,657.82
rings	225.00	7,209.76		770.00	8,204.76
	22,109.92	59,993.21	32,324.25	40,002.34	154,429.72
			121.66		121.66
inery		1,167.96			1,167.96
	919.61			608.31	1,527.92
	28,675.34	80,012.90	40,331.55	51,090.05	200,109.84
ing year	63,376.50	60,861.88	17,422.38	40,268.87	181,929.63
e		19,151.02	22,909.17	10,821.18	18,180.21
e	34,701.16				

HOWARD FOX, *Consul.*

TH, *October 1, 1892.*

GLASGOW.

he honor to submit herewith my returns for the fiscal year ending 30, 1892:

leclared exports from Glasgow to the United States.

ment of the principal imports from the United States to Glasgow.

urn of the navigation of the port.

l exports for the year just closed are $5,799,403.75, being a decrease as vith last year of $445,220.20. There has been an increase in cotton, cot- flax, lace curtains and nets, muslins and woolen goods, etc., and a carpets, carpeting and rugs, chemicals, coals, linen goods, union l, etc.

rns of sailing vessels at this port show that there is a decrease in the coasting and an increase in the number of foreign vessels. A decrease ber of steam vessels is also noticeable, the number from the United rever, having increased by 25.

rn of imports show an increase in the following articles: Beef, cattle, ian corn, flour, oatmeal, cheese, hams, tallow, oil cake, apples, staves, seed, and a decrease in butter, lard, bacon, salt pork, leather, rosin, tobacco, canned meats, lumber, logs, canned goods; sheep having len off.

general for the year has been fairly good, though many branches of port or allege depression. Such complaints, so natural, perhaps, to ld always be taken with some discount. Unhappily, in some lines of e is no doubt much reason for complaint.

num of money in this district is invested in the carrying trade. owned as well as Glasgow-built ships traverse every sea, and there is n that freights for almost the entire year have been abnormally low,

so low in fact as to involve actual loss, and as a consequence many ships during the past three months have been laid up. Shipowners have stated to me that low freights have not been confined to one route of commerce and trade, but have prevailed everywhere, but as indicating how prone men are to complain, sometimes without cause, I may state that in the report of the Clyde Trust, submitted the end of August, shows an increase of tonnage both arriving and departing from the Clyde, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred and sixty thousand tons.

If this increased tonnage has been carried at a loss, however, or with but little profit, complaints are quite natural.

The cholera epidemic coming on in August added greatly to the losses of this trade, no doubt, so that on the whole the situation is not satisfactory nor reassuring.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Glasgow to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892	
Beer	$1,687.27	$2,314.46	$1,093.65	$2,783.24	$7,878.62
Books	37,828.48	1,781.66	1,738.30	10,606.15	51,954.59
Cotton in bale	43,366.90	37,086.37	74,932.94	38,005.79	193,392.00
Cotton goods	585,007.12	274,401.96	154,266.80	231,383.42	1,245,059.30
Carpets, carpeting, and rugs	40,312.41	38,257.55	24,168.15	60,357.89	163,096.00
Cattle		400.00			400.00
Chemicals	94,024.35	95,976.33	99,698.97	54,632.29	344,331.94
Coals	42,813.25	37,583.79	46,367.63	7,000.20	133,764.87
Dogs	1,200.00	1,715.00	50.00	500.00	3,465.00
Earthenware	701.33	128.79	979.15	382.67	2,191.94
Fire-clay goods	9,086.39	11,439.03	10,149.17	13,130.56	43,805.15
Fishing gut	7,864.38	5,099.02	5,947.33	6,498.08	25,408.81
Flax	115,953.62	51,240.14	126,434.74	81,252.49	374,880.99
Furs	16,201.86	12,603.97	14,868.14	20,096.09	63,770.06
Gum and paints	4,285.64	4,230.00	2,046.88	3,164.03	13,726.55
Glass and glassware	3,235.00	1,160.73	1,591.84	1,830.58	7,818.15
Granite monuments					
Hats and caps	5,676.58	631.88	8,430.43	10,716.60	25,455.49
Hemp and jute goods	772.98	1,005.87	1,071.43	1,760.77	4,611.05
Herrings	49,260.32	27,990.10	16,665.26	72,624.82	166,540.50
Hides and skins	20,341.21	13,150.04	17,896.41	13,539.22	64,826.88
Horses	15,150.00	11,725.00		42,800.00	69,675.00
Iron:					
Pig	26,996.17	29,640.87	17,081.17	14,098.50	87,816.71
Scrap					
Iron rails (old)					
Lace curtains and nets	43,529.64	44,625.94	41,470.02	96,974.13	226,599.73
Laces and trimmings	3,472.02	14,353.56	4,793.28	10,320.70	32,939.56
Linen goods	11,574.64	21,747.21	14,306.70	21,148.91	68,777.46
Machinery and iron ware	57,292.49	23,052.97	25,010.33	31,414.25	136,770.04
Muslins	66,783.40	116,771.80	50,309.35	95,927.19	329,791.74
Paper and paper stock	9,927.02	6,589.58	12,072.85	7,916.19	36,505.64
Paper hangings	2,981.76	3,852.62	676.39	404.48	7,915.25
Printed paper	4,368.56	2,571.58	3,186.98	1,306.80	11,433.92
Ponies	1,550.00	1,830.00	100.00	2,200.00	5,680.00
Potatoes, seeds, and fruits	4,490.83	469.07	1,032.01	783.16	6,775.07
Provisions	17,691.02	5,836.18	*42,441.07	†44,396.50	110,364.37
Rags (old and new)	10,362.47	11,255.58	6,940.16	8,189.60	36,747.81
Shawls		1,531.25	1,900.06	4,459.44	7,890.75
Silk goods	16,474.46	52,707.61	10,835.02	12,026.01	92,043.10
Steel	70,800.64	80,677.27	76,256.54	56,211.46	283,945.91
Steel rails (old)			2,510.79	9,358.08	11,868.87
Stone and stoneware	4,535.48	3,424.29	2,771.64	5,604.15	16,335.56
Tapestry and chenille goods	3,534.44	8,631.56	6,339.50	3,450.48	21,955.98
Tobacco pipes (clay)	7,740.54	7,856.27	7,400.77	7,103.50	30,101.08
Thread	63,546.94	64,783.93	77,151.94	122,132.50	327,615.49
Union goods (cotton and woolen)	24,435.02	23,470.00	7,610.62	18,965.06	74,480.73
Whisky	20,025.61	4,480.56	2,184.44	13,003.00	39,693.61
Wines and liquors	2,688.06	1,232.41	1,613.83	1,542.63	7,076.93
Wire goods	1,404.82	295.14	4,381.17	1,937.29	8,018.42
Wool	94,049.52	124,696.93	78,381.03	244,721.27	541,850.75
Woolen goods	10,981.86	19,680.58	6,912.78	36,295.46	73,870.68
Miscellaneous	32,697.33	35,713.95	55,651.90	34,431.62	158,494.80
Total	1,706,604.43	1,341,702.40	1,169,719.56	1,579,377.36	5,799,403.75
Total for preceding year	2,168,153.56	1,629,198.54	1,002,836.37	1,444,435.48	6,244,623.95
Increase			166,883.19	134,941.88	
Decrease	459,549.13	287,496.14			445,220.20

*Value of sugar included in above, $40,941.82. †Value of sugar included in above, $38,862.02.

imports from the United States to the city of Glasgow for the year ending September 30, 1891 and 1892.

cles.	1891.	1892.	Articles.	1891.	1892.
.....cwt..	148,083	195,255	Tallow.....cwt..	28,192	53,417
.....head..	30,828	43,869	Rosin.....do....	203,129	167,602
.....do....	1,443	.....	Shoe pegs.....do....	2,290	1,651
...bushels..	2,118,823	3,505,986	Tobacco.....do....	49,749	42,210
.....do....	1,697,466	2,831,944	Oil-cake .....bags..	53,538	71,996
.....cwt..	4,094,694	5,554,515	Canned meats ..cases..	107,116	66,974
.....do....	6,137	179,993	Apples.....barrels..	33,213	158,168
.....do....	6,865	2,941	Staves .....No..	962,055	1,091,230
.....do....	50,215	56,913	Lumber.....do....	255,727	224,327
.....do....	136,268	98,492	Logs .....do....	9,207	6,668
.....do....	158,562	125,631	Canned goods ..cases..	7,109	6,030
.....do....	13,779	10,362	Oats.....cwt..	.....	37,845
.....do....	154,532	171,111	Cloverseed .....bags..	17,823	20,722
.....do....	27,071	26,874			

f sailing vessels at the harbor of Glasgow during the years ending June 30, 1892 and 1891.

	1892.		1891.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
.....	872	65,707	906	73,477
.....	146	70,790	138	67,077
.....	1,018	136,497	1,044	140,554

Countries to which the above foriegn-going vessels belonged.

ountries.	Vessels.		Countries.	Vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*
ain and depend-			Denmark	4	904
.....	59	31,816	France.....	4	1,111
.....	1	389	Italy	4	1,832
.....	65	28,664	Austria	1	518
.....	6	4,432	United States	2	1,124

Arrivals of steam vessels at Glasgow for same period.

From—	1892.		1891.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
.....	9,639	668,913	10,024	697,480
.....	1,759	856,319	1,552	791,421
.....	2,291	586,612	2,368	596,258
es.....	230	495,122	205	410,128
ries.....	817	769,660	706	640,488
.....	14,736	3,376,626	14,855	3,135,775

LEVI W. BROWN, *Consul.*

)W, *October 25, 1892.*

HUDDERSFIELD.

Value of declared exports from the commercial agency at Huddersfield to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	
Bricks and clay	$319.48	$949.40	$4,891.13	$8,802.69	$14,962.70
Cards and card clothing	3,123.47	2,584.08	6,739.29	15,130.49	27,577.33
Calf hair, goat hair, etc.	454.32				454.32
Chemicals and dyes	21,265.02	22,239.76	29,029.67	42,567.50	115,101.95
Carriage (Eton drag)		173.48			173.48
Corduroys and fustians	4,124.60	2,675.54	2,083.39	3,265.12	12,148.65
Cottons	4,055.57	1,884.54	2,624.42	4,976.12	13,540.65
Yarn (dyed)		49.14			49.14
Velvets and velveteens	3,382.12	3,718.45	2,048.23	1,416.97	10,565.77
Sewing	18,499.63	30,503.65	36,152.51	31,483.66	116,639.45
Fullers' earth		1,222.96	9,149.99	2,202.58	12,575.53
Furniture, china, and glass	180.60			176.89	357.49
Glue		146.35	427.79	438.71	1,012.85
Grease and oil	14,328.28	10,425.65	21,411.60	24,425.17	70,590.70
Hessian	170.76	85.36	447.39	81.57	785.08
Hosiery cuttings				1,472.36	1,472.36
Jute:					
Yarns	2,657.35	919.83	2,899.34	767.74	7,244.26
Brussels	489.32				489.32
Leather	423.56	390.28			813.84
Linens and linen yarn	3,047.60	2,842.75	9,118.22	8,687.83	23,696.40
Linens and cotton	2,794.55	416.21	1,706.54	3,278.74	8,196.04
Linens and cotton and silk	427.04			54.36	481.40
Mohair	46.59	45.73	93.48		185.80
Mohair and cotton		356.16	2,083.13		2,439.29
Machinery	5,521.71	2,538.67	1,434.10	8,458.54	17,953.02
Musical instruments				319.48	319.48
Needles	93.35				93.35
Rugs and shawls and blankets		200.49	1,255.54	166.59	1,622.62
Shoe cloths	46.89				46.89
Silk, satin, and silk yarn	10,022.19	6,382.44	3,830.89	4,847.86	25,083.38
Silk and cotton				78.47	78.47
Stationery	368.46	36.75	86.61	188.25	680.07
Stone			506.69		506.69
Stuffs	3,519.12	3,312.90	2,191.19	1,719.89	10,743.10
Wire	1,355.01	1,373.98	1,510.39	952.86	5,192.24
Wool	16,326.64	9,695.14	28,105.04	16,506.30	70,633.12
Woolen rags	2,512.48	6,802.48	3,195.31	6,292.89	18,803.16
Woolens	84,503.52	128,322.66	170,009.21	112,627.75	495,463.14
Woolens and cotton	972.50	1,438.94	1,964.58	965.91	5,341.93
Woolens and silk	84.11				84.11
Woolens and mohair				1,242.96	1,242.96
Worsteds	628,096.56	459,589.23	611,630.09	560,793.73	2,260,109.61
Worsteds and mohair		446.61			446.61
Worsteds and silk	1,885.70	2,180.56	3,024.86	1,328.05	8,419.17
Worsteds and cotton	1,231.06	1,688.29	624.34	1,324.02	4,867.71
Worsteds and cotton and hair		38.13			38.13
Worsteds, cotton, and silk	1,981.27	1,635.81	1,899.96	1,690.09	7,207.13
Worsteds and woolens	573.17	1,935.07	591.79	162.84	3,262.87
Worsteds, woolens, and cottons			300.71		300.71
Wines and whiskies, beer and tea	62.77			91.40	154.17
Total	838,946.37	709,247.47	963,087.42	869,066.38	3,380,347.64

WILLIAM P. SMYTH,
Commercial Agent.

HUDDERSFIELD, *January, 1893.*

HULL.

declared exports from Hull to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

rticles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1892.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
	$2,656.33			$375.83	$3,032.16
				104.89	104.89
		$232.41			232.41
id	1,242.31	8,466.45	$913.32	342.10	10,964.18
	1,970.43	6,304.88	3,423.85	2,209.99	13,909.15
	6,595.00	7,861.18	10,067.70	10,883.58	35,407.46
			806.01		806.01
s	95.62	196.96	192.46	192.46	677.50
extracts		118.23			118.23
		1,189.03	4,191.10		5,380.13
		350.41			350.41
	896.89				896.89
s				146.93	146.93
	13,031.63	34,037.80	3,230.15	20,191.61	70,491.19
			153.90		153.90
ow		667.77		3,071.00	3,737.77
	1,101.89	315.34		620.48	2,037.71
				206.82	206.82
	1,987.53	2,168.52	1,716.91	264.73	6,137.69
oden)				2,905.30	2,905.30
		396.33	123.87		520.20
	157.67				157.67
				2,229.83	2,229.83
s	200.74	618.45			819.19
		97.37	422.61		519.98
	1,642.44		3,051.76		4,694.20
	2,782.66	2,535.88	1,741.98	809.99	7,870.51
				1,241.02	1,241.02
			210.65		210.65
		1,048.98	1,048.98		2,097.96
				87.72	87.72
tter				202.04	202.04
	736.72				736.72
	8,511.33		2,987.78	2,667.44	14,166.55
		187.32			187.32
			1,421.02	1,421.02	2,842.04
dp	6,367.40	5,472.38	1,784.34	11,660.43	25,284.55
	4,327.55				4,327.55
	480.40			415.17	895.57
	209.17				209.17
			12,951.20		12,951.20
ue	2,481.57	3,164.78	1,425.39	5,430.47	12,502.16
	157.57				157.57
		6,920.55	10,062.13	8,917.23	25,899.91
		812.83	230.60	116.53	1,159.96
	24,168.82	4,800.68	10,795.85	13,068.39	52,833.74
	81,801.67	67,963.48	72,953.56	89,783.00	332,501.71
receding year	125,378.82	79,670.28	67,681.35	59,969.35	332,699.80
ase		8,293.20	5,272.21	29,813.65	
ase	43,577.15				198.09

BYRON G. DANIELS, *Consul.*

October 5, 1892.

LEEDS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WIGFALL.

nitting the annual report, with tabulation of declared exports, at the of Leeds, for the year ending September 30, 1892, I beg leave to annex pings, which give succinct views of present prospects in sundry branches n trade.

nual return at this post shows a diminution of $350,908.84, or about ent. The smallest decrease appears in the September quarter, and aps be interpreted to indicate a favorable turn or tendency in the tide l trade.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The closing week of September, although including quarter day, was gone through with consummate ease in the money market. Ordinary requirements were increased by the stock exchange settlement, and at the same time supplies were reduced to the extent of about £600,000 by the taking up of the fresh series of treasury bills. But there has nevertheless been very little scarcity of funds, and applications to the Bank of England in anticipation of the quarterly dividends have been exceptionally light. It follows, therefore, that of the amount to be disbursed next week by the Bank of England as interest on British and India Government securities, etc., the bulk will come into the market, and the plethoric conditions previously existing will be rendered more pronounced by the addition of these millions. Short loans are not likely to drop below one-half per cent per annum, this being the minimum usually accepted by banks and brokers, who refuse to take less on the ground that the monetary recompense is not sufficient to cover the risk and trouble attending the business; but discount quotations are by no means unlikely to sink away. From several quarters the discount houses can not refuse money if offered them, as if they were to do so they themselves might receive a negative answer if wanting assistance in times when supplies are much less than now. Having the money in hand they of course wish to employ it, and in this way competition for bills is keen, and a decline from present rates is by no means unlikely, although with due consideration for the future we do not think such action well advised. The German exchange continues to show a decidedly weak tendency, and buyers of gold for that country have been active in the market. Austria is much in want of the metal for her currency reforms, and Egypt, it is said, requires about a million sterling, while the New York exchange shows no well-defined strength. Unless these influences become more active than they are, and outward gold movements from the Bank of England are seen, it looks as if nothing can stop the brokers from lowering their quotations for discounts.

The retrospect of the past week, speaking generally, does not show any improvement in trade, nor any material falling off. A want of activity is still the prevailing complaint, but as a rule, prices have been more steadily upheld. In manufactured and finished iron the trade flags, but what has been done has not altered previous current rates. Some of the steel works are fairly busy on old orders for shipbuilding material, but the scarcity of fresh orders coming in causes much anxiety, as work in the shipyards is falling off, and does not show indications of early renewal. The pig-iron trade moves upon very much the same lines as previously. Scotch warrants, with slight fluctuations during the week, close 1½*d.* higher, and after a week of inactivity Cleveland warrants stand unaltered, whilst hematites have remained stationary in value, with business almost motionless. Scotch iron shipments have further increased, as also have those of hematite, but Cleveland exports compare adversely with last month, as well as with last year. Stocks have further decreased in Glasgow and in West Cumberland, but in Middlesbrough there is a small increase. With a steady, moderate demand in the interim, G. M. B. copper closes about 10*s.* dearer than it was a week ago. The statistical figures have not yet been issued. Tin opened rather weaker, but recovered, and closed at an advance of 15*s.* per ton. Straits shipments to date are about 2,750 tons, arrived in September 1,933 tons, and delivered 2,331 tons, of which 960 tons went to the United States. Stock, 2,437 tons. Tin plates are easier, and the works badly off for orders. English is not essentially altered, but firmer. Spelter has been dull, and prices have dropped about 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Lead has been firm, and quicksilver unchanged. The improved tone in the cotton trade, although wavering a little occasionally, is, on the whole, maintained, and prices of manufactures, as well as the raw material, have further hardened. The reports of the wool auctions in London and Liverpool are read favorably in the manufacturing districts, and help the confidence already existing. The silk trade has not presented any further material change. The leather market is quiet as regards English tannages, which, however, support late values. East India tanned hides in the public sales brought previous rates for good tannages, but fair to ordinary sorts and rejections declined ¼*d.* per pound. Cape hides, salted and dry, as well as dry salted and brined, showed a partial decline of ¼*d.* to ½*d.* per pound. Australian leather sold slackly at ¼*d.* per pound reduction. Jute has been freely offered, and easier rates have encouraged demand in all positions. On the spot the sales total up about 5,000 bales, and for arrival 60,000 bales. Manila hemp is again firmer, whilst Mauritius and New Zealand have advanced 20*s.* to 30*s.* per ton, respectively. At the

uctions of shellac, garnet declined 1*s.* and orange 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt.; whilst but-on sorts were neglected. At the tallow auctions Australian sold at a partial dvance of 3*d.* per cwt., except for fine mutton, for which there was no demand, nd it was bought in. Home melt is short, and London tallow advanced 9*d.* per wt. Linseed oil is rather firmer. The sugar trade has not shown much change a grocery cane sorts, but refined goods have declined partially 3*d.* per cwt. olory coffees continue to sell readily, and are again 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt., dearer. razil futures have sustained a larger rise. Tea is fairly supported, and meets steady demand. Spices are steady in value. The grain trade has shown more vorable tendencies, and wheat prices are 6*d.* to 1*s.* per quarter better, with ore inquiry from buyers.

Printed extracts give the following details:

THE CRISIS IN THE WELSH COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The miners employed throughout the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal elds, numbering 70,000 men, resumed work yesterday at a wages reduction of per cent. The Welsh miners have during the past two years received reduc-ons in their wages rates amounting to 25 per cent. The present reduction was nnounced by the masters and miners' joint sliding scale committee in conse-uence of continued depression in trade and the operations of the McKinley ariff. Many collieries are working only half time, and other large works are t a standstill. Work was yesterday suspended at the Rhosllantwit collieries, aerphilly, and several hundred miners are thrown out of employment. Opera-ions are also suspended at the extensive Upper Forest and Worcester tin-plate orks, and twenty-eight days' notice to terminate contracts were yesterday posted t the Abertillery works. It is estimated that 10,000 miners and operatives are dle.

THE STRIKE OF MESSRS. JOS. RODGERS & SONS' CUTLERS.

The strike of cutlers at Messrs. Joseph Rodgers & Sons, limited, the famous Sheffield cutlery house, which has now lasted several months, yesterday under-went an important extension, when the whole of the cutlers, forgers, and grind-ers in the penknife department resolved to hand in their notices. The strike began with the pocket-blade department, in resistance to an attempted reduction of wages, which the management avowed was necessitated by the loss of a great part of the American market, and also against a system of labor by which the work is given out wholesale to certain contractors and the workmen employed by them. The 300 men who have been out have been supported by their own and other Sheffield trades, and an effort was made by the Sheffield trades council to initiate negotiations, but Messrs. Rodgers declined to treat with anybody but their own men. Since then the matter has drifted for some weeks, and the pen-knife-makers have now resolved that unless the directors will settle the matter in some way they will join the strikers. The grinders, forgers, and cutlers met separately, and in each case unanimously resolved to give in their notices. More than 200 additional men will thus be brought out, and it is expected that this step will bring matters to a crisis.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The annual congress of railway delegates, convened by the Amalgamated So-iety of Railway Servants, will be held in the Memorial Hall, London, to-day Tuesday) and following days, under the presidency of Mr. Walter Hudson, of Darlington. The annual report to be submitted by Mr. E. Harford, general sec-retary, deals with the numerical and financial progress of the society, the amal-gamation of the English and Scottish societies, accidents to railway servants, Parliamentary questions (including that of protection to witnesses), the railway regulations bill, the inspection of railways, and other matters.

The Mark Lane Express says: Thrashings of the new wheat are generally disappointing, the mean quality of 1892 corn being at least 18*d.* below that of last year. There seems to be something like irony in the meteorologists making about 11 inches deficiency in the rainfall for the first nine months of the year, when the difficulty with millers is to find dry corn, and softness of the sample reduces value for farmers, even where there is no sprouting or suggestion of mold and must. New barley is coming forward more freely, and is not by any means uniformly poor. Fine malting samples are scarce in most years; this season they are also scarce, but we should hesitate before saying that they were scarcer than usual. The new oats vary a good deal, but the deliveries of the past week have been rather better in weight and quality than had been looked

for, so that the market has stiffened. English wheat sales since harvest have been about 360,000 quarters, the sales for the same period in 1891 being about 414,000 quarters, and in 1890 about 781,000 quarters. The crop of 1890 was nearly all secured by September 8, whereas there was a full half of the 1891 crop still out at that date, and this year an unusually large proportion of the wheat which was cut in August remained unstacked until mid-September, owing to the rainy period from August 25 to September 4. The wheat average for the last week in September was wonderfully low, the deliveries at the west country markets being often parted with at from 24*s.* to 27*s.* per quarter, and the mean for the whole country being thereby seriously reduced, and even in East Anglia 30*s.* was difficult to make. The following table shows the average price of wheat for five years, and includes September, 1892:

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
January	30 11	30 1	30 1	32 9	35 4
February	30 3	29 7	29 10	32 4	32 6
March	30 5	30 2	29 10	33 10	32 11
April	30 4	29 11	29 11	38 4	31 2
May	31 7	29 7	32 2	40 5	31 5
June	31 4	28 6	32 8	39 9	30 1
July	31 9	27 11	33 8	38 6	29 3
August	35 3	30 9	36 2	40 0	29 7
September	35 10	29 11	32 11	38 5	28 11
October	31 7	29 8	31 0	35 0	.....
November	31 10	30 1	32 4	37 11	.....
December	31 0	30 0	32 3	37 6	.....

The past month's average will be seen unfortunately to be the lowest on the list. The barley markets last week were active for the first time since the spring. The sales at 196 exchanges were 28,611 quarters, and possibly from 70,000 to 80,000 quarters changed hands at all the markets, which amount to over 500, though the statute list is supposed to include all the chief ones. A rise of 6*d.* per quarter on grinding barley took place on Thursday at Bristol, Plymouth, and Birmingham; and London on Friday quoted 32*s.* per quarter made on 990 quarters sold. Southampton, Lincoln, Yeovil, and Gloucester were 6*d.* dearer at the end of the week. Oats in London on Friday were held for 3*d.* advance on all sorts, and this moderate improvement was generally admitted before the close of the market. Lincoln was dearer on Friday, and a few of Saturday's markets made 3*d.* advance; but Scotland, Liverpool, and the Irish markets have not yet indorsed the movement in the southern, eastern, and central counties. Good American maize is now selling at Mark Lane for 23*s.* 3*d.*, while Galata landed in good condition is worth only 22*s.* 3*d.* at most.

STRIKE OF SUFFOLK FARM SERVANTS.

A large number of agricultural laborers at Mendlesham, Suffolk, came out on strike yesterday morning, in consequence of their employer having given notice that he would reduce their wages from 12*s.* and 13*s.* to a standard rate of 11*s.* per week.

REDUCTION OF WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland engineers and iron founders have received notice of a 10 per cent reduction in wages, to come in force on October 10. Reduction of wages is now becoming general. The Clyde shipbuilders are to have their wages reduced on the 10th instant by 10 per cent, and the Scotch miners' wages are to be reduced 6*d.* per day from the 6th October.

THE AGRICULTURAL CRISIS.

Many communications (says the Mark Lane Express) have been received at the office of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, which indicate the gravity of the present condition of farming. In view of this fact, and having regard to the request from the Lancashire Federation of Farmers' Associations for the convening of a "National Conference," a special meeting of the business committee will be held early next week to consider the matter, and take such steps as may be desirable prior to the next council meeting of the chambers.

)llowing will explain itself:

IMPORTS OF SHODDY INTO SWEDEN.

ion of extracts from a royal ordinance containing regulations regarding imports to len of artificial wool, or so-called shoddy, given at Stockholm, 23d September, 1892.]

:tificial wool, or so-called shoddy, may be imported into the country only ition that the import is effected by sea to a town, and that the receiver of ls, before the unloading thereof, proves to the custom authorities by cer- issued by the local board of health that for the warehousing of the goods it his disposal a warehouse situated in the town, and for this purpose ap- and inspected by the said board.

)fore being landed from the vessel, every "colly" of the goods shall be y rubbed or sprinkled over outwardly with a suitable disinfectant.

)fore the owner can have the free disposal of the goods, the same, as well acking in which it has arrived, shall be disinfected at the place of un- . This disinfection is thus carried out: The goods, properly loosened and ted, as well as the packing, shall, in a place fitted for such purpose and ed and approved by the local board of health, be subjected to the effects ing water-steam either during 15 minutes of at least 90 degrees, or dur- inutes of at least 70 degrees of Celsius thermometer, and it shall be ob- hat the thermometer on which the degree of heat is read be placed at a listance from the spot where the steam is let in, and at a height not ex- 30 centimeters above the floor surface.

* * * * * *

ie expenses incurred by the carrying out of the above prescriptions shall ayed by the owner of the goods.

an owner of a manufactory situated elsewhere than in a seaport who uses for his manufactures wishes to obtain permission to store and disinfect ds at the manufactory instead of at the place of unloading, the Govern- ill on special application take the question into consideration.

;ard to the prescriptions thus given to prevent the cholera from being ced in the country through the importation of shoddy, the Government ought it expedient further to prescribe that a vessel arriving at such observation as is referred to in the royal ordinance of the 5th of August taining regulations to prevent the introduction of cholera into the coun- ll not on the sole ground that she carries shoddy be referred to a quaran- tion; and further, that when a vessel carrying such goods as aforesaid at a quarantine station, no steps for the purification or disinfection shall ired unless the medical officer considers special circumstances present, in ence of which the shoddy must be supposed to be infected with cholera.

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declared exports from the consular district of Leeds to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
ls and dyestuffs	$12,125.49	$13,353.41	$15,940.48	$13,124.06	$54,543.44
nery, etc	4,895.17	5,721.12	4,458.89	2,164.66	17,239.84
ware and bricks	29,580.59	33,523.80	28,795.14	31,470.30	123,369.83
			254.76		254.76
ol, etc	60,375.54	52,148.71	67,934.86	26,417.40	206,876.51
etc	11,342.62	4,672.19	5,553.75	5,162.46	26,731.02
itc	1,994.37	542.57	526.09	2,666.90	5,729.93
nachinery, etc	75,551.93	86,091.91	31,577.54	90,001.72	283,223.10
plants, etc			1,651.41	3,064.40	4,715.81
ngings		460.29			460.29
rs, etc	25,909.77	33,432.90	25,634.11	15,139.76	101,116.54
ry	362.66	464.75	719.09	1,172.16	2,718.66
	119.96	1,358.24	1,203.97	1,096.93	3,779.10
un silk yarn		465.38	1,296.80	795.75	2,547.93
	26,994.46	21,650.63	33,276.62	15,338.40	97,260.11
, worsteds, etc	59,008.40	51,961.99	67,064.30	61,413.81	239,448.50
s	76,642.02	70,941.91	42,557.75	75,065.30	265,206.98
fuller's earth			5,549.68	4,505.28	10,054.96
al	384,902.98	376,779.80	334,995.24	348,599.29	1,445,277.31
preceding year	505,359.89	458,607.72	471,715.91	360,502.63	1,796,186.15
rease	120,456.91	81,827.92	136,720.67	11,903.34	350,908.84

)S, *October 5, 1892.* F. H. WIGFALL, Consul.

LEITH.

CARRYING TRADE.

So far as the trade at Leith docks during the present year is concerned it compares very favorably with previous years. In many cases the principal exports are somewhat less, but, on the other hand, the articles imported show a large increase, and the revenue of the port has also been above that of last year. In making a comparison, however, there is to be considered the very important point whether those who carry on the business of the port have been doing so on profitable terms. Last year freights were reported to have been unremunerative, but this year, from all accounts, they have been even worse. In fact, it is stated that some ships have been kept going, if not at a loss to the owners, very near that mark. The regular lines, however, have been well maintained throughout the year, and so far the shipowners have been able to go on without laying up a great number of ships. Should rates fall much lower, however, they will probably be forced to lay up some of their vessels, with a very serious result to seamen, who will thus be thrown out of employment. It is to be hoped for all concerned that things will quickly take a turn for the better.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

So far as the actual trade of the port is concerned it shows no sign of falling off. One feature has been the steady growth of trade with the United States and Canada. Several years ago, when the new dock scheme was first mooted, it was even then pointed out that the necessity for increased dock accommodation was being made plainer every month, but a comparison of the present with the past year is somewhat surprising as bearing out the opinion held by the Leith dock commissioners that there was not such urgent necessity as was then represented. There has been a marked decrease in the number of vessels during the year, but a large increase in tonnage. This was also noticeable on comparing last year with the year previous; which certainly goes to show that the trade is being year after year more confined to large craft. As regards the revenue of the port the returns show a considerable increase over last year.

Arrow and Empire lines of steamships.—An important feature of the trade of Leith has been the definite institution of the "Empire" line, sailing to and from Baltimore, which will enhance the trade of the port very much. The volume of business on these lines has been more than the average, owing to the restriction of the grain export from Russia towards the end of last year. This necessitated an entire dependence on America for wheat, maize, and flour, as also for oats and barley, for perhaps about the first time on record.

The following are the principal imports into Leith from New York by the Arrow line during the year: Wheat, 1,030,817 cwt.; flour, 409,130 sacks; barley, 168,594 cwt.; peas, 76,300 cwt.; maize, 50,415 cwt.; oats, 37,530 cwt.; oil cake, 17,975 bags; staves, 43,360 pieces; also large quantities of flaxseed, linseed oil, paraffin scale, hay, bran, and soap.

The Empire line imported principally: Wheat, 75,930 cwt.; flour, 166,745 sacks; maize, 59,045 cwt.; and also peas, oil cake, lard, meat, and wood.

The exports from Leith to New York by the Arrow line, consisted chiefly of corkwood, herrings, paper stock, sulphate of ammonia, grass seed, spirits, linoleum, and wool.

Concerning the trade in provisions between Leith and the United States I beg to report as follows:

Butter.—A fair trade has been done throughout the year in ladle-packed. Only one or two lots of American creamery have been seen on this market this season, as the rapid advance in price in the early part of the summer put it beyond the reach of importers.

Cheese.—A good trade has been done in States cheese, and the quality was on the whole good and fetched high prices in the early part of the season.

Bacon and hams.—This year opened with moderate prices for American pork products, but during summer values were forced up too high, which materially checked the consumption and in the course of September caused a reaction. Hams are much eaten in Scotland, the principal demand being for fine quality, lean and mild. Every year there is more difficulty in disposing of stale or oversalted hams. If American curers were ever improving their present good cure the consumer here would be willing to pay an extra price. What is wanted is a really fine ham at moderate price, and this more now, as the rearing of hogs here is falling off owing to sanitary prohibitions.

Lard.—Opened low and kept moderate all year till the end of September, when short stocks caused a smart rise of $2.43 to $3.65 on pure lard. Refined American lard is steadily growing in favor.

Canned goods.—The sale of canned meats during the year has not been maintained. The reduction is in a great measure attributable to the low prices ruling for fresh meats which naturally obtain a preference from the consumers of canned meats, viz, the working classes, notwithstanding the fact that canned meats have sold at low rates.

Canned fruits have been in rather greater demand, prices having been low and quality maintained.

Canned salmon has fairly maintained its sale, though prices have been high for the finer packs; buyers prefer paying for these, however, to purchasing cheaper and inferior qualities.

HERRING FISHING ON THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.

The season has been to the fishermen a very prosperous one. To the curers it has not been up till now altogether unprofitable. Favored with auspicious weather a fleet of about 3,000 boats have gone pretty regularly to work during the season. The number of boats it is noticeable is hardly as big as last year. There are about 150 boats fewer employed. The outstanding characteristic of the season has been the great quantity of fish landed. All over the catch is much above the average. It is at the great centers, such as Fraserburgh and Peterhead, however, where the catch for the coast received the biggest increase. At each of these places the results of former years are far surpassed. Cured fish have never risen to a high figure, and all through have stood about $2.43 on each brand under last season's terms, which, however, were most exceptional. Perhaps not an unimportant factor in this decreased price for cured fish has been the hurried exportations. Last year many of those who consign herring held back and suffered heavily. This year they have sent earlier to market and have sold out from time to time. Last year the common rates for the green fish were from $3.89 to $9.24 per cran, with a probable average of $6.45. This year the probable average price is about $3.89, and the range from $1.95 to $4.86. Cured fish last year realized: Fulls, $9.48; matties, $6.67; spents, $6.09. This year the average rate would be: Fulls, $6.09; matties, $4.26, and spents, $3.41.

WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS.

As stated in my report last year the tweed trade in the south of Scotland, toward the end of September was in a more satisfactory condition than it had been for some time previously, and prospects were also bright. This was fully realized as time went on. In the present report on this industry, it will, perhaps, be advantageous to summarize the observations which were made from time to time, thus showing the state of trade as it varied during the year.

November, 1891.—During this month only a limited amount of business was transacted in home grown and colonial wools. Buyers were operating cautiously, and only securing quantities sufficient to meet immediate requirements. In the tweed trade, manufacturers, as a rule, were comparatively busy. Orders for summer goods arrived in greater volume than was anticipated, with the result that factory workers were well employed. Several of the more enterprising firms had orders in hand sufficient to keep the machinery going till after Christmas. With respect to yarns, there were few new features to note. Spinners were tolerably well employed. The demand from abroad, however, was by no means encouraging, and the rates at which contracts were accepted only left a very moderate margin of profit. The dyeing industry was flourishing; workers were well employed and prospects generally were good.

December, 1891.—A moderate amount of business was done in home grown and colonial wools. For the better sorts values were well maintained with a slight upward tendency, but middling and inferior qualities were not in much request, and prices were consequently in favor of buyers. In the tweed department manufacturers were, as a rule, tolerably well employed, though the pressure of work somewhat declined. Makers were largely engaged in producing patterns for the ensuing winter's goods. The styles were attractively varied, and as regards colors, browns and blues continued popular. Orders were booked in considerable volume. Spinners were moderately well employed, keeping pace with the spinning department.

January, 1892.—With the new year trade opened up well in this district. Orders came into some of the makers very well, especially to those who make ladies' tweeds. The prospects generally were good. There was a growing demand for cheviots and homespuns. Worsted cheviots also had a fair attention. Yarn spinners, although getting through their contracts, remained busy. In wool and yarns there was not much doing, no orders being given except to fill up immediate wants.

February, 1892.—Trade continued fairly good, not many looms being idle, and, as a rule, the work people were well employed. Orders for the winter season began to come in, and that, with repeat orders for summer goods, kept machinery going full in all departments. There was almost no change in the price of the raw material, and, as the price of manufactured goods was abnormally low, buyers were encouraged to place their orders at once. Spinners kept very busy and prices of yarn were well maintained.

March, 1892.—There was little change to note in the tone of the wool trade. Prices of both home grown and colonial wools were barely maintained, and business was by no means brisk, as makers were buying only to meet immediate requirements. In tweeds there was an animated demand for what is known as medium weight early spring goods for immediate delivery. Repeat orders were booked largely and the trade became brisk generally. Styles continued rather varied, but novelties in homespuns and fine cheviots of brown or chocolate shades were, perhaps, the most popular. Many firms devoted special attention to the manufacture of ladies' costume cloths, a large connection having been formed with the Glasgow dress trade. Machinery was running full time and there was a greater demand for corded yarns than for several seasons past. Dyers did an average trade for the season of the year, and work people generally were well employed.

April, 1892.—The wintry weather during this month was very much against the spring trade. Spinners were not busy. Stocks of wool and yarn were low, not only in the south of Scotland but in all the woolen manufacturing districts of the country.

May, 1892.—With the approach of the season for sending out the heavier class of tweeds for winter large consignments were received by the merchants daily. The stimulus given to the trade by the advance in the price of wools had the effect of improving business considerably. The new ranges of spring cloths for the summer of 1893 were shown. The selection was large and varied, and home and foreign buyers operated freely. Spinners had numerous contracts on hand and dyers were also fairly busy.

June and July, 1892.—There was no appreciable change in the condition of the trade worthy of note. The more enterprising firms were well supplied with work. Upon the whole the trade of the district was fairly good, although at a time which is known as "between seasons" when manufacturers usually expect a falling off for a month or so.

August, 1892.—During this month confirmation orders for spring were slow in coming to hand. Owing to an almost entire absence of repeat orders for the winter season makers had to start on spring goods. A number of looms throughout the district still remained idle. Although there was not much doing in either wool or yarn prices kept firm.

September, 1892.—Manufacturers reported trade as somewhat brisk. Confirmation orders came fairly well to hand. Prospects were considered bright, especially if the wool market kept firm.

Generally the tweed trade in the south of Scotland is at the present time in a satisfactory state and considerably better than at the corresponding period of last year, and manufacturers have to congratulate themselves on this state of matters when other industries are so generally depressed. No doubt this is due, in great measure, to the energy and enterprise of the manufacturers themselves, and the high-class material and style which have made Scotch tweeds renowned all over the world.

In conclusion it may be added that, during the past year, excellent and sympathetic relations have existed between employers and employed which, taken along with the steady employment given, may be regarded as a sure sign of general prosperity.

HOSIERY.

There is no new feature of interest to report regarding this branch of the woolen industry. The volume of business is gradually increasing, and the work people are therefore steadily employed. The old hand frames are being annu-

ally reduced in number, and are being replaced by improved power machinery. During the past two months the demand for goods has been exceptionally large and stocks are now very low; consequently the outlook for the coming year is fairly encouraging.

AGRICULTURE.

The existing conditions in the agriculture of the Scottish border counties have not been paralleled in the experience of middle-aged farmers. To begin with the start in harvesting was very late—later than for some sixteen years—but that would not have caused any loss had it gone on in the usual way till it was finished. On most of the lower grounds good crops were reaped and secured in fair condition, for, though barley was partially discolored; oats were a fine, large, sound yield, very considerably above the average. When harvest had been nearly finished on these areas, however, storms of wind and rain varied with very severe frosts, set in, and this prevented the ripening of cereals on the more elevated regions. On the semipastoral farms the result has been literally two separate harvests. Though the earliest reapings have been secured and much of them sent to the markets, there are still large areas on the higher grounds covered with uncut oats, and also bleached "stooks." For example, on one farm there are 26 acres of oats uncut, and the soil is so saturated with rain that the reaping machine could not be driven over the ground. On the same and also several other farms great quantities of cut oats are still in the fields. The same state of matters must have existed on all high ground in the southern counties. On all these high areas a beginning was made with oats while they were yet green, and those who held off in order to give the crop a fair chance now find that the bad weather has prevented the maturing of the crop, and that they might as well have been cut two months ago. The oats first taken into market were very good, but during the latter end of autumn corn dealers found the grain so soft that it was unsaleable in their hands. Some have had it dried in kilns to keep it from decaying, and they say it loses from one-sixth to one-fifth in the drying process. Obviously, therefore, a very large portion of the oat crop—probably one-third at least—is almost valueless, and the loss must be great as it is the principal cereal of the district. Not many potatoes are grown in these counties. The "Regents" were not so prolific as usual, but the tubers taken up were good, and the later varieties were good crops. From $13.38 to $15.82 per ton of 2,240 pounds is the price farmers are getting. Turnips generally are below average weight, but on the whole a fair crop; and as sheep have been purchased this season at very low prices, their fatteners may be able to pay fair rates to the turnip growers, so that this crop may give a good return. The prices of fat stock are still low. Sheep farmers are having most unusually bad times, the various lamb sales having resulted in most disastrous prices. It is doubtful if halfbreeds—a comparatively modern breed—have ever been lower than they are now, while Cheviot lambs are not half the price they were two or three years ago. It seems strange to find good lambs selling at considerably less than geese, but such has certainly been the case. It has been an adverse and exceptional season all through, and it is certainly, on an average, the worst which farmers in the border counties have experienced for a quarter of a century. The tendency of farm rents is still downwards.

In the course of the year the district was visited by an unusually severe plague of voles—a species of mice—which destroyed large tracts of pasture land. A royal commission has been appointed to take evidence and report upon the plague.

Principal imports of foreign and colonial merchandise at the port of Leith and the neighboring ports of Grangemouth and Granton during year 1891.

Articles.	Leith.	Grangemouth.	Granton.
Animals (living):			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves.....number	1,209		
Sheep and lambs.....do	5,830		82
Horses.....do	1,504		305
Bones (except whale fins).....tons	6,725	294	
Caoutchouc.....cwt	1,643	66	
Chemical manufactures and products....value £	97,360	81,818	
Cocoa.....pounds		1,056	
Coffee.....cwt	195	5	2
Cotton:			
Raw.....cwt	27,195		
Manufactures.....value £	46,973	12,905	
Dyes and dyeing stuffs, indigo.....cwt		38	
Dyes obtained from coal tar.....value £	68,994	139,081	
Farinaceous substances not otherwise enumerated.....value £	41,299	8,938	
Flax.....cwt	227,112	19,586	
Fruit:			
Currants.....cwt	204		
Oranges and lemons.....bushels	18,308		4
Raisins.....cwt	1,505		
Apples (raw).....bushels	127,389	11,123	
Unenumerated (raw).....do	212,572	71,797	
Glass of all kinds.....cwt	133,244	43,141	85,814
Grain:			
Wheat.....cwt	1,717,585		
Barley.....do	1,819,871		59,229
Oats.....do	501,548		
Pease.....do	244,045	1,287	
Beans.....do	157,081	214	216
Indian corn or maize.....do	526,803		
Wheat meal and flour.....do	367,889	7,292	
Hemp.....do	126,715		
Hides (raw).....do	2,840	8,403	
Hops.....do	9,296	62	
Leather.....pounds	89,077	69,853	
Leather gloves.....doz. pairs	1,531	30	
Linen yarn.....pounds	7,897,235	20,152	
Manures:			
Guano.....tons	2,361	331	
Phosphate of lime and rock.....do	8,597		
Unenumerated.....do	2,980	3,232	10
Metals:			
Copper:			
Ore and regulus.....tons	299		
Wrought and part unwrought.....do	9	12	
Iron:			
Ore.....tons		6,590	9
Pig.....do	120		100
Bar.....do	52		16
And steel manufactures unenumerated.....cwt	70,876	44,235	4,555
Lead (pig and sheet).....tons	940	20	
Pyrites of iron or copper.....do	8,339	3,909	
Zinc (crude and manufactures of).....cwt	50,670	24,361	
Oil:			
Train, blubber, and sperm.....tuns	114	5,744	1
Palm.....cwt	764		
Seed.....tons	2,363	417	
Oil-seed cake.....do	18,172	113	
Onions.....bushels	238,286	64,794	
Painters' colors.....value £	47,617	45,039	
Paper of all kinds (except hangings).....cwt	97,555	80,338	22,585
Petroleum.....gallons	396,445	30,830	
Provisions:			
Bacon and hams.....cwt	2,867	23	13
Beef (salted and fresh).....do	268	5	11
Pork (salted and fresh).....do	15,817		32
Mutton (fresh).....do	67		
Meat (unenumerated, preserved).....do	1,187	105	
Butter.....do	143,017	19	6,006
Margarine.....do	87,872	46,076	4
Cheese.....do	57,951	18,990	9
Eggs.....gt. hundreds	618,079	2,512	224
Fish.....cwt	86,350	1,867	5,839
Lard.....do	10,041		
Potatoes.....do	6,541	171	
Rice.....do	75,499	7,953	41,881
Rags and other materials for making paper..tons	20,062	23,792	
Saltpeter and cubic niter.....cwt	300,328	46	

ɔal imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Leith.	Grange-mouth.	Granton.
grass ..... cwt..	19,359	290	.....
..... tons..	3,300	.....	.....
ıseed ..... quarters..	47,199	1,834	.....
..... do....	860	30	.....
ures) ..... value £..	726	113	.....
ıd lambs', undressed) .... number..	27,663	3,663	194
..... proof gallons..	5,151	1	.....
..... do....	161,385	63	.....
..... do....	52,497	16,168	.....
eetened spirits ..... do....	66,551	517	2
..... cwt..	1,001,426	277,089	.....
..... do....	840,688	313,295	.....
arin ..... do....	11,320	17	.....
..... pounds..	10,722	8	39
tured ..... pounds..	1,344,099	.....	2,236
ed ..... do....	28,130	534	314
r) ..... value £..	22,683	5,370	.....
..... gallons..	465,757	2,807	490
er:			
..... loads..	7,911	39,746	10,238
it ..... do....	81,040	140,107	16,140
..... do....	3,687	2,273	2,561
..... tons..	.....	1	.....
lambs') ..... pounds..	774,532	300	59,111
..... do....	4,271,681	210,089	.....
ıctures ..... value £..	146,106	22,861	30
.....	$49,860,051.80	$9,639,504.80	$2,390,025.75
0	50,354,147.55	9,626,679.50	2,001 825.05
.....	.....	12,857.30	388,200.70
.....	494,095.75	.....	.....

pal exports at the port of Leith, Scotland, during the year 1891.

Articles.	Produce of the United Kingdom.		Foreign and colonial produce.
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.
..... cwt..	743	£222	.....
.....	.....	4,577	.....
s ..... cwt..	.....	.....	13
s (empty) for packing merchandise,			
.....	110,070	26,286	.....
..... barrels..	3,924	14,880	.....
) ..... cwt..	463	1,606	.....
..... do....	26	96	1,643
ıorts ..... pounds..	22,900	525	.....
anufactures of)	.....	92,986	.....
lding and engineering purposes .tons..	18	45	.....
..... cwt..	.....	.....	91
ucts and preparations, including dye			
.....	.....	75,410	.....
ders, and patent fuel ..... tons..	435,487	316,208	.....
..... cwt..	.....	.....	211
ctures:			
..... yards..	2,286,400	44,845	.....
sorts	.....	460,666	.....
..... cwt..	.....	.....	21,577
es ..... value..	.....	.....	£126
..... pounds..	185,700	7,775	.....
inaware of all sorts	.....	6,087	.....
sorts	.....	36	.....
..... barrels..	54,712	95,094	.....
nd undressed and tow) ..... cwt..	.....	.....	625
..... cwt..	.....	.....	10
ts	.....	3,488	.....
..... cwt..	.....	.....	46,264
l and flour ..... do....	.....	.....	2,761

Principal exports at the port of Leith, Scotland, during the year 1891—Continued.

Articles.	Produce of the United Kingdom.		Foreign and colonial produce.
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.
Haberdashery and millinery		£21,434	
Hardware and cutlery (unenumerated)		1,334	
Hats of all sorts ..... dozen	263	170	
Hides (raw) ..... cwt.			48
Jute ..... tons			283
Yarn ..... pounds	3,031,400	23,969	
Piece goods ..... yards	6,168,800	67,325	
Lard ..... cwt			71
Leather:			
Unwrought ..... cwt	2,067		
Wrought (boots and shoes and other sorts, unenumerated)		2,875	
Wrought (saddlery and harness)		39	
Leather ..... pounds			972
Linen manufactures (piece goods) ..... yards	3,554,100	164,855	
Linen yarn ..... pounds	3,806,900	228,962	
Linen thread and manufactures (unenumerated)		163,322	
Machinery and millwork of all sorts		295,323	
Manure (including sulphate of ammonia and other chemical manures) ..... tons	29,858	290,279	
Margarine ..... cwt			1,065
Metals:			
Iron:			
Bars ..... tons			2
Pig, puddles, bar, angle, and wire ..... do	42,381	134,155	
Steel, unwrought ..... do	7,744	62,390	
Of all other sorts, including manufactures of steel ..... tons	5,702	56,729	
Copper:			
Unwrought ..... cwt	8,635	24,917	
Wrought or manufactured and yellow metal, cwts	335	730	
Oil, seed ..... tons	2,017	41,047	
Painters' colors and materials		5,113	
Paper of all sorts ..... cwt	19,749	30,575	
Provisions, including meat		5,987	
Rice ..... do			2,236
Salt, rock and white ..... tons	120	130	
Silk manufactures ..... value			£40
Silk:			
Thrown, twist, and yarn ..... pounds	13	19	
Manufactures of all sorts (including mixed)		235	
Skins and furs of, all sorts		24,095	
Spices, cinnamon ..... pounds			109
Spirits, British and Irish ..... proof gallons	215,246	88,995	
Spirits:			
Brandy ..... do			1,225
Rum ..... do			19,201
Geneva ..... do			499
Other unsweetened spirits ..... do			2,449
Sugar:			
Refined and candy ..... cwt	108,139	66,769	
Unrefined ..... do			995
Molasses ..... do			2,063
Tallow and stearin ..... do			70
Tea ..... pounds			3,562
Telegraphic wires and apparatus		478	
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured ..... pounds			1,166
Manufactured, of all kinds ..... do			13,405
Wine ..... gallons			4,189
Wool, sheep and lambs' ..... pounds	144,600	5,995	37,189
Woolen and worsted yarn ..... do	1,178,500	118,455	
Woolen and worsted manufactures:			
Woolen tissues ..... yards	341,400	58,543	
Worsted coatings and stuffs ..... do	1,800	184	
Flannels and carpets ..... do	109,000	12,457	
Blankets ..... pairs	418	145	
Of all other sorts		13,636	
All other articles		643,661	
Total		3,706,925	
Total United States equivalent		$18,039,750.51	

l exports at the port of Leith, Scotland, during the year 1891—Continued.

RÉSUMÉ OF EXPORTS.

Description.	Leith.	Grangemouth	Granton.	Total.
f the United Kingdom	$18,039,750.50	$5,678,344.15	$721,251.05	$24,439,345.70
nd colonial produce and tures	699,924.35	86,901.10	50,407.20	837,232.65
1891	18,739,674.85	5,765,245.25	771,658.25	25,276,578.35
	18,973,456.65	5,424,084.10	747,601.45	25,145,142.20
ase		341,161.15	24,056.80	131,436.15
ase	233,781.80			

gation at the port of Leith, Scotland, for the year ending August 31, 1892.

from or to.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
TISH.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
tes of Amer-	69	108,999	6	4,822	75	108,821	14	23,859			14	23,859
rn ports	49	37,455	1	144	49	37,599	40	35,779			40	35,779
rn ports	6	6,086			6	6,086						
	1	548	1	138	2	686	7	4,438			7	4,438
	2	522			2	522	1	261	1	1,008	2	1,269
	57	43,415			57	43,415	52	41,687			52	41,687
	276	163,260	3	381	279	163,641	270	158,432			270	158,432
	199	69,564	2	319	201	69,883	167	61,422			167	61,422
	93	48,519	2	184	95	48,703	88	45,991			88	45,991
	94	51,708	6	658	100	52,366	87	51,074	6	904	93	51,978
	19	9,235			19	9,235	8	5,258			8	5,258
	11	3,673	1	139	12	3,812	8	2,690			8	2,690
			1	99	1	99	26	29,484	1	942	27	30,426
	2	2,361			2	2,361	2	1,730			2	1,730
	13	12,612			13	12,612						
	10	10,496			10	10,496						
	2	2,052			2	2,052	2	2,126				2,126
			1	149	1	149	4	5,130	5	4,766	9	9,896
			7	7,217	7	7,217						
ountries	18	15,753	2	451	20	16,204	8	10,831	6	3,720	14	14,551
rth Amer-	10	14,979			10	14,979	1	1,198			1	1,198
st Indies							1	1,715			1	1,715
st Indies							1	1,350	2	476	3	1,826
British pos-	1	387			1	387						
ISIAN.												
orthern			13	3,592	13	3,592			6	1,916	6	1,916
									1	252	1	252
									2	533	2	533
			1	297	1	297			1	194	1	194
ountries									1	411	1	411
DISH.												
Northern	1	380	2	491	3	771						
	1	325	25	5,823	26	6,148	5	3,586	21	5,133	26	8,719
							1	325	5	1,097	6	1,422
			1	182	1	182	1	383	1	182	2	565
									1	146	1	146
ountries			3	989	3	989			1	590	1	590
a			1	590	1	590						
EGIAN.												
ates	2	2,139	3	2,141	5	4,280			1	1,409	1	1,409
rn ports	2	949	9	2,389	11	3,338			1	284	1	284
rn ports	1	1,223			1	1,223						

Navigation at the port of Leith, Scotland, for year ending August 31, 1892—Cont'd.

Flag and from or to.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
NORWEGIAN—cont'd.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Sweden	2	1,577	6	1,792	8	3,369	----	----	10	2,805	10	2,805
Norway	12	4,586	59	9,357	71	13,943	3	2,050	51	13,070	54	15,120
Denmark	5	1,132	10	1,073	15	2,205	2	500	7	1,682	9	2,182
Germany	1	205	----	----	1	205	----	----	1	131	1	131
Belgium	----	----	1	100	1	100	----	----	----	----	----	----
France	1	484	3	587	4	1,071	2	1,047	----	----	2	1,047
Brazil	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	973	1	973
All other countries	----	----	6	3,729	6	3,729	----	----	1	714	1	714
British North America	----	----	3	2,652	3	2,652	----	----	1	774	1	774
All other British colonies	----	----	3	1,082	3	1,082	----	----	2	982	2	982
DANISH.												
Russia: Northern ports	7	4,044	18	2,910	25	6,954	----	----	4	622	4	622
Sweden	----	----	6	640	6	640	----	----	1	290	1	290
Norway	----	----	17	1,905	17	1,905	----	----	----	----	----	----
Denmark	59	15,346	10	938	69	16,284	53	14,724	26	3,615	79	18,339
Germany	1	245	8	881	9	1,126	1	243	3	325	4	568
France	1	277	2	363	3	640	1	777	6	752	7	1,529
Brazil	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	293	2	293
Chile	----	----	1	995	1	995	----	----	----	----	----	----
All other countries	----	----	1	194	1	194	----	----	----	----	----	----
GERMAN.												
United States of America	1	1,319	1	460	2	1,779	----	----	----	----	----	----
Russia: Northern ports	6	2,672	3	517	9	3,189	----	----	----	----	----	----
Norway	----	----	1	92	1	92	----	----	----	----	----	----
Denmark	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	876	2	218	4	1,094
Germany	10	4,798	32	3,676	42	8,474	12	8,228	122	11,769	134	20,097
Belgium	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	334	----	----	1	334
France	6	2,946	2	295	8	3,231	----	----	1	150	1	150
Spain	1	398	----	----	1	398	----	----	----	----	----	----
All other countries	1	558	3	362	4	920	----	----	----	----	----	----
Channel Islands	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	53	1	53
DUTCH.												
Russia: Northern ports	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	300	1	300
Sweden	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	674	2	674
Norway	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	257	1	257
Denmark	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	732	5	732
Germany	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	191	2	191
Holland	49	24,843	6	2,116	55	26,959	48	24,278	1	82	49	24,360
Belgium	54	27,756	----	----	54	27,756	56	28,606	----	----	56	28,606
France	13	6,206	----	----	13	6,206	13	5,466	----	----	13	5,466
Brazil	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	205	1	205
FRENCH.												
France	----	----	5	777	5	777	----	----	2	327	2	327
All other countries	----	----	1	162	1	162	----	----	----	----	----	----
France	----	----	1	431	1	431	----	----	----	----	----	----
Italy	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2,204	----	----	1	2,204
ITALIAN.												
Austria	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	1,915	3	1,915
All other countries	1	2,204	2	932	3	3,136	----	----	3	1,411	3	1,411
British North American colonies	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	431	1	431
AUSTRIAN.												
Belgium	1	1,249	----	----	1	1,249	----	----	----	----	----	----
Italy	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	767	----	----	1	767
Austria	2	2,016	----	----	2	2,016	1	1,249	----	----	1	1,249
GREEK.												
Italy	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	3,264	1	413	3	3,677
Roumania	1	1,010	----	----	1	1,010	2	2,846	----	----	2	2,846
All other countries	1	948	----	----	1	948	----	----	----	----	----	----

Navigation at the port of Leith, Scotland, for year ending August 31, 1892—Cont'd.

Flag and from or to.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
BELGIAN.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
France	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	414	----	----	1	414
ARGENTINE.												
Argentine Confederation	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1,939	----	----	1	1,939
Total	1,174	708,364	302	70,203	1,476	778,567	997	588,661	328	70,149	1,325	658,810
Total, 1891	1,104	641,975	310	70,336	1,414	712,311	907	524,333	322	65,458	1,229	589,791
Increase	70	66,389	----	----	26	66,256	90	64,328	6	4,691	96	69,019
Decrease	----	----	8	133	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith, Scotland, to the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Ale	$7,663.58	$7,734.61	$14,076.25	$3,644.11	$33,118.55
Biscuits	939.31	1,320.69	347.87	905.82	3,513.69
Books	22,636.20	24,494.08	13,732.66	17,749.92	78,612.86
Brass wire cloth	776.87	----	840.65	2,833.41	4,450.93
Breeding animals (collie dogs)	----	121.66	----	----	121.66
Carpets	----	----	338.35	----	338.35
Celluloid goods	251.05	5,215.69	207.49	----	5,677.23
Cork wood	----	231.29	8,837.20	25,716.85	34,785.34
Cycle rubber tires and rims	4,176.56	1,320.52	----	----	5,497.08
Fishing net seines	3,376.23	315.54	----	237.77	3,929.54
Freestone	1,099.26	----	----	----	1,099.26
Fruit, preserves	1,024.65	----	----	178.70	1,203.35
Furniture (antique)	522.18	188.09	----	521.38	1,231.65
Gelatine	28,709.51	55,592.30	48,676.35	28,748.65	161,726.81
Glassware	154.88	705.04	316.73	----	1,176.65
Grass seed	----	340.96	----	2,569.63	2,910.61
Grindstones	202.33	235.30	600.28	503.78	1,641.69
Herrings (salt, kippered, and preserved)	35,591.59	8,020.50	492.12	5,061.03	49,165.24
Household and personal effects	----	----	1,287.38	2,992.10	4,279.48
Iron (pig)	10,972.90	----	----	----	10,972.90
Jewelry	----	131.64	----	----	131.64
Lemon juice	----	162.15	----	----	162.15
Lime juice	----	127.99	6,864.07	2,061.53	9,053.59
Linen goods	2,227.86	----	----	----	2,227.86
Machinery	142.91	40.88	624.77	885.21	1,693.77
Maps	2,872.15	2,606.72	1,929.28	2,403.07	9,811.22
Medicinal preparations	8,734.56	3,644.34	7,654.32	3,695.29	23,728.51
Microscopes	----	----	----	293.11	293.11
Moquette	240.55	----	----	----	240.55
Oatmeal	144.05	----	----	----	144.05
Oil paintings	----	521.45	2,038.09	139.42	2,698.96
Oils	160.96	109.47	329.63	265.42	865.48
Paper	3,611.15	4,318.27	704.33	3,303.24	11,936.99
Paper stock	4,125.04	1,553.33	3,770.50	2,861.82	12,311.19
Printing ink and materials	1,686.24	384.67	404.83	372.26	2,848.00
Rifles	----	----	----	741.05	741.05
Sealing wax	----	----	132.84	----	132.84
Shrubs	115.09	----	----	----	115.09
Spirits (brandy and whisky)	8,865.84	8,662.92	3,680.67	5,895.36	27,104.79
Statuary	1,416.41	----	----	----	1,416.41
Steel pens	----	----	----	136.68	136.68
Steel shearings	----	----	----	3,669.40	3,669.40
Vulcanite goods	2,985.33	250.56	115.05	458.67	3,809.61
Wearing apparel	84.07	176.47	----	----	260.54
Wines	2,699.14	----	489.57	1,363.11	4,551.82
Wool	35,534.44	15,775.90	10,940.66	58,814.63	121,065.63
Woolen cloth	1,492.94	2,215.94	529.80	807.61	5,046.29
Total	195,238.83	146,619.49	129,961.74	179,930.03	651,750.09

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith, Scotland, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Consular agency at Galashiels, a dependency of Leith.					
Fishing tackle	----------	$492.99	$224.16	----------	$717.15
Household and personal effects	----------	----------	377.64	----------	377.64
Woolen goods:					
British woolens and worsteds	----------	9,986.18	125.92	$5,907.75	16,019.85
Hosiery	$200.52	----------	----------	139.84	340.36
Scotch tweed	62,564.51	45,685.28	26,316.43	47,023.45	181,589.67
	62,765.03	56,164.45	27,044.15	53,071.04	199,044.67
Total	258,003.86	202,783.94	157,005.89	233,001.07	850,794.76
Total preceding year	169,569.53	157,757.30	156,788.53	182,773.61	666,888.97
Increase	88,434.33	25,026.64	217.36	50,227.46	163,905.79

WALLACE BRUCE, *Consul.*

LEITH, *December 15, 1892.*

LIVERPOOL.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Total value of imports of foreign and colonial produce, and total exports, the produce of the United Kingdom, at the port of Liverpool during the years 1886 to 1891.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1886	$432,787,222	$418,661,637	1889	$540,921,242	$498,883,023
1887	453,103,130	444,953,278	1890	527,901,729	508,703,453
1888	473,195,608	472,960,694	1891	560,344,606	467,149,504

IMPORTS BY ARTICLES.

Foreign and colonial produce imported into the port of Liverpool during the years 1890 and 1891.

Principal articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals, living:				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ....number..	201,518	180,987	----------	20,531
Sheep and lambs.....do....	59,650	50,745	----------	8,905
Horses .....do....	371	2,552	2,181	----------
Bones (except whale fins).....tons..	25,870	21,386	----------	4,484
Caoutchouc .....cwt..	206,612	223,869	17,257	----------
Chemical manufactures and products ..value..	$2,115,155	$1,525,681	----------	$589,474
Cocoa.....pounds..	4,093,311	3,097,386	----------	995,925
Coffee .....cwt..	40,804	39,457	----------	1,347
Corn:				
Wheat .....do....	15,809,640	18,096,337	2,286,697	----------
Barley.....do....	566,387	597,105	30,718	----------
Oats.....do....	165,809	141,236	----------	24,573
Pease.....do....	497,541	796,301	298,760	----------
Beans .....do....	761,537	1,012,430	250,893	----------
Indian corn or maize.....do....	11,314,182	7,035,672	----------	4,278,510
Wheat, meal, and flour.....do....	3,113,951	3,489,813	376,862	----------
Cotton:				
Raw .....do....	14,769,440	17,081,101	2,311,661	----------
Manufactures .....dollars..	933,083	798,728	----------	134,355
Drugs (bark, Peruvian).....cwt..	1,920	2,037	117	----------
Dyes and dye stuffs:				
Indigo.....do....	4,646	3,920	----------	726
Coal tar.....dollars..	8,832	2,525	----------	6,307
Farinaceous substances unenumerated..do....	832,799	1,240,613	407,814	----------
Flax .....cwt..	96,604	62,933	----------	33,671

IMPORTS BY ARTICLES—continued.

colonial produce imported into the port of Liverpool, etc.—Continued.

Principal articles.		1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	cwt.	456,734	507,280	50,546	
id lemons	bushels.	2,599,684	2,267,510		332,174
	cwt.	142,445	190,690	48,245	
w)	bushels.	714,644	1,446,868	732,224	
ated (raw)	do	677,450	664,932		12,518
nds	cwt.	94,475	117,166	22,691	
	do	529,946	569,665	39,719	
	do	223,666	239,130	15,464	
	do	46,652	53,994	7,342	
	tons	16,772	5,405		11,367
	pounds	29,708,760	33,773,422	4,064,662	
s	dozen pairs	338	300		38
	pounds	952,696	601,810		350,886
	tons	2,134	2,416	282	
of lime and rock	do	46,525	34,198		12,327
ated	do	7,239	8,890	1,651	
e and regulus	do	69,929	70,800	871	
t and part wrought	do	21,227	18,347		2,880
	do	58,083	25,086		32,997
	do	1,426	587		839
	do	2,780	4,703	1,923	
manufactures (unenumerated)		239,103	179,717		59,386
sheet)	tons	16,062	15,083		979
l and copper	do	266,663	239,221		27,442
bars, or slabs)	cwt.	13,805	19,508	5,703	
id manufactures thereof)	do	169,249	172,915	3,666	
ber, and sperm	tons	2,045	1,814		231
	do	4,050	3,491		559
	cwt.	836,731	997,785	161,054	
	tons	4,513	5,127	614	
	tons	86,163	79,368		6,795
	bushels	1,198,885	1,359,667	160,782	
rs	value	$603,582	$585,196		$18,386
nds, except hangings	cwt.	90,779	100,198	9,419	
	gallons	26,181,290	29,999,685	3,818,395	
hams	cwt.	3,081,630	2,928,303		153,327
l and fresh	do	1,486,954	1,545,466	58,512	
	do	134,080	106,597		27,483
esh	do	367,622	352,388		15,234
umerated, preserved	do	208,730	265,257	56,527	
	do	68,804	70,732	1,928	
	do	496	2,689	2,193	
	do	949,860	735,120		214,740
	quarter hundreds	78,339	283,503	205,164	
	cwt.	530,336	467,659		62,677
	do	797,215	613,749		183,466
	do	52,135	49,811		2,324
	do				
er materials for making paper		3,025,823	2,729,626		296,197
		53,414	44,726		8,688
cubic niter	cwt.	650,281	737,541	87,260	
grass	cwt.	27,146	14,578		12,568
	tons	24,501	32,484	7,983	
nseed	quarters	176,150	229,665	53,515	
	do	1,309	104		1,205
	pounds	19,427	17,662		1,765
res	value	$119,696	$95,154		$24,542
nd lambs, undressed	number	1,708,632	993,016		715,616
er	pounds		1,253,242		
	proof gallons	1,404,056	2,022,388	618,282	
	do	494,310	511,721	16,411	
	do	60,770	52,607		8,163
veetened spirits	do	210,601	198,849		11,752
for hats	pounds	5,060	27,132	22,078	
	cwt.	405,019	375,414		29,605
	do	4,750,096	5,497,486	747,390	
arine	do	508,317	479,210		29,107
	pounds	64,036	89,154	25,118	

IMPORTS BY ARTICLES—continued.

Foreign and colonial produce imported into the port of Liverpool, etc.—Continued.

Principal articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured ..... pounds..	33,034,634	31,306,770	.....	1,727,864
Manufactured ..... do....	1,301,455	1,363,258	61,803	.....
Vegetables, raw ..... value..	$545,486	$709,014	$163,528	.....
Wine ..... gallons..	1,981,563	2,054,416	72,853	.....
Wood and timber:				
Hewn ..... loads..	176,960	147,986	.....	28,974
Sawn or split ..... do....	513,143	480,796	.....	32,347
Staves ..... do....	31,349	22,129	.....	9,220
Mahogany ..... tons..	12,823	16,875	4,052	.....
Wool:				
Sheep or lambs ..... pounds..	59,266,129	59,424,967	158,838	.....
Goat's wool or hair ..... do....	4,833,396	7,507,595	2,674,199	.....
Woolen:				
Yarn ..... pounds..	143,691	11,650	.....	132,041
Rags ..... tons..	1,744	2,198	454	.....
Manufactures ..... value..	$392,673	$334,786	.....	$57,887

EXPORTS BY ARTICLES.

Produce of the United Kingdom exported from the port of Liverpool during the years 1890 and 1891.

Principal articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alkali ..... cwt..	5,215,830	5,231,237	15,407	.....
Apparel ..... value..	$3,777,358	$3,448,543	.....	$328,815
Arms and ammunition:				
Gunpowder ..... pounds..	4,860,500	5,392,500	532,000	.....
Firearms, small ..... number..	136,063	120,706	.....	15,357
Of all other sorts ..... value..	$652,578	$678,268	$25,690	.....
Bags and sacks, empty ..... dozens..	985,145	901,740	.....	83,405
Beer and ale ..... barrels..	100,317	83,227	.....	17,090
Books printed ..... cwt..	45,746	47,944	2,198	.....
Butter ..... do....	93,757	18,420	.....	75,337
Candles of all sorts ..... pounds..	2,752,700	3,194,100	441,400	.....
Caoutchouc, manufactures of ..... value..	$1,181,771	$1,213,227	$31,456	.....
Cement for building and engineering purposes ..... tons..	9,219	10,945	1,726	.....
Chemical products, including dyestuffs ..... value..	$6,575,293	$5,422,497	.....	$1,152,796
Coal, coke and patent fuel ..... tons....	606,537	589,838	.....	16,699
Cotton yarn ..... pounds..	107,553,900	107,593,000	.....	960,900
Cotton manufactures:				
Piece goods ..... yards..	3,928,705,000	3,757,270,700	.....	171,534,300
Of all other sorts ..... value..	$19,118,701	$18,398,775	.....	$719,926
Earthenware and chinaware ..... do....	$7,301,580	$6,981,137	.....	$320,443
Fish and herring ..... barrels..	783.55	65,497	.....	12,686
Glass of all sorts ..... value..	$2,480,669	$2,456,492	.....	$24,177
Haberdashery and millinery ..... do....	$3,597,973	$3,178,257	.....	$419,716
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated .. do....	$6,069,669	$5,027,769	.....	$1,039,900
Hats of all sorts ..... dozen..	343,527	308,490	.....	35,037
Jute:				
Yarn ..... pounds..	7,322,700	9,712,200	2,389,500	.....
Piece goods ..... yards..	30,105,900	28,860,100	.....	1,245,800
Leather:				
Unwrought ..... cwt..	20,579	16,523	.....	4,056
Wrought boots and shoes ..... value..	$1,850,574	$1,527,301	.....	$323,273
Saddlery and harness ..... value..	$852,649	$709,024	.....	$143,625
Linen yarn ..... pounds..	5,360,900	5,021,000	.....	339,900
Linen manufacturers:				
Piece goods ..... yards..	108,304,200	88,620,600	.....	19,683,600
Thread unenumerated ..... value..	$4,144,900	$3,545,065	.....	$599,835
Machinery and mill work of all sort... value..	$28,349,167	$27,437,210	.....	$911,957
Manure, chemical ..... tons..	46,131	50,873	4,742	.....
Metals:				
Iron:				
Pig, bar, puddled, angle and wire. tons..	293,909	170,459	.....	123,450
Railroad of all sorts ..... do....	216,119	184,446	.....	31,673
Steel:				
Unwrought of all sorts ..... do....	27,678	23,815	1,137	.....
All other sorts ..... do....	509,055	493,133	.....	15,922

EXPORTS BY ARTICLES—continued.

: *of the United Kingdom exported from the port of Liverpool, etc.*—Continued.

Principal articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease
Continued.				
er:				
nwrought.....cwt..	134,960	96,148	.....	38,812
rought or manufactured and				
yellow metal .....cwt..	317,360	295,538	.....	21,822
of all sorts .....tons..	2,579	2,343	.....	236
nwrought .....cwt..	24,905	27,161	2,256	.....
.....tons..	8,132	10,135	2,003	.....
' colors and materials .....value..	$1,349,967	$1,246,031	.....	$103,936
all sorts .....cwt..	107,656	106,466	.....	2,190
ns, including meat .....value..	$1,339,889	$1,135,048	.....	$204,841
k and white) .....tons..	630,470	547,812	.....	82,658
ifactures of all sorts.....value..	564.126	782,138	218,012	.....
d furs of all sorts .....do....	$6,654,929	$4,331,598	.....	$2,323,331
British and Irish) .....gallons..	$4,292,418	4,669,782	$377,364	.....
efined and candy).....cwt..	443.437	596,739	153,302	.....
h wires and apparatus.....value..	377,899	369,315	.....	8,584
eep and lambs') .....pounds..	$209,809	$108,712	.....	$101,097
and worsted yarn .....do....	5,666,400	4,597,000	.....	1,069,400
and worsted manufactures:	1,551,900	922,300	.....	629,600
en tissue.....yards..				
ted coatings and stuffs .....do....	24,132,800	22,585,500	.....	1,547,300
asks and plushes .....do....	101,346,300	75,393,500	.....	25,952,800
els and carpets .....do....	113,550	92,000	.....	21,550
ets .....pairs..	8,333,300	7,069,000	.....	1,264,300
aca, mohair, and other sorts unenu-	583,810	533,931	.....	49,879
d .....pounds..				
articles.....value..	605,400	434,400	.....	171,000
rn, twist, and yarn .....pounds..	$3,832,363	$3,022,090	.....	$810,273

and colonial produce exported from the port of Liverpool during the years 1890 and 1891.

Principal articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
d hams.....cwt..	178,885	97,229	.....	81,656
.....do....	5,476	5,459	.....	17
e.....do....	725	413	.....	312
uc .....do....	91,956	109,978	18,022	.....
.....do....	16,733	22,173	5,440	.....
.....pounds..	337,912	619,421	281,509	.....
.....cwts..	30,011	31,206	1,195	.....
t .....do....	126,247	149,525	23,278	.....
t meal and flour .....do....	75,445	61,865	.....	13,580
.....do....	675,473	674,707	.....	766
ifactures .....value..	$1,151,477	$828,492	.....	$322,985
bark (Peruvian) .....cwt..	.....	13	.....	.....
dyeing stuffs:				
neal.....do....	552	377	.....	175
o .....do....	4,279	1,408	.....	2,871
ssed and undressed) and tow..do....	17,478	15,525	.....	1,953
nts.....do....	4,013	6,872	2,859	.....
ns.....do....	7,537	8,133	596	.....
.....tons..	2,035	30	.....	2,005
ressed and undressed) and tow..cwt..	172,055	253,489	81,434	.....
w).....do....	34,385	36,397	2,012	.....
.....tons..	608	699	91	.....
.....cwt..	17,344	17,686	342	.....
.....pounds..	1,676,511	1,642,075	.....	34,436
r (part wrought and old) .....tons..	5,225	2,751	.....	2,474
ar.....do....	2,302	3,670	1,368	.....
blocks, ingots, or slabs .....cwt..	4,403	10,247	5,844	.....
nut.....do....	1,711	2,165	454	.....
.....do....	503,546	507,021	3,475	.....
er .....pounds..	807,692	770,645	.....	37,047
.....cwt..	1,992,429	2,065,941	73,512	.....

EXPORTS BY ARTICLES—continued.

Foreign and colonial produce exported from the port of Liverpool, etc.—Continued.

Principal articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Seeds:				
Flax or linseed ..... quarters..	2,338	618	.....	1,720
Rape ..... do....	125	74	.....	51
Silk:				
Raw ..... pounds..	8,529	15,714	7,185	.....
Thrown ..... do....	.....	454	.....	.....
Manufactures ..... value..	$718,266	$549,228	.....	$169,038
Spices:				
Cinnamon ..... pounds..	147,502	153,949	6,447	.....
Pepper ..... do....	497,330	475,968	.....	21,362
Spirits:				
Brandy ..... proof gallons..	13,899	10,870	.....	3,029
Geneva ..... do....	1,461	1,077	.....	384
Rum ..... do....	32,628	31,448	.....	1,180
Other unsweetened spirits, mixed, in bond, proof gallons	12,049 / 217,879	10,555 / 152,138	.....	1,494 / 65,741
Sugar:				
Refined and candy ..... cwt..	28,953	9,883	.....	19,070
Unrefined ..... do....	224,464	113,410	.....	111,054
Molasses ..... do..	238	6,273	6,035	.....
Tallow and stearin ..... do..	45,902	39,817	.....	6,085
Tea ..... pounds..	142,342	117,025	.....	25,317
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured ..... pounds..	4,252,563	4,771,638	519,075	.....
Manufactured of all kinds ..... do....	527,088	525,378	.....	1,710
Wine ..... gallons..	73,373	60,337	.....	13,036
Wool (sheep and lambs') ..... pounds..	32,225,000	25,971,100	.....	6,253,900

NAVIGATION BY COUNTRIES.

British and foreign vessels (including their repeated voyages) that entered and cleared to and from foreign countries and British possessions, at the port of Liverpool, during the year 1891.

From and to—	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russia:				
Northern ports	39	24,824	30	18,165
Southern ports	69	85,898	37	50,085
Sweden	72	48,019	50	31,256
Norway	141	69,537	82	37,276
Denmark	62	8,954	121	33,686
Danish West India Islands	.....	.....	1	2,385
Germany	147	107,651	110	84,999
Holland	47	34,789	106	60,944
Dutch possessions in India:				
Java	60	79,390	21	26,575
Dutch West India Islands	2	379	.....	.....
Dutch Guiana	.....	.....	2	461
Belgium	109	96,473	90	62,229
France	361	226,014	257	121,942
Algeria	16	16,351	.....	.....
French Islands in the Pacific	2	1,073	.....	.....
French West India Islands	2	3,087	1	458
Portugal	75	45,756	70	32,415
Portuguese possessions in Western Africa	17	19,195	31	27,380
Portuguese possessions in Eastern Africa	.....	.....	2	2,653
Spain	401	269,234	181	103,041
Spanish possessions in India: Philippine and Ladrone Islands	35	63,159	12	27,378
Spanish West India	18	12,350	115	173,955
Italy	72	70,855	109	101,165
Austrian territories	3	3,516	20	24,004
Greece	16	10,764	2	1,097
Roumania	26	25,774	21	24,962
Turkish Dominions:				
European Turkey	28	35,780	39	46,002
Asiatic Turkey (including Cyprus)	21	22,046	26	35,395
Egypt	145	196,926	82	118,714
Tripoli	7	7,949	1	465
Tunis	4	4,884	.....	.....
Morocco	17	9,945	5	613
Kongo Free State	3	3,707	.....	.....

NAVIGATION BY COUNTRIES—continued.

British and foreign vessels (including their repeated voyages) that entered and cleared to and from foreign countries and British possessions, etc.—Continued.

From and to—	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Western coast of Africa (not particularly designated)	8	6,187	10	9,355
China, exclusive of Hongkong and Macão			41	66,769
Japan	3	4,146	2	3,445
Native islands in the Pacific	3	1,634	4	4,580
United States:				
Atlantic coast	1,281	2,768,698	854	2,153,859
Pacific coast	46	84,167	58	93,961
Haiti and San Domingo	15	5,022	5	3,311
Mexico	29	18,215	32	42,806
Central America	1	696		
United States of Colombia	12	9,642	14	26,420
Venezuela	8	2,415		
Ecuador			3	1,562
Peru	11	16,508	14	14,270
Chile (including Pacific coast of Patagonia)	77	120,923	111	155,347
Brazil	121	102,122	236	199,906
Uruguay	6	1,981		
Argentine Republic (including Atlantic coast of Patagonia)	100	132,950	134	164,297
Total foreign countries	2,738	4,882,685	3,142	4,211,470
Total British possessions	667	984,435	699	1,009,518
Total for 1891	4,405	5,866,920	3,841	5,220,988
Total for 1890	4,646	5,782,351	4,030	5,159,450
Increase		84,569		61,538
Decrease	241		189	

NAVIGATION BY FLAG.

Sailing and steam vessels of each nation (including their repeated voyages) that entered and cleared from and to foreign countries and British possessions at the port of Liverpool during the year 1891.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	3,382	5,047,783	2,800	4,413,412
Russian	5	2,824	5	2,078
Swedish	79	45,670	65	33,544
Norwegian	360	201,725	377	202,273
Danish	70	12,106	70	10,691
German	79	61,128	70	51,637
Dutch	18	19,400	18	19,392
Belgian	4	3,751	4	4,379
French	57	49,273	60	52,892
Spanish	251	285,127	272	296,665
Italian	25	20,709	24	16,415
Austrian	5	2,842	4	2,000
United States of America	45	90,856	42	88,011
All other countries	25	23,726	30	27,599
Total for 1891	4,405	5,866,920	3,841	5,220,988
Total for 1890	4,646	5,782,351	4,030	5,159,450

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Gross amount of customs revenue received at the port of Liverpool during the years 1886–1891.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1886	$12,973,358	1889	$12,763,788
1887	12,864,770	1890	13,147,472
1888	12,336,655	1891	13,884,508

HUMIDITY.

Humidity of the district of Liverpool for the year ending June 30, 1892.

[Observatory, Liverpool, Bidston, lat. 53° 24′ 4″, long. 3° 4′ 17″.]

Month.	Barometer reduced to the level of the sea and to 32° F.			Temperature.			Rain.		Mean degree of humidity (complete saturation =100).
	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean from hourly reading.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Am't.	No. of days it fell.	
1891.	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	°	°	°	*In.*		
July	30.33	29.46	29.907	77.0	49.8	58.8	3.102	15	77
August	30.13	28.98	29.737	68.4	46.6	58.1	4.616	22	79
September	30.26	29.16	29.919	78.9	46.9	58.4	4.151	16	77
October	30.73	28.63	29.684	61.5	35.3	49.1	2.585	21	80
November	30.70	28.35	29.811	56.1	30.8	42.9	3.324	21	84
December	30.66	28.81	29.854	58.5	21.0	40.4	3.769	21	83
1892.									
January	30.51	29.13	29.825	51.9	22.2	37.2	2.827	24	85
February	30.61	28.98	29.787	52.9	21.2	39.0	1.738	17	81
March	30.67	29.15	30.052	61.1	27.4	37.9	1.462	11	76
April	30.54	29.49	30.028	67.6	29.8	46.1	1.531	13	67
May	30.45	29.55	29.968	75.9	36.3	53.6	2.623	19	72
June	30.40	29.45	29.974	78.9	43.0	56.7	3.322	15	72

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Liverpool to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Bags and canvas	$34,245.54	$38,562.14	$97.33	$34,498.61	$107,403.62
Beer	17,675.12	18,414.84	19,699.59	24,152.43	79,941.98
Books and stationery	17,495.53	3,451.96	2,359.86	6,701.72	30,009.07
Animals, horses, etc	36,479.23	42,469.95	14,969.35	151,776.41	245,694.99
Cement	23,826.00	394.19	49,190.58	107.06	73,517.83
Chemicals	2,499,069.42	2,072,190.10	1,872,301.58	2,083,484.55	8,527,045.65
Clay, china, etc	11,742.86	15,446.28	9,295.02	14,297.77	50,781.93
Coal and coke	125,628.70	54,280.94	31,705.24	111,827.29	323,442.17
Cotton and cotton goods	190,046.57	160,190.44	96,443.40	200,912.88	647,593.29
Dyes and dyeing stuffs	6,997.54	2,895.57	4,146.25	1,635.14	15,674.50
Dye and other goods	19,169.15	21,772.72	37,462.31	34,016.83	112,421.01
Earthenware and glass	151,679.09	53,084.05	62,325.27	81,709.26	348,797.67
Felt	5,776.53	3,260.55	6,394.58	3,284.88	18,716.54
Fish	68,797.71	11,971.60	4,997.90	18,360.80	104,128.01
Fruits and vegetables	137,712.22	42,338.55	71,819.80	61,103.27	312,973.84
Fruits (preserved)	5,450.47	462.32	.....	189.79	6,102.58
Furniture	7,158.68	1,459.95	1,640.01	7,343.54	17,602.18
Grease, oils, and soaps	56,719.05	49,404.71	50,227.15	36,450.08	192,800.99
Gypsum	4,151.12	.....	.....	.....	4,151.12
Hardware	68,739.32	22,590.29	21,835.98	24,186.50	137,352.09
Hemp and flax	104,415.62	134,892.32	38,459.95	185,549.91	463,317.80
Hides, skins, and leather	303,693.98	356,247.27	318,254.49	437,814.67	1,416,010.36
Iron ore	143,260.80	27,904.51	21,597.53	26,488.35	219,251.19
Iron and manufactures thereof	137,041.44	224,360.25	241,821.25	196,947.39	802,170.33
Lead	1,795.74	.....	.....	.....	1,795.74
Lime and lemon juice	.....	165.46	7,796.13	1,586.48	9,548.07
Machinery	13,519.14	1,934.19	3,158.35	2,574.38	21,186.06
Metals	16,589.90	26,098.17	29,199.00	26,551.62	98,438.69
Mill and other stones	1,562.14	510.98	3,202.15	1,046.29	6,321.56
Minerals	.....	155.73	.....	.....	155.73
Oilcloth	11,630.94	16,940.28	22,089.04	45,754.84	96,415.10
Paints and varnish	5,814.56	6,557.42	10,862.03	18,690.16	41,924.16
Paper-making materials	44,689.13	95,217.95	106,829.41	101,563.85	348,300.34
Pat. composition	3,586.61	2,958.83	4,214.39	2,121.80	12,881.63
Pitch and tar	.....	4,589.11	1,805.47	.....	6,394.58

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES—continued.

lcclared exports from the consular district of Liverpool, etc.—Continued.

·ticles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
.....	773.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	165.46	715.38	2,131.53	.....	3,012.37
flour	67,230.70	51,847.70	92,405.11	58,091.40	269,574.91
ıkum	48,309.74	.....	764.04	7,645.27	56,719.05
.....	524,043.88	617,179.45	362,076.33	276,565.34	1,779,865.00
harness	676.44	4,642.64	3,825.07	5,693.81	14,837.96
.....	192,812.13	138,753.65	108,819.81	130,461.14	570,846.73
ngs	.....	2,384.59	63.26	1,226.35	3,674.20
.....	23,130.47	5,839.80	9,158.75	26,103.91	64,231.93
.....	4,340.92	.....	.....	.....	4,340.92
s, and tiles	5,635.41	7,538.21	7,698.80	6,535.71	27,408.13
.....	5,192.53	5,226.62	7,494.41	3,693.67	21,607.23
ıufactures there					
.....	113,866.37	52,344.07	53,404.97	53,035.12	272,650.53
.....	20,118.21	26,215.83	56,052.35	242,852.95	345,239.34
.....	39,666.84	.....	.....	.....	39,666.84
ıe	28,386.30	2,973.43	28,928.71	13,377.52	73,665.96
es, terneplates,					
ers, etc	1,356,205.95	2,216,723.83	2,454,959.46	2,131,373.16	8,159,262.40
.....	2,063.40	1,508.62	4,676.70	2,905.30	11,154.02
pirits	2,739.84	223.86	1,693.54	5,328.82	9,986.06
ıd nails	289,527.55	255,822.17	265,326.45	644,154.27	1,454,830.44
rsted, and cloth					
res	3,416.28	4,749.70	7,416.55	1,129.02	16,711.55
ds	18,419.71	20,486.79	20,137.37	101,130.74	160,174.61
892	7,022,882.13	6,928,349.96	6,653,233.60	7,656,032.05	28,260,497.74
.....	9,580,331.08	10,939,418.15	11,808,313.22	6,491,591.33	38,819,653.78
ıe	2,557,448.96	4,011,068.19	5,155,079.62	.....	10,559,156.04
e	.....	.....	.....	1,164,440.72	.....

DONNELL ROCKWELL,
Consular Clerk.

OL, *November 3, 1892.*

LONDON.

:clared exports from London to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

·ticles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
.....	$40,329.04	$72,072.87	$73,055.90	$319,500.17	$504,957.98
.....	43,234.17	51,536.50	78,555.04	31,420.75	204,736.46
vers	85,241.19	72,617.91	4,739.97	8,020.15	170,619.22
ging	54,761.02	50,621.33	41,180.32	48,400.12	194,962.79
l stout	240,001.14	296,145.99	146,184.79	129,720.14	812,052.06
.....	2,615.13	8,350.91	9,776.89	11,280.13	32,022.97
.....	592,730.74	395,179.27	470,400.76	546,210.00	2,004,520.77
les	.....	4,666.97	16,420.00	.....	21,086.97
.....	18,720.04	35,262.66	21,735.01	100,920.75	176,638.46
h and hair	21,425.01	8,613.71	6,979.15	7,795.15	44,813.02
.....	16,415.12	7,630.67	.....	20,160.21	44,206.00
.....	3,155.12	799.00	2,640.10	3,000.12	9,594.34
.....	36,215.14	52,611.73	28,180.25	47,210.91	164,218.03
.....	246,781.03	252,873.73	407,864.12	310,960.13	1,228,479.01
.....	18,401.16	28,819.41	10,070.00	11,420.13	68,710.70
.....	.....	1,172.83	.....	1,330.12	2,502.95
atches	11,271.13	6,165.86	8,815.16	17,100.23	43,352.38
e	.....	.....	12,825.16	.....	12,825.16
ocolate	30,230.17	162,891.49	58,160.70	53,120.18	304,402.54
.....	75,491.21	52,470.60	119,465.15	61,421.25	308,848.21
s, and varnishes.	145,927.13	106,152.96	139,580.73	100,120.39	491,781.21
y	8,100.26	4,482.05	5,670.16	6,340.28	24,592.75

Value of declared exports from London to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Cotton manufactures	$19,731.26	$84,472.71	$29,816.47	$31,200.68	$165,221.
Cutlery	905.16	1,041.43	3,170.00	1,020.93	6,131.
Cycles	944.17	24,249.77	36,510.64	9,420.10	71,124.
Drugs and chemicals	607,013.64	508,993.81	542,260.01	341,201.15	1,999,468.
Elastic	2,165.01		281.01		2,446.
Emery	6,315.14	3,756.94	5,028.61	4,100.61	19,201.
Feathers	70,491.07	47,029.86	169,161.16	152,215.68	438,897.
Fish	27,321.05	10,969.09	31,729.15	7,001.72	77,021.
Floor cloths	14,206.13	30,474.02	28,272.01	36,391.15	109,343.
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	352,173.14	116,591.61	54,490.10	125,615.24	649,270.
Fuller's earth	14,421.01	16,283.31	16,310.17	24,013.20	71,027.
Furniture	32,621.07	15,971.85	25,167.05	72,720.50	146,480.
Glass, china, and earthenware	54,309.16	24,240.04	24,210.50	47,820.15	150,579.
Gloves, hosiery, etc	86,424.01	113,024.46	36,405.10	224,790.15	460,643.
Glue and gelatin	24,275.64	25,753.52	39,001.60	29,040.16	118,070.
Grease	3,010.04	10,959.35	7,030.01	4,830.17	25,829.
Gums	70,785.21	93,699.59	87,105.03	90,135.16	341,724.
Hair (cow, calf, etc.)	27,305.03	33,199.26	29,525.15	40,230.17	130,259.
Hardware	13,032.09	7,080.76	5,155.00	5,420.28	35,688.
Hats and caps	13,014.71	63,103.91	13,110.15	29,001.75	118,230.
Hemp, flax, and tow	710,621.14	597,043.39	408,060.05	488,220.17	2,203,944.
Indigo	28,760.00	18,064.45	42,565.01	223,015.16	312,404.
Ivory	35,465.01	47,000.66	31,810.15	83,920.17	198,195.
Jute	4,650.10	12,107.85	20,001.65		36,759.
Laces		8,818.10	890.15	3,000.10	12,608.
Leather	153,221.05	147,995.13	162,551.05	160,361.23	624,128.
Linens	27,000.15	34,289.36	17,821.30	43,301.29	122,412.
Machinery	20,420.01	16,974.35	15,320.00	13,120.00	65,834.
Metals (iron and steel manufactures)	90,123.73	27,086.94	79,360.00	23,126.14	219,696.
Matches	4,250.17	7,148.89	10,021.50	3,960.25	25,380.
Metals (other)	42,864.01	53,531.50	110,743.01	86,930.13	294,068.
Mustard	48,430.01	61,838.62	60,531.01	47,319.12	218,118.
Oils	70,320.10	36,683.68	45,001.03	74,560.23	226,565.
Ores (iron, etc.)	5,220.01	4,087.86	3,530.10	1,234.00	14,071.
Paper and paper hangings	31,210.15	47,141.79	53,160.15	34,271.29	165,783.
Paper stock	95,121.29	94,648.56	112,000.15	114,170.14	415,940.
Perfumery	17,001.60	23,709.59	8,915.06	30,015.16	79,641.
Pitch and tar	105,215.01	36,551.82	19,601.50	68,140.35	229,489.
Plumbago	1,506.05	9,256.08		3,630.19	14,391.
Precious stones	591,215.07	689,094.20	902,721.05	1,120,349.25	3,303,379.
Preserves, pickles, etc	132,123.03	85,650.40	106,420.16	125,936.14	450,129.
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc	24,230.14	40,917.53	36,020.16	16,001.30	117,169.
Quicksilver	320,361.40	5,216.89	20,460.19	30,720.15	376,758.
Rice	11,210.15	2,082.86	6,080.15	85,290.14	104,663.
Rope		3,075.63			3,075.
Rubber (raw)	150,692.10	220,413.02	163,430.05	109,120.64	643,657.
Rubber clothing and manufactures	37,210.15	31,914.51	7,050.19	22,100.26	98,275.
Saddlery	22,105.15	17,193.34	27,520.06	15,699.05	82,517.
Salt	478.04	4,267.92	1,925.01		6,670.
Sausage casings	49,103.14	21,130.34	31,075.17	27,525.00	128,833.
Scientific and optical instruments	20,001.13	23,597.66	25,179.15	29,200.19	97,978.
Seeds, plants, etc	80,116.05	55,974.48	40,916.15	90,730.15	267,736.
Shellac	21,250.15	85,470.34	44,140.17	49,000.13	199,860.
Shells	90,231.16	221,323.55	220,829.00	240,191.70	772,574.
Silks	101,431.26	175,646.58	73,660.17	160,750.15	511,488.
Soap	64,330.10	67,216.10	60,240.16	69,003.24	260,789.
Skins, furs, etc	1,225,515.14	1,580,720.48	1,817,820.64	1,390,150.23	6,014,206.
Spices	111,315.04	100,220.70	106,205.16	278,120.90	595,861.
Sponges	9,750.15	22,449.16	18,410.65	15,000.15	65,610.
Stationery	52,120.01	32,002.10	58,615.01	23,150.26	165,887.
Sticks and canes	27,213.15	21,758.12	9,770.16	21,001.10	79,742.
Straw, plait, and braids	212,107.03	207,361.57	63,590.10	130,100.80	613,159.
Straw manufactures	1,210.60	64,301.06	5,640.03	7,009.12	78,160.
Stuff goods					
Stone, marble, granite, etc	3,305.16	3,469.81	35,369.15	2,420.15	44,564.
Sugar				16,401.12	16,401.
Tea	797,364.01	218,651.85	169,630.14	100,201.17	1,285,847.
Thread		180.06			180.
Tin	401,316.12	780,719.70	1,304,020.00	833,100.62	3,319,156.
Tin plates	17,001.13	20,239.77	27,073.01	9,213.14	73,527.
Tobacco and cigarettes	52,232.14	20,122.98	30,150.61	54,015.15	156,520.
Unions		20,001.31	855.00	1,005.15	21,861.
Wearing apparel	27,361.14	67,853.61	40,701.15	62,925.15	198,841.
Wines and spirits	75,201.16	75,494.01	83,900.15	57,155.17	291,750.
Woods	12,614.00	51,146.91	157,360.00	76,012.72	297,133.

Value of declared exports from London to the U. S., etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Wool, and camel and goat hair	$1,067,151.05	$1,571,225.94	$1,415,920.06	$990,132.15	$5,044,429.20
Woolen and worsted goods	401,624.41	615,806.91	320,015.01	730,391.61	2,067,837.94
Works of art	70,132.16	35,870.97	36,150.00	185,293.16	327,446.29
Yarn	721.11	1,747.07	1,001.05	1,620.15	5,089.38
All other articles	3,804,916.76	433,369.12	659,436.88	1,734,922.62	6,632,645.38
Total	14,714,167.97	11,890,882.42	12,177,652.01	13,524,874.72	52,307,577.12

JNO. C. NEW,
Consul-General.

LONDON, *September 30, 1892.*

MANCHESTER.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Manchester to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Buttons	$518.74	$1,761.89	$1,347.49	$1,950.86	$5,578.98
Card clothing	16,284.02	15,455.17	29,814.25	41,115.13	102,668.57
Carpets and rugs	20,132.92	49,970.27	16,667.72	45,180.60	131,951.51
Cattle hair and other hair	----------	----------	9,852.21	14,211.14	24,063.35
Chemicals	182,174.70	147,843.13	142,266.74	185,534.11	657,818.68
Cotton and worsted and worsted stuffs	14,931.86	40,836.55	50,337.57	72,582.28	178,688.26
Cotton piece goods	705,255.86	800,032.85	317,880.41	384,567.22	2,237,736.34
Cotton velvet, fustians, etc	206,260.92	285,080.54	453,430.89	458,868.07	1,403,600.42
Cotton yarn and thread	108,278.18	119,668.51	122,883.89	124,130.68	469,913.26
Curtains, laces, etc	87,076.62	107,145.89	106,107.87	116,466.28	416,796.66
Damasks, etc	105,093.13	91,937.82	102,998.98	145,080.16	445,110.09
Elastic web and India rubber thread	34,474.47	41,795.08	19,359.11	26,242.99	121,871.65
Felt hats	6,226.40	21,742.89	2,707.16	22,877.76	53,554.21
Furs and seals	197.50	----------	9,695.82	850.60	10,743.92
Handkerchiefs	120,345.06	109,113.85	135,744.17	217,484.69	582,687.77
Hosiery	16,116.30	34,148.47	28,339.64	55,670.09	134,274.50
Iron, steel, etc	61,317.66	53,788.76	52,885.79	62,478.65	230,470.86
Leather and hides	28,288.56	43,240.61	34,992.72	30,982.30	137,504.19
Linens	121,584.55	176,202.86	151,979.74	160,560.19	610,327.34
Machinery	429,469.57	346,814.69	383,953.02	700,200.04	1,860,437.32
Miscellaneous	55,636.89	44,364.37	29,738.12	45,734.86	175,474.24
Musical instruments	2,360.47	1,185.36	----------	----------	3,545.83
Paper, paper hangings, etc	32,750.11	37,258.86	43,178.98	29,643.96	142,831.91
Quilts	16,801.49	24,654.58	7,416.89	31,557.33	80,430.29
Rags, paper stock, etc	199,056.09	218,490.25	189,574.69	187,118.21	794,239.24
Shawls, etc	8,786.88	18,032.20	30,359.48	62,692.22	119,870.78
Silk and cotton piece goods	4,934.92	6,604.59	3,856.17	10,563.15	25,958.83
Silk noils and waste	8,633.84	14,310.68	25,319.28	14,548.94	62,842.74
Silk seals, plushes, etc	8,591.13	2,222.01	4,014.16	14,986.61	29,813.91
Silk yarn	143,607.56	102,581.15	78,549.14	62,875.02	387,612.87
Tape, braid, etc	29,055.39	28,892.92	35,902.04	103,178.81	197,029.16
Towels	46,440.60	44,407.05	42,892.94	65,846.68	199,647.27
Waterproof garments	4,775.75	4,198,14	7,584.12	11,331.50	27,889.51
Wool (manufactures of)	55,878.64	75,202.23	28,801.57	39,659.58	199,542.02
Worsted yarn	271.37	----------	73.00	1,840.88	2,185.25
Yarn (other)	3,047.02	2,517.03	5,238.48	3,740.30	14,537.83
Total 1892	2,879,655.17	3,111,591.25	2,735,691.25	3,552,311.89	12,279,249.56
Total 1891	2,978,520.30	3,507,800.85	2,731,892.71	2,702,303.09	11,920,516.95

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, *Consul.*

MANCHESTER, *October 2, 1892.*

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

THE TYNE.

Chemical trade.—Owing to the practical monopoly by the United Alkali Company, limited, assisted by the cholera scare, which caused an enormous demand for bleaching powder at enhanced prices during the autumn months, prices in 1892 have been on the whole maintained. It is believed that the next balance sheet of the Alkali Company will be favorable. To quote from a local newspaper:

"As the great organization that has acquired so many of the chemical works of the country increases in age and enlarges its experience of the works to which as an organization it was new, it should be able to more steadily introduce those economies its promoters looked forward to, so that some of the changes at least that are likely in the early future seem to have their foreshadowings and benefit to the producers."

Recently there has only been a dwindling demand from abroad and a consequent diminution in the volume of the export trade in chemicals.

Tyne quotations.

Description.	Jan. 1.	July 1.	Dec. 15.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Soda crystals	3 2 6	2 17 6	2 15 0
Bleaching powder	7 7 6	7 10 0	7 10 0
Soda ash, 48 per cent	5 8 9	5 8 9	5 8 9
Caustic soda, 77 per cent	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0

The chemical exports from the Tyne during eleven months ending November 30 compare as follows: In 1890, 77,565 tons; in 1891, 71,750 tons; in 1892, 63,913 tons.

The chemical manure trade on Tyneside in 1892 has gone from bad to worse. The year 1891 showed a poor result, one firm paying a dividend of 2½ per cent, but they have suffered a loss this last year on the twelve months of £1,431. In view of the fact that the deliveries are 2,290 tons greater than in 1891 two things are clearly shown: First, that the farming industry and all dependent trades are in a deplorable condition; and that undue anxiety to obtain orders leads to a competition which is ruinous to those engaged in it.

Nitrate of soda stood at £9 5*s.* in January, £8 in May, and £9 5*s.* in December.

Sulphate of ammonia has been steady through the year, but at very low prices, in the vicinity of £10 per ton, and the make is believed to be increasing.

The iron trade.—During 1892 the iron trade in the northeast of England has been mainly influenced by the long strike of the Durham miners, the effects of which have not yet worn away. The strike interfered with the fuel supplies, threw nearly all the furnaces out of blast (as shown in my last report on trade disputes in the north of England), and allowed a disposal of the vast stock that had accumulated. Instead of producing 1,320,000 tons of pig iron, as in the first half of 1891, we only made in the northeastern district about 600,000 tons in the first half of the year. Naturally, after the strike ended the production assumed larger dimensions, though there are still many furnaces idle, some permanently so.

During the month of May only 6,124 tons of all classes of pig iron were made, and under 12,000 tons in April, as against an ordinary monthly make before the strike started of 220,000 tons. The output of pig iron of all kinds has been raised until it is now, or very recently, nearly 8,000 tons per day. This is fully 50 per cent more than it was in the middle of the year 1892.

The prospects of the iron trade are now overshadowed to some extent by the state of shipbuilding; for some time at least, the prodution of ship plates will be less than it was, and the consumption of pig iron for this use must diminish.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Coal trade.—The market closed weak at the end of 1891, although the demand was sufficiently steady to insure practically full work at most collieries. The price of best coals was about 10*s.* per ton, free on board, with a downward

endency. The steady production and poor demand forced small down to 3*s.* 6*d.*, nd even less, and large heaps were being accumulated at many collieries (probbly about 100,000 tons of small), and a further fall would almost certainly have ccurred had not two abnormal features arisen simultaneously, viz., the disstrous thirteen weeks' strike of the Durham miners, and the stop or play week lecreed by the National Miners' Federation. House coals went up to a high rice: steam coals of all sorts were rushed into prices ranging from 11*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and large quantities of small were sent into the Durham and Cleveland districts at prices varying from about 4*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on oard, as the heaps diminished and eventually disappeared. The termination f the Durham strike on 20th June naturally caused these prices to fall, and ince then they have varied from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*

The exports from the Tyne fell off during the months of March, April, May, nd June about 1,400,000 tons, about 950,000 tons from the Wear, and a small decrease at Blyth of some 50,000 tons. Seeing the Northumberland collieries enoyed full work during this time, this latter decrease is doubtless accounted for y the unusual quantity of coal sent inland.

The miners in this county, having been approached by the masters with a view o a reduction of 5 per cent, have voted by ballot (February 11, 1873) against uch reduction, bringing us again face to face with another serious industrial risis. I give below the advances in wages made from October, 1888 to 1890, nd the reductions in the following years:

Advances.—December, 1888, 5 per cent, making 7½ below 1879; February, 1889, ½ per cent, wages same as 1879; March, 1889, 2 per cent above 1879; June, 1889, per cent, 7 per cent above 1879; September, 1889, 3 per cent, 10 per cent above 879; December, 1889, 10 per cent, 20 per cent above 1879; March, 1890, 7½ per ent, 27½ per cent above 1879; July, 1890, 2½ per cent, 30 per cent above 1879; October, 1890, 1½ per cent, 31½ per cent above 1879.

Reductions.—February, 1891, 1½ per cent, 30 per cent above 1879; January, 892, 5 per cent, 25 per cent above 1879; November, 1892, 5 per cent, 20 per cent bove 1879.

Proposed reduction.—February, 1893, 5 per cent, 15 per cent above 1879.

DURHAM.

Coal trade.—The strike which lasted for so long a time last year completely aralyzed the coal industry, together with its manufacturing and commercial nterests throughout this district, and proved ruinous to owner and workman like. and the effects are being felt more every day, for already collieries are ommencing to work half time and at some of those pits where work was not ully resumed at the termination of the strike, the question of finally closing hem is under serious consideration. The wretched condition of some of the its, in consequence of water having got into the workings, is causing serious difficulties in those mines, and at these only a small proportion of men have een employed.

The following table shows a serious decrease during the year 1891, and no loubt when the returns are issued for 1892 they will compare very unfavorably rith 1891.

Total tons of Durham coal raised:

	Tons.
1888	29,654,892
1889	30,307,477
1890	30,265,241
1891	29,807,523

Shipbuilding trade.—Although the year at the outset did not promise well, and otwithstanding the trade disputes referred to before, there is a considerable ncrease in the amount of tonnage built. At the same time the number of vesels put into the river is smaller. This is the converse of the preceding year's ecord. Then the number of vessels built, compared with 1890, showed an increase, and the tonnage a considerable falling off. During the present year ewer small craft have been built. The total number of vessels launched is 116, ith a total gross tonnage amounting to 207,210 tons. In 1891 the number of essels was 134 and the tonnage 185,283. Thus it will be seen that the number f vessels is 18 less while the tonnage has increased by 21,927. Work has been retty brisk during the twelve months, but more would have been accomplished ad things run more smoothly. The prolonged engineers' strike and the coal ade dispute retarded matters considerably.

Present outlook.—The shipping business may be taken as a good index to the tate of trade in this district. In the month of January, 1890, 14 vessels cleared

from this port for the United States. In the same months of 1891 and 1892 the number of vessels clearing were 7 and 30, respectively, and in January of the present year only 2 vessels cleared. There are at present a great number of vessels lying idle in the river. There is, of course, more than one cause for this. The low homeward rates may, for instance, be cited. Last year there was a struggle to get corn out of Russia before the period of prohibition: many dealers believed that higher prices were at hand, and wheat was bought in in vast quantities. The British mercantile navy is rapidly increasing, and thus driving the older types of vessels out of remunerative employment. Many European ports having been frozen up during the winter, we may look for some improvement as soon as these ports are opened out again.

This state of affairs very naturally affects the shipbuilding industry, and we may look for very quiet times in the Tyne shipbuilding yards for some time to come.

The pending dispute between the employers and men in the Northumberland coal trade will, no doubt, be settled by the men accepting the masters' terms of a reduction of 5 per cent, as a strike at the present time would be suicidal. Batches of from 30 to 60 men have lately been paid off at several collieries from want of work, and in the county of Durham there is little more than half time worked.

Thus it will be seen that the two great industries of the north of England, coal-mining and shipbuilding, are in a very unsatisfactory state at present.

CUMBERLAND.

Coal and iron.—These industries are so closely allied that it is thought desirable to deal with them together. They are probably the most important industries of the country, as the whole of West Cumberland, comprising the towns of Maryport, Workington, Whitehaven, Frizington, Cleaton Moor, Egremont, Millom, and many others of lesser importance, are in great measure dependent upon them. During the last twelve months, although trade was, to begin with, at a very low ebb, it has been steadily diminishing and is now almost at a standstill. Prices of iron and coal are very low, and it has been found impossible to carry on many of the works in the district at a profit. In the early part of 1892 most of the colliers of Cumberland went out on strike as a protest against a proposed reduction of wages by the masters and on the 21st March all the collieries in West Cumberland, with the exception of Dearham, Dovenby, Birkby, and Gillhead, stopped work and remained idle until the 6th June. The dispute was ultimately referred to the arbitration of the then mayor of Carlisle, whose award was on the whole considerably in favor of the coal owners. During the strike many of the miners with families were often in hard-pressed straits. With the stoppage of the Cumberland collieries came the colliers' strike in Durham, cutting off coke supplies, closing all the ironworks on the Cumberland seaboard, throwing thousands of men out of employment, and completely dislocating the trade of the district. When this latter strike was settled several others occurred, with the result that what little trade there was was driven into the Irish markets and monopolized by them. During the year the Ellenborough colliery has been dismantled and the Birkley colliery stopped. In sympathy with the depression in the coal trade and the prolonged deadlock in smelting great dullness prevails in the iron-ore market. At present the price of ore is said to be below the cost of raising. The West Cumberland Iron and Steel Company's works at North Side, Workington, and Barepot, which formerly employed 2,000 or 3,000 men, continue idle, and there is no immediate prospect of their restarting. The Maryport Hematite Iron and Steel Company's works at Maryport have done very little during the year, and for several months have been idle altogether, but it is rumored that the concern may shortly be taken over by a new company and work restarted. The new steel works at Maryport have been for some months and still continue idle, without the slightest prospect of restarting. The Parton furnaces, which have been out of blast for some time, are being demolished. The large Moss Bay works, which include large furnaces and steel rail mills and which had been idle for some months, have quite recently been restarted after a complete overhauling, but there is very little work for them to do. Throughout the last twelve months the steel rail trade has shown a large decline in volume, and at present orders are very scarce. Altogether the iron and steel trade is in a very bad way.

Shipping and Shipbuilding.—Consequent of the depression in the coal and iron trade there is very little doing in the shipping business. Freights are down. Shipbuilding, too, is very slack, in fact may be said to be almost at a standstill,

three vessels only having been launched during the year, two at Workington and one at Maryport, and new orders are scarce.

Agriculture.—This important industry is also anything but flourishing. The year 1892 was a very poor one. Fodder was scarce and dear at the beginning of the year, and stock sold at the Candlemas sales realized very poor prices, whilst just over the border in Scotland an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia caused much loss and inconvenience, and the plague of voles baffled all the efforts of the farmers to exterminate those destructive pests. Foot and mouth disease made its appearance just out of this district and led to the adoption of restrictive measures which, though troublesome at times, had the effect of preventing the spread of the disease. Several cases of anthrax also occurred, and there was an outbreak of glanders at Ambleside in April. The weather was unsettled in the summer and a great deal of rain fell, the general effect upon the harvest being to make it three weeks late. The crops were fairly uniform, oats being best, but meadow hay was much spoiled by flooding. Unfortunately whilst most of the harvest was still standing in the fields the weather broke down and great loss was thus inflicted upon the farmers, who were already suffering severely from the depreciation of all kinds of farm produce. At Martinmas a great many farms came into the market, but notwithstanding the bad year there was keen competition for them, though rents were somewhat down. At the hirings, however, the farmers insisted upon the laborers bearing some share of the burden of bad times. Food and clothing being cheap and education free the farmers thought that their servants might submit to a reduction of wages, and they succeeded in carrying their views into force, a drop of as much as £3 on the half year's wages being insisted upon. The farmers are having meetings all up and down the country and discussing the question of agricultural depression and its possible remedies, but so far as can be seen without any tangible results. Farms are still letting fairly well, but at reduced rents. Farm produce is selling well, and the prices for stock and horses are improving. Quantities of potatoes are being shipped to the States.

Nursery gardens.—There are several nurserymen in this district, and this industry does not seem to have felt to any great extent the general depression. Business is not brisk but continues steady.

Woolen, cotton, silesias, hat, and biscuit manufactories.—Business in these trades continues steady, and though prices are somewhat down, all the manufactories in this district are kept going. The number of men employed in these manufactories is considerable.

PORTS OF TEES AND THE HARTLEPOOLS.

Trade and industries.—The chief trade and industries of this district consist in the production of iron and steel, and in the building of iron and steel vessels, chiefly steamers, from 2,000 up to 7,000 tons burden, for ocean traffic.

The shipbuilding returns for 1892 from the Hartlepools and Tees show an output of 80 vessels of 190,200 tons gross register, with engines of 85,303 indicated horse power, and of the above only 2 were sailing vessels.

To the port of the Hartlepools belong 300 steamers, measuring 500,000 tons gross register, and 10 small sailing vessels; to the Tees, 72 steamers, measuring 50,000 tons gross register.

Exports.—The district has 95 blast furnaces, of which 75 were in blast in 1892, producing 831,965 tons of pig iron and 654,000 tons of hematite and other kinds of iron for the manufacture of steel. Of the above 632,707 tons were exported, but none to the United States in 1892, whereas in 1887 53,265 tons of raw iron went thither. The exports of finished iron and steel (plates, bars, rails, etc.) amounted to 288,080 tons in 1892, of which about 1,000 tons went to the United States in 1892 against 11,500 tons in 1890 and 22,000 tons in 1887.

The exports of coals and coke amounted to 888,352 tons, and general merchandise about 100,000 tons.

There were also exported about 150,000 tons of salt (a new industry), and of basic slag 59,000 tons, mostly to Germany; also 5,250 tons of chemicals.

Imports.—The imports consisted of 1,002,937 tons of iron ore and about 468,000 tons of timber, mostly from Sweden and Norway (10,000 tons from Florida). Of grain, including one cargo of wheat (about 6,600 quarters) from San Francisco, 140,000 quarters, and of general goods, mostly by regular traders from Hamburg, 60,000 tons.

The ordinary industries have during 1892 been kept pretty steadily going except over two or three months of last spring during the above-mentioned strike of pitmen in the Durham coal pits.

THE WEAR.

The coal shipments in the port for the past year, ending December 31 amounted to 3,127,587 tons as against 3,792,222 tons in the previous year. During the period of the Durham miners' strike, which extended from March to June last year, the decrease in the coal shipments was 908,000 tons; but to set against that there has been an increase of 243,000 tons over the remaining months of the year. Notwithstanding the general disorganization of trade, consequent on that strike, there has been an increase in the volume of the general import trade, the imports of timber, iron ore, and esparto all showing an increase for the year. The total revenue of the river Wear commissioners for the past year amounted to £115,801 18*s.* 9*d.*, which, as against £126,373 7*s.* 5*d.* for the year 1891, was a decrease of £10,571 8*s.* 8*d.*

The exports from Sunderland to the United States for the twelve months ending September 30, 1891, were £4,149 14*s.* 9*d.*; 1892, £2,309 4*s.* 1*d.*, showing a decrease of £1,840 10*s.* 8*d.*

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Exports from the Tyne to the United States during the years 1891 and 1892.

Articles.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Chemicals:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Alkali and soda ash	2,362	1,652		710
Alum and alum cake	72	129	57	
Ammonia and sal ammoniac	340	248		92
Barytes (carbonate and sulphate)	647	514		133
Baryta (manufactures)	33	108	75	
Bleaching powder	1,831	705		126
Caustic soda	3,232	2,831		401
Copperas	58			58
Hyposulphite of soda	128	244	116	
Manganate of soda	2			2
Manure	939	7		932
Magnesia	19	18		1
Nitrate of soda and potash	11			11
Pearl harding and gypsum	1,053	777		276
Soda crystals	2,623	1,565		1,058
Sulphate of soda	28			28
Unenumerated	107	39		68
Cement	14,676	4,461		10,215
Cotton, canvas, linen, and woolen goods	562	132		430
Fire bricks and fire-clay goods	5,435	5,076		359
Fire clay	245	77		168
Flint		34	34	
Glass	114			114
Grindstones and millstones	648	1,076	428	
Iron:				
Bars, plates, sheets, and angles	118	319	101	
Bolts, nuts, nails, and ironwork	14			14
Castings	9			9
Ferro manganese and spiegeleisen	242			242
Guns and armaments	36			36
Machinery	86			86
Pig	3,450	2,167		1,283
Scrap	120			120
Lead goods, antimony and antimony ore	360	568	208	
Litharge	18	19	1	
Red and white paint	126	261	135	
Lampblack and coal dust		5	5	
Leather, hides, and skins	15	39	24	
Loam, sand, and stones	4	80	76	
Oil, varnish, and turpentine		1	1	
Paper	1			1
Plaster of Paris and whiting	23	13		10
Rags and old rope	528	581	53	
Spanish brown and yellow ocher	2	1		1
Sundry goods	579	54		525
Steel:				
Bars, plates, sheets, and angles	104	10		94
Billets, blooms, slabs, and ingots	1,200			1,200
Manufactures	52			52
Scrap		150	150	
Venetian red	32	16		16
Vinegar and acids	12	10		2
Wood pulp	16			16
Coal and coke (including coal for ships use):				
Coal	168,322	121,902		46,420
Coke	12,374	14,068	1,694	
			3,159	65,849
				3,159
Decrease				62,690

ed into the Tyne from the United States during the years 1891 and 1892.

Articles.		1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
le goods	packages	1	2	1	
len, and jute goods	tons	40	276	236	
unenumerated	do	28			28
	do	594	436		158
	do		7	7	
nolasses	do	783	73		710
stores	do	35	39	3	
pears	do	1	44	43	
	quarters	3,500	3,980	480	
	do	44,179	65,631	21,452	
	do	11,971	18,095	6,124	
	do	2,945	10,277	7,332	
	do	217,595	160,830		56,765
gs, husk, meal, and slid	tons	298	10		288
linseed cake	do	108	163	55	
neal	do	1,834	1,835	1	
raw	do		438	438	
	do	1			1
er, and skins	do	4	3		1
s and bars	do		1	1	
id other iron work	do	179	27		152
litharge	do	8	9	1	
	do	5,733	12,348	6,615	
per precipitate, and copper ore	do		15	15	
, and petroleum	do	12,153	9,441		2,712
varnish, and putty	do		32	32	
	do	6			6
	do	2			2
and bacon	do	1,732	628		104
	do		398	398	
	do	812	522		290
	do	443	743	300	
neats	do	1,402	1,239		163
ds	do	1	92	91	
s, and musical instruments	cases	16	(*)		
and grease	tons	390	623	233	
ork wood	do	12	2		10
	do	10	55	45	
	do	3,018	3,596	578	
ns, and boards	loads	880	2,327	1,447	
neadings	do		15	15	
r	do	20,787	14,018		6,769
, and tubs (empty)	Number		281	281	
	packages	9			9
us wood goods	tons	331	293		38

* 1 ton.

xports from the consular district of Newcastle upon Tyne to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

rticles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
	$25,341.08	$43,750.92	$30,023.63	$32,274.02	$131,398.66
	987.40	912.28	707.22	2,853.74	5,460.64
	5,299.99	3,335.80	4,384.05	6,536.73	19,556.57
f barytes	899.69	4,584.42	1,446.36	2,553.78	9,484.25
		385.77	6,976.07	1,976.10	9,337.94
	140,143.66	93,144.22	62,553.17	79,199.49	375,040.54
	13,834.42	12,547.70	10,264.44	4,586.43	41,232.99
ke	32,254.56	4,606.19	21,484.42	15,331.97	73,677.14
ufactures	38,534.14	32,525.85	34,397.39	26,777.62	132,235.00
anese	6,549.05				6,549.05
		383.72		146.19	529.91
				627.05	627.05
	4,937.39	7,581.05	636.07	2,605.91	14,760.42
ras		531.23			531.23
		7,361.73			7,361.73
		578.60			578.60
	17,258.74	6,937.23	11,710.02	8,165.92	44,071.91
		295.51			295.51
	2,562.25	3,144.24	4,006.30	1,329.28	11,042.07
nion goods	2,909.42	118.72	1,514.55	2,847.06	7,389.75
	1,098.88				1,098.88
		540.91		717.56	1,258.47
		170.30			170.30

Declared exports from the consular district of Newcastle upon Tyne, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30. 1892.	
Paints and colors	$1,878.42	$4,018.53	$4,671.25	$2,332.45	$12,900.65
Plants and bushes		7,439.08			7,439.08
Propeller shaft		875.97			875.97
Refined red lead		173.48		166.27	339.75
Rope	1,707.34	4,129.36	1,306.15	1,953.10	9,095.95
Roans	2,401.62		2,548.28	2,618.86	7,568.76
Roofing tiles		1,416.37		301.29	1,717.66
Salt				1,890.90	1,890.90
Silico spiegel	1,856.42		5,669.34		7,525.76
Skins	37,710.68	52,709.57	49,716.59	45,689.22	185,826.06
Steel wire rope		103.08			103.08
Steel billets and rods, and manufactures	71,630.00	21,428.51	5,541.32	16,041.96	114,641.79
Sweeping machines and accessories	496.39	1,352.63	551.13	870.00	3,270.15
Stone (building and grindstone)	15,432.07	3,913.00	15,291.98	14,263.15	48,900.20
Sulphate of alumina				625.40	625.40
Tin plates	1,328.47				1,328.47
Thread (linen)	395.72	362.12	386.74	99.88	1,244.46
Trees	7,208.19				7,208.19
Woolen goods (gloves)	1,909.82	183.40	2,716.59	5,200.89	11,130.70
Miscellaneous	27,765.54		2,331.19	1,488.37	31,585.10
Total for 1892	464,329.35	321,550.51	280,864.25	282,160.59	1,348,904.70
Total for 1891	579,624.56	414,245.47	420,903.37	325,449.21	1,740,222.61
Decrease	115,295.21	92,694.96	140,039.12	43,288.62	391,317.91

HORACE W. METCALF, *Consul.*

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, *February 25, 1893.*

NOTTINGHAM.

Aggregate declared value of exports from the commercial agency at Nottingham to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Beads	$364.56				$364.56
Boot and shoe laces	2,350.21	$3,352.40	$1,934.84		7,637.45
Carpets		296.91		$514.38	811.29
China and earthen ware	4,525.66	5,606.33	6,609.69	13,078.00	29,819.68
Cloth	1,253.23				1,253.23
Colcothar				1,220.02	1,220.02
Colors	29,878.13	25,225.77	28,783.31	25,262.93	109,150.14
Cotton	28,114.23	35,002.86	38,251.68	29,245.42	130,614.19
Cycles	2,273.60	16,340.32	36,552.90	14,804.59	69,971.41
Designs	373.76				373.76
Dress-lifters	1,341.58				1,341.58
Elastic	46,634.02	56,560.85	48,581.23	53,145.52	204,921.62
Fancy goods	1,863.62				1,863.62
Frillings	1,926.80	6,296.47	3,141.38	2,743.49	14,108.14
Gloves		3,054.49			3,054.49
Glory sizing				1,107.93	1,107.93
Grease and oil	978.40	768.30		257.14	2,003.84
Haberdashery	1,949.13	3,710.35	3,162.79	4,132.33	12,954.60
Hardware				410.92	410.92
Herbal extracts			1,124.15	470.10	1,594.25
Hosiery	77,269.92	180,110.59	128,601.71	297,880.42	683,862.64
Jacquard boards	1,204.85	2,764.63	3,421.04	1,401.52	8,792.04
Lace	770,013.71	1,156,975.65	788,949.87	846,274.97	3,562,214.20
Leather	17,806.45	17,008.43	12,715.18	8,779.60	56,309.66
Linen	61,465.93	87,573.99	34,025.24	86,737.97	269,803.13
Machinery	103,932.62	73,029.67	87,226.65	63,385.95	327,574.89
Muslins	25,542.67	30,573.01	33,097.00	19,052.84	108,265.52

Aggregate declared value of exports from the commercial agency at Nottingham to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Oxides	$2,744.63	$5,774.23	$4,774.01	$5,018.09	$18,310.96
Parchment	705.82	637.50			1,343.32
Photographic apparatus	2,288.48			1,328.48	3,616.96
Polishing powder	2,266.25	1,132.64	2,075.16	2,667.06	8,141.11
Schappé		1,763.15			1,763.15
Silks	25,438.95	37,615.40	22,343.68	26,367.66	111,765.69
Sod oil				298.87	298.87
Skins and hides	201,072.20	218,013.11	146,639.19	148,621.43	714,345.93
Spar ornaments	967.53	1,163.44	816.04	1,225.06	4,172.07
Sporting goods				420.70	420.70
String				540.35	540.35
Stationery		982.45	344.94	777.75	2,105.14
Surgical instruments				153.98	153.98
Tape			1,044.29		1,044.29
Tapestry				187.57	187.57
Terra alba and cement	1,625.54	492.72	985.46		3,103.72
Umbrellas		1,020.05			1,020.05
Velvet	492.01		5,468.57	18,703.04	24,663.62
Wearing apparel		7,368.22	5,006.00		12,374.22
White goods			847.83		847.83
Wire goods		2,933.76	3,957.42	3,100.35	9,991.53
Woolens	2,789.01	16,700.91	22,698.24	18,886.11	61,074.27
All other articles	2,943.51	3,424.79	4,342.49	3,029.80	13,740.59
Total for 1892	1,430,297.61	2,003,333.39	1,487,521.98	1,701,236.34	6,622,391.32
Total for 1891	1,535,253.54	1,499,073.74	969,365.16	1,507,646.17	5,511,338.61
Increase		504,259.65	518,156.82	193,592.17	1,111,052.71
Decrease	104,955.93				

JOHN L. MCKIM,
Commercial Agent.

NOTTINGHAM, *September 30, 1892.*

PLYMOUTH.

Navigation under the American flag at the consular district of Plymouth for the year ending September 30, 1892.

ENTERED.

From—	Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*
Darien	1	998
San Francisco	1	1,824
New York	1	226
Total	3	3,048

CLEARED.

To—	Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*
Philadelphia	1	998
New York	2	2,050
Total	3	3,048

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Plymouth to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Animals for breeding purposes			$350.12	$15,606.87	$15,956.99
Brushes	$274.16	$499.90	587.34	145.26	1,506.66
Chemicals (arsenic)	7,647.70	18,138.08	16,012.02	23,917.61	65,715.41
Books				892.37	892.37
Clay	61,633.96	59,186.11	51,860.17	86,496.07	259,116.31
Chicory	123.54	118.56	117.46	116.80	476.36
Flower bulbs	1,255.15	471.79		4,062.80	5,789.74
Sheepskins (salted roans)	6,944.50	19,129.12	6,456.88	12,475.96	45,006.46
Stone			1,443.10	1,764.10	3,207.20
Wine, beer, etc., gin	2,600.15	1,132.02	3,435.55	1,977.50	9,145.22
Woolen goods (serges)	458.25	768.00	402.30		1,628.55
Total	80,937.41	99,443.58	80,604.94	147,455.34	408,441.27
Total in preceding year	70,420.72	71,038.60	74,547.46	71,992.00	287,998.78
Increase	10,516.69	28,404.98	6,057.48	75,463.34	120,442.49

Imports per American vessels into the consular district of Plymouth for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat ..... tons	2,730	$135,000.00
Oil ..... gallons	50,772	5,147.54
Timber ..... loads	1,190	23,359.20
Total		163,506.74

THOS. W. FOX, *Consul.*

PLYMOUTH, *December 10, 1892.*

SHEFFIELD.

During the year 1892 the total value of exports from Sheffield to the United States amounted to $2,409,740.94, an increase over 1891 of $95,403.87. In 1891, however, the effect of the McKinley tariff was seriously felt, and the result was to reduce the American trade to the lowest figures that have been reached in many years.

Steel and cutlery are Sheffied's chief articles of export, and they show an increase of shipments amounting to $8,248.71 and $55,998.81 respectively.

The following table shows the value of steel and cutlery and the total exports from Sheffield to the United States during each of the past ten years:

Year.	Steel.	Cutlery.	Total exports.
1882	$2,086,002.47	$1,230,037.06	$5,715,894.21
1883	1,603,867.66	1,212,342.48	3,716,424.28
1884	1,314,291.44	848,634.86	2,796,989.95
1885	1,085,487.42	737,308.81	1,177,471.62
1886	1,283,597.77	881,873.06	2,516,670.87
1887	1,514,503.46	1,030,875.56	4,297,428.29
1888	1,552,822.28	1,049,212.53	3,042,503.29
1889	1,400,403.49	1,127,553.45	2,983,451.61
1890	1,525,876.47	1,141,243.01	3,126,093.69
1891	1,303,667.21	565,151.51	2,314,337.07
1892	1,311,915.93	621,150.32	2,409,740.94

·ade generally is dull and depressed in this district, and quite a large num-
of workmen are either out of employment or working on short time.
ıe following article from the Sheffield Daily Telegraph presents the local
ness outlook for the current year:

TRADE PROSPECTS FOR 1893.

\ny attempt to arrive at a correct solution of the great trade problem at the
ent time is beset with difficulty. In periods of depression orders are neces-
y given out slowly and with the extremity of caution, for markets are weak,
es fluctuating, and profits so small that what would be looked upon in pros-
us periods as a mere fractional and paltry error of judgment marks the dif-
nce between profit and loss. There appears to be an utter absence of healthy
ulation, which bodes ill for the immediate future. It is scarcely fair, how-
, to take existing circumstances and use them as evidence either for or
nst any trade theory. We know that the business barometer has fallen al-
t to its lowest possible point, and the evidences of past years prove that this
e of affairs is merely the precursor of a period of inflation. The only point
ı which manufacturers and workmen are interested is that concerning the
ıtion of the depression which set in about eighteen months ago. The weak-
of the iron market is one of the most important causes which have led to
unfavorable condition of affairs which now exists. It is argued, and not
ıout some show of truth, that a more unyielding attitude on the part of the
ıt ironmasters in the Midlands would stimulate industry. There are grounds
the belief that consumers are holding aloof because they entertain an idea
t quotations are bound to fall still lower. Any pronounced rise in iron would
nce bring about a revival, orders would be rushed in, and the steel and iron
ıstries would receive the needed stimulus to place themselves on the road to
sperity. The report of the only iron market held this year at Birmingham
s not differ materially from its predecessors. There is an indisposition to
chase, which speaks volumes for the general impression prevalent amongst
sumers, who evidently expect that prices will not be stronger than at pres-
when quarter day arrives. The slight hesitancy to sell at existing rates is
, not to an impression that quotations are about to rise, but to an effort on
part of canal carriers to increase their rates for the removal of pig iron from
·ks to works for short distances. With regard to the Sheffield trade, orders
coming in more plentifully; but there is not the pressure which is generally
erienced at the commencement of the new year. One of the large Bright-
e establishments has received a number of big orders quite recently, which
l tend to make some amends for the dullness which characterized last year's
rations. The railway companies are, however, not making very heavy de-
nds upon the resources of the makers of wheels, tires, axles, and springs.
e depression in this branch of Sheffield work did not set in until late in the
t year, and some firms have still fairly good orders in hand. Inquiries for
future are very few and less remunerative than usual.

n the armour-plate and marine departments of the large Sheffield limited
cerns the completion of the work connected with the naval programme of
rd Salisbury's administration will prove a serious drawback to the pros-
ity of the district, unless the present Government decides upon a more pre-
tious policy. Evidences are not wanting to prove that in the past there has
n too great a demand for new vessels, and the occurrence of the reaction will
pen the depression among makers of marine material. The competition
ong shipowners for freights is one of the most unpleasant features of latter-
commerce. It acts in two directions—preventing the making of legitimate
fits and killing commercial enterprise.

)ne of the brightest signs of a coming revival is to be found in the increased
ume of business done with the Argentine Republic. The resources of this
ıth American State are great, but manufacturers will be on their guard
inst catering for any undue inflation. The increased tariff in Spain, which
a time caused makers of files and kindred productions much anxiety, proved
lessing to the more enterprising firms, who were driven into other markets
l have competed there successfully against the Germans and other manufact-
rs. Latest reports tend to show that the Spanish and Portuguese trade is
ng slowly recovered, it having been discovered that British files, edge tools,
, are far superior in point of durability and finish to any wares of the kind
duced in the peninsula. The lessened Christmas trade in electro-plate and
er articles will probably have an important bearing upon this industry.

Overproduction was the cause of the recent lull in the demand, and the general depressed state of the silver trade in 1892 may cause a slight revival during the present year. In other departments business is more satisfactory than was the case prior to the holidays. Some large orders for spades, shovels, forks, and agricultural machinery sections have come in, notably one for two thousand shovels from the Government. There are very few signs to show that the cutlery trade of Sheffield will improve immediately. Although the American market absorbed a greater amount of cutlery ware during 1892 than in 1891, the increase is so slight and the general outlook so dull that manufacturers have very slight grounds for encouragement. True, an increased business amounting to £11,507 has been done with the United States during the year just ended, Sheffield has still lost 45 per cent of her American trade as compared with 1889, and 46 per cent when a comparison is instituted with the business done in 1892 and 1890.

A storm has been raised by the railway companies in declining to carry more than 20 cwt. to the ton in future. The information which has been given by colliery owners to the merchants that in future 20 cwt.. instead of 21 cwt., would be supplied to the ton will afford sufficient ground for immediate, although a small, rise in the quotations to consumers. The burden thrown upon the coal trade by the railway companies is being transferred with astonishing celerity from the shoulders of the colliery owners to the unyielding backs of the general public. In Sheffield and the neighborhood coal prices are already high, especially when the fact is considered that the town is surrounded by a large coal-producing area. The Hull coal returns for the past year are chiefly noticeable on account of the large decrease in the tonnage of the mineral brought to the Yorkshire port during last year. In 1891 the quantity forwarded to Hull by rail and river amounted to 2,386,024 tons, as compared with 2,236,168 tons in 1892, a falling off of 149,856 tons. The exports to foreign countries have, however, fallen off to the extent of 244,181 tons, and this more than accounts for the decrease.

All things considered, with iron prices as low as they can possibly be at the present time, with a decreased demand, and with business generally so stagnant that some manufactories will not recommence work until the middle of the present month, it will go hard with Sheffield if a revival in trade be long delayed. The comparative immunity from commercial disaster enjoyed hitherto by Sheffield has been due more to the variety of her industries than to any other circumstance, and in this more than in any adventitious and lucky diversion of the trade current in her favor doubtless lies her safety in the future. While it is beyond denial that great depression exists, the situation is yet hopeful, as on all hands it is admitted that a period of such dullness as we have recently passed through is swiftly succeeded by a renewal of activity in the commercial world."

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Sheffield to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Animals for breeding	$316.33	$639.94	$223.86	----------	$1,180.13
Anvils	1,499.53	596.19	1,257.67	$1,165.24	4,518.63
Buckles (leather)	342.61	756.94	1,908.64	339.47	3,347.66
Button stuffs	688.54	----------	----------	1,293.03	1,981.57
Coal-tar preparations	1,271.29	1,178.14	----------	----------	2,449.43
Copper	386.93	574.97	489.57	357.88	1,809.35
Cotton blinds	247.09	34.86	53.29	----------	335.24
Cutlery	205,004.67	112,315.05	161,036.79	150,736.87	629,093.38
Dairy preparations	63.99	195.37	321.93	433.83	1,015.12
Dead oil in drums	653.47	----------	579.33	548.59	1,781.39
Edge and other tools	7,024.78	5,651.25	5,772.96	6,291.37	24,740.36
Electroplated and German silver goods	332.84	----------	1,102.32	228.88	1,664.04
Files	3,520.26	3,623.25	3,376.45	3,556.06	14,078.02
Glue	12,846.18	19,691.78	15,067.08	19,346.03	66,951.07
Graining combs (steel)	456.76	----------	753.64	670.32	1,880.72
Grindstones	184.32	151.55	----------	103.54	439.41
Hair and fiber	8,804.46	669.14	2,670.26	----------	12,143.86
Horn pieces	1,032.96	3,597.79	4,147.09	5,863.51	14,641.35
Horn (manufactures of)	5,041.80	3,772.13	4,592.77	5,117.32	18,524.02
Iron	----------	----------	----------	2,809.98	2,809.98
Linens	7,280.03	7,712.62	5,683.73	6,113.82	26,790.20
Machinery	2,930.03	306.59	540.77	649.06	4,426.45
Magnets	63.66	470.48	1,003.23	592.85	2,130.22

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Sheffield, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
asuring tapes, rules, and					
raightedges	$9,410.06	$10,703.50	$11,417.90	$10,640.66	$42,172.12
dles and pins (steel)	20.43	446.05	686.53		1,153.01
ical goods	37.30		150.46		187.76
rl (manufactures of)	5,715.50	8,636.66	6,269.02	8,777.63	29,398.81
tinum	2,799.99				2,799.99
ated matter	565.50	8.92	127.24		701.66
ating types		902.79			902.79
dle	562.80	1,103.60	353.79	798.60	2,818.79
ed skins	15,655.77	12,734.06	30,034.82	23,331.95	81,756.60
shes, sickles, and grass					
oks	1,040.59	3,562.07	1,536.23	233.05	6,371.94
ep dip	5,254.56	3,380.49	5,259.14	189.47	14,083.66
es and spikes	206.58		130.30		336.88
goods		778.51			778.51
el wire, bars, sheets, etc	340,912.44	282,837.80	325,974.16	339,574.05	1,289,298.45
el boiler tubes and flues	5,313.44	351.26	1,979.99	2,206.52	9,851.21
el cylinders				1,010.29	1,010.29
el forgings	302.92				302.92
el music wire	157.39				157.39
el projectiles		17,287.16			17,287.16
el wheels	720.63	740.02	90.23		1,550.88
el wire rope	750.36			469.42	1,219.78
ngsten	245.28	613.18			858.46
ring forks (steel)		879.17	646.88	306.22	1,832.27
brella ribs		546.67		1,773.83	2,320.50
nes and spirits	514.92		285.53	21.37	821.82
ndries	713.67	406.16	270.77	378.29	1,768.89
Total	350,892.66	507,856.71	595,794.27	595,931.00	2,350,474.64
tal for preceding year	650,713.50	564,598.23	545,574.15	553,274.61	2,314,160.49
Increase	179.16		50,220.22	42,656.39	36,314.25
Decease		56,741.52			

BENJAMIN FOLSOM, *Consul.*

SHEFFIELD, *January 28, 1893.*

SWANSEA.

Navigation at the port of Swansea for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
ustrian	2	2,110	3	1,765	5	3,875
elgian	2	625			2	625
ritish	2,480	1,099,790	1,515	184,290	3,995	1,284,080
anish	12	6,170	13	2,371	25	8,541
utch	1	343	1	87	2	430
rench	88	38,866	174	16,711	262	55,577
erman	23	13,591	13	6,861	36	20,452
reek	1	957			1	957
awaiian			1	2,027	1	2,027
talian	3	3,677	27	16,204	30	19,881
orwegian	38	18,292	48	18,575	86	36,867
ussian	1	525	10	3,415	11	3,940
panish	6	4,840			6	4,840
wedish	15	7,912	16	4,610	31	12,522
nited States	1	1,739	1	552	2	2,291
Total entered	2,673	1,199,437	1,822	257,468	4,495	1,456,905
Total cleared *	2,698	1,198,250	1,790	261,191	4,488	1,459,421

* No further details of clearances are given.

Number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels that entered the harbor of Swansea during the years 1891 and 1892.

Nation.	1891.		1892.	
	Vessels.	Registered tonnage.	Vessels.	Registered tonnage.
British	3,957	1,190,586	4,083	1,305,739
French	269	53,022	281	61,505
Norwegian	81	33,890	83	36,650
Italian	24	17,146	32	10,918
German	34	15,984	33	16,974
Danish	21	1,345	22	8,770
Swedish	24	9,570	33	13,302
Russian	13	3,679	17	6,643
Spanish	14	11,857	7	5,859
Austrian	5	4,953	3	1,625
Greek	3	1,163	1	957
Dutch	2	183	3	1,425
Belgian	4	2,464	1	278
American (United States)	3	5,296	2	2,391
Argentine	1	1,178	.....	.....
Montenegrin	1	1,093	.....	.....
Hawaiian	.....	.....	1	2,027
Total	4,456	1,360,406	4,602	1,485,043

Number and tonnage of steamers cleared for the Atlantic ports of North America during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892.

Year.	Vessels.	Net registered tons.
1890	147	246,178
1891	144	231,739
1892	191	327,161

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports and exports between Swansea and the United States for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	*Tons.**		*Tons.**	
Beef	52	$6,326	.....	.....
Bricks	.....	.....	1,709	$24,951
Chemicals	.....	.....	2,877	278,732
China	.....	.....	146	3,552
Coal†	.....	.....	72,508	247,002
Copper matte	137	16,001	.....	.....
Coper ore	27	457	.....	.....
Corn meal	67	3,261	.....	.....
Fireworks	.....	.....	9	876
Glucose	14	341	.....	.....
Ingot tin	.....	.....	1	438
Iron ore	.....	.....	109	316
Junk	.....	.....	24	584
Lard	28	4,905	.....	.....
Lead	.....	.....	10	487
Lumber	2,904	42,397	.....	.....
Machinery	158	16,351	173	12,659
Nickel	.....	.....	15	16,352
Oak lumber	160	3,593	.....	.....
Old yellow metal	5	1,168	.....	.....
Palm oil	.....	.....	12	1,259
Phosphate rock	2,402	35,068	.....	.....
Pig iron	.....	.....	384	5,763
Rotten stone, fuller's earth, etc	.....	.....	208	5,061
Spiegel	.....	.....	2,035	118,840
Stoves	7	409	.....	.....
Tin plates, terneplates, and black plates	.....	.....	139,908	9,055,466
Wool	.....	.....	110	89,933
Yellow metal	.....	.....	31	4,536
Zinc ashes	638	21,734	.....	.....
Sundries	.....	.....	3	73
Total	6,599	152,311	220,272	9,898,910

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

†96,331 tons bunker coal taken from this port by vessels going to the United States are not included.

IMPORTS.

Imports at Swansea for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Whence imported.	Copper, silver, lead, tin, their ores, alloys, etc.		Iron ore, iron, and steel.		Timber, pit wood, bricks, and slates.	
	Quantity.*	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.
Coastwise	38,823		82,593		28,727	
Algeria	11,576	$328,226				
Belgium	2,130	51,828			2,570	$6,799
Canada					19,343	224,550
Cape of Good Hope	25,767	1,438,022				
Channel Islands					1,543	7,509
Chile	2,015	256,937	964	$8,823		
France	10,147	1,736,708	4	195	33,535	138,715
Germany	1,031	41,852	376	3,027	1,247	19,612
Greece	8,332	275,711	1,930	17,843		
Holland	22	5,139	7	341	20	146
Italy	21,940	533,855				
Mexico	1,309	152,886				
Newfoundland	16,586	661,221				
Norway	853	27,500	411	19,901	6,833	76,365
Portugal	1,042	112,961	1,350	12,483		
Russia:						
Northern					2,321	33,885
Southern	691	16,814	130	1,202	27	657
Spain	9,388	229,061	90,892	257,316		
Sweden	1,093	26,751	100	2,190	3,741	54,617
United States	807	39,360	165	16,860	3,064	46,290
Venezuela	29,032	1,156,037				
Total foreign imports	143,761	7,090,869	96,319	340,183	74,244	609,145
Total imports	182,584		178,912		102,971	

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Imports at Swansea for the year ending September 30, 1892—Continued.

Whence imported.	Sulphur ore, pyrites, brimstone, phosphates, and chemicals.		Flour, grain, potatoes, and fruit.		Oil, wool, tallow, etc.	
	Quantity.*	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.
Coastwise	26,124		52,139		4,830	
Argentine Republic			840	$26,571		
Belgium	1,090	$15,913				
Canada			950	28,897		
Channel Islands			156	3,796		
Chile			11	375		
France	353	15,462	6,499	182,314		
Germany	133	5,563	133	10,682	84	$2,297
Holland	45	1,971	666	8,531	65	6,034
Italy	4,211	105,520			55	1,952
Norway	2,635	15,660				
Portugal	1,070	15,621	1,030	15,037		
Russia:						
Northern					207	7,051
Southern			12	1,411	3,996	197,025
Spain	12,605	73,625	49	5,645		
United States	2,402	35,068	161	14,833		
Total foreign imports	24,634	284,393	10,507	298,092	4,407	214,359
Total imports	50,758		62,646		9,237	

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Total imports at Swansea for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Whence imported.	Total quantity.*	Value.	Whence imported.	Total quantity.*	Value.
Coastwise	233,236	.....	Portugal	3,462	141,065
Algeria	11,576	$328,226	Russia:		
Argentine Republic	840	26,571	Northern	2,528	40,936
Belgium	5,790	74,540	Southern	4,856	217,109
Canada	20,293	253,447	Spain	113,024	565,647
Cape of Good Hope	25,767	1,438,022	Sweden	4,934	83,556
Channel Islands	1,699	11,305	United States	6,599	152,411
Chile	2,980	266,135	Venezuela	29,032	1,156,037
France	50,622	2,075,691	Total foreign imports	353,872	8,837,011
Germany	2,985	86,760	Coal coastwise	38,896	.....
Greece	10,262	293,556	Total imports	626,804	.....
Holland	815	18,080	Sundries not classified	29,825	.....
Italy	26,151	639,375	Grand total	655,829	.....
Mexico	1,309	152,886			
Newfoundland	16,586	661,221			
Norway	11,762	154,463			

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

EXPORTS.

Exports from Swansea for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Whither exported.	Coal, coke, and patent fuel, including bunkers.		Copper, copper ore, spelter, lead, etc.		Iron and steel, tin, terne, and black plates, etc.	
	Quantity.*	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.
Coastwise	313,926	.....	10,357	.....	47,122	.....
Abyssinia	1,520	$4,253	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algeria	66,588	186,329	.....	.....	15	$219
Argentine Republic	15,191	42,504	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asiatic Turkey	2,040	5,708	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austrian territories	4,190	11,723	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	15,128	42,329	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Guiana	445	1,241	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies	1,020	2,857	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	5,422	15,169	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	3,727	10,429	.....	.....	199	11,281
Channel Islands	19,118	53,493	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chile	6,953	19,456	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	16,985	47,526	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch poss'ns Indian seas	1,442	4,034	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies	450	1,256	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	7,387	20,668	.....	.....	.....	.....
European Turkey	2,416	6,760	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fernando Po	426	1,187	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	691,045	1,933,704	3,575	$1,078,995	7,380	504,228
French poss'ns West Africa	1,710	4,784	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies	1,810	5,061	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	48,782	136,500	2,529	731,240	3,815	250,425
Greece	11,524	32,245	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	25,756	72,068	344	100,445	2,706	18,434
Italy	233,834	654,320	388	106,591	7,456	469,019
Mauritius	575	1,601	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	1,025	2,862	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco	181	506	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native East Africa	404	1,129	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland	2,581	7,222	6	1,752	9	219
Norway	4,410	12,337	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persian Gulf	2,330	6,516	73	18,882	13	579
Portugal	19,961	55,848	62	3,061	3,875	229,356
Port'g'se poss'ns W. Africa	1,604	4,487	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	1,950	5,455	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia:						
Northern	20,147	56,374	55	16,059	.....	.....
Southern	8,068	24,255	183	60,685	28,970	1,818,236
South Australia	791	2,209	.....	.....	170	2,482
Spain	57,727	161,534	.....	.....	175	11,923
Straits settlements	1,528	4,273	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	29,158	81,587	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunis	1,032	2,886	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States:						
On the Atlantic	96,331	269,555	57	21,802	140,343	9,094,870
On the Pacific	72,508	246,999	.....	.....	2,266	128,123
Uruguay	2,891	8,088	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	290	808	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign exports	1,511,001	4,272,135	7,272	2,139,512	197,392	12,509,598
Grand total	1,824,927	.....	17,629	.....	244,514	.....

* Tons of 2,240 pounds.

rts from Swansea for the year ending September 30, 1892—Continued.

r exported.	Timber, bricks, fire clay, etc.		Alkali, arsenic, oxalic acid, etc.		Oils, wool, rags, etc.	
	Quantity.*	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.
	5,836		25,476		1,078	
od Hope	225	$3,285			199	$8,818
	585	8,541			2	29
	836	12,205	5,536	$308,268	70	1,582
	51	745	341	4,015	86	4,380
	35	511				
	214	3,124	621	53,449	16	594
and	241	4,518				
lf	42	613	10	107	274	26,668
	3	44			1	49
n			342	8,322		
n	742	10,833	1,128	34,138	39	759
			419	4,589		
			200	2,190		
	10	146				
tes:						
tlantic	1,589	23,199	2,757	277,468	512	101,379
Pacific	120	1,752	120	1,314		
foreign exports.	4,693	68,516	11,474	693,860	1,199	144.258
l total	10,529		36,950		2,277	

* Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Total exports at Swansea for the year ending September 30, 1892.

exported.	Total.		Whither exported.	Total.	
	Quantity.*	Value.		Quantity.*	Value.
	405,240		Mexico	1,025	$2,862
			Morocco	181	506
	1,520	$4,253	Native East Africa	404	1,129
	66,603	186,548	Newfoundland	2,837	12,711
epublic	15,191	42,504	Norway	4,410	12,337
key	2,040	5,708	Persian Gulf	2,742	53,365
rritories	4,190	11,723	Portugal	23,902	288,560
	15,128	42,329	Portuguese possessions in West Africa	1,601	4,487
ana	445	1,241	Roumania	1,960	5,455
st Indies	1,020	2,857	Russia:		
	5,422	15,169	Northern	20,544	80,755
d Hope	4,350	33,813	Southern	39,730	1,948,906
ands	19,118	53,493	South Australia	961	4,691
	7,540	28,026	Spain	58,321	178,046
	16,985	47,528	Straits settlements	1,528	4,273
ssions in the			Sweden	29,358	83,777
s	1,442	4,034	Tunis	1,042	3,032
Indies	450	1,256	United States:		
	7,387	20,668	On the Atlantic	241,589	9,758,276
urkey	2,416	6,760	On the Pacific	75,014	378,185
o	426	1,187	Uruguay	2,891	8,088
	708,442	3,838,982	Venezuela	290	808
ssessions in ca	1,710	4,784			
st Indies	1,810	5,061	Total foreign exports	1,733,031	19,827,877
	55,604	1,127,305	Sundries not classified	32,098	
	11,550	32,756			
	28,806	190,947			
	242,529	1,287,097	Grand total	2,170,369	
	575	1,601			

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

CLASSIFICATION.

ssification here given will be of interest in connection with the fore-ements of exports and imports for the year ending September 30, 1892: l and patent fuel trade. Imports: Coal for making gas, coal, tar, and the manufacture of fuel. Exports: Coal and patent fuel.

The copper trade, with its adjuncts, silver, nickel, lead, etc., and the various ores of these metals. There are both imports and exports in every branch of this trade.

The iron and tin plate trade. Iron ore imported only. Tin and black plates and rails. Both imports and exports in pig iron, manufactured iron, castings, and machinery.

The building trade. Imports: Timber, bricks, limestone, fire clay, etc. (pitwood is here included). Exports: Chiefly fire bricks and fire clay to the foreign mines.

The chemical trade. Imports: Mundic, sulphur ore, pyrites, coprolites, mineral phosphates, brimstone, salt, nitrates, etc. Exports: Alkali, arsenic, superphosphates, and other manures, copperas, other chemicals, and powder.

Agricultural or vegetable produce for food. Chiefly imports.

Agricultural, vegetable, or animal produce, for manufacturing purposes, such as esparto, bark, wool, oils, tallow, dyewoods, etc., both imports and exports.

The method of keeping statistics used by the harbor authorities at Swansea makes it impossible to give a more detailed statement of imports and exports than is shown by the foregoing tables.

CHARLES M. HOLTON,
Commercial Agent.

SWANSEA, *February 24, 1893.*

TUNSTALL.

Nature and value of declared exports from the consular district of Tunstall to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Ale	$561.11	$141.87	$362.07	$192.71	$1,257.76
Bricks (glazed)	271.27	1,835.61	269.77		2,376.65
China	48,815.86	26,512.70	38,883.90	58,025.71	172,238.17
Chamois kips		239.73			239.73
Colors	2,534.65	4,682.11	4,481.80	1,330.86	13,029.40
Combs			384.66	111.93	496.59
Copperplates	203.75		34.80		238.55
Earthenware	868,384.41	907,026.07	842,803.98	1,026,741.86	3,645,016.32
Fishing lines			135.73		135.73
Glass	257.92	515.86	1,136.33	1,735.49	3,645.60
Hardware	198.67	633.14	694.70	1,474.55	3,001.06
Lead (red)	924.64		1,966.07	1,920.69	4,811.40
Lithographs			806.37	514.02	1,320.39
Paper	573.39	1,990.77	2,188.73	1,281.39	6,034.28
Parian	764.04	1,056.04	1,263.22	1,314.51	4,397.81
Potters' materials		245.28		167.83	413.11
Tiles	4,976.80	2,218.02	10,900.96	13,702.54	31,798.32
Tailors' trimmings	450.58		234.81		685.39
Webbing (cotton)			347.47	168.89	516.36
Total	928,917.07	947,097.20	906,955.37	1,108,682.98	3,891,652.62
Total for preceding year	820,278.74	975,258.76	1,010,432.63	1,048,083.50	3,854,053.63
Increase	108,638.33			60,599.48	37,598.99
Decrease		28,161.56	103,477.26		

W. BURGESS, *Consul.*

TUNSTALL, *September 30, 1892.*

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

NAVIGATION.

The navigation of this port has considerably diminished during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Cholera morbus prevailing in places bordering on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, also in Germany, Belgium, France, Holland, etc., has caused and still continues to create serious disturbance and confusion in the general trade and traffic of the world, since quarantine restrictions of the most vigorous character are gradually being established throughout Europe and elsewhere, both by sea and by land, against everything arriving from infected or even suspected places; in fact, the prevalence of cholera in so many continental ports at the same time has entirely dislocated most branches of commerce and navigation.

UNFAVORABLE CROPS.

The unfavorable result of her cereal crops this year has placed Spain under the necessity of depending upon foreign supplies for a large portion of her actual wants.

FOREIGN SUPPLIES OF CEREALS.

Considerable supplies of wheat, barley, and beans have in consequence already entered her seaports at the high ruling import duties. These foreign importations are still being extensively continued.

The greatest portion of the wheat is arriving from British India, by steamships from Calcutta and Bombay through the Suez Canal, at very moderate rates of freight, while important supplies of barley and beans are arriving freely from Algeria and the coast of Morocco.

Wheat produced in the United States has also been imported direct from New York, but in moderate quantities.

Spanish millers give the preference to India hard wheat at present ruling prices, which seems to meet their purposes better than the soft descriptions of American.

Much of these supplies of cereals has been introduced into Spain from this port by coastwise crafts, and also through the land route from this fortress, to meet the actual pressing demands of the neighboring Spanish towns and villages, where bread has lately advanced in price, to the great discomfort of the poor and laboring classes throughout this vicinity.

AMERICAN FLOUR.

The importations of American flour direct from New York have lately considerably increased, and have also participated in the general demand for breadstuffs; it also seems probable that the article will continue in fair request throughout the approaching winter, as American supplies can at present compete against others from all quarters of the globe.

CROPS IN PORTUGAL AND ITALY.

The demand for foreign cereals extend to Portugal, where her crops have also proved very deficient; while the result of those in Italy is likewise reported to be unfavorable.

CROP OF SPANISH GRAPES.

The vineyards throughout this neighborhood have done badly this present season. They have yielded a very small supply of fruit, far under an average crop, thereby entailing heavy losses to those interested in the cultivation of grapes.

CORK WOOD.

The accompanying table of exports to the United States for the past four quarters shows a large increase in the shipments of Spanish cork wood for the United States, which would indicate that it is a paying business.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

As will be seen by the statement herewith attached the flow of emigrants from Italy to the United States, which had revived at the commencement of summer, is now being completely checked by the promulgation of our President's late proclamation with regard to steamships arriving in the United States with steerage passengers on board.

The emigration to the Brazils and the Argentine Republic from the Mediterranean, however, still continues, and during the past week a French and an Italian steamship have called into this port, conveying 1,827 emigrants for those destinations. About two-thirds consisted of Italians, and the rest were composed of Spaniards, who have been induced from sheer necessity to leave their native soil in quest of a more favorable state of existence.

Number of emigrants on board of steamships that have called at the port of Gibraltar, bound for the United States, from June 1 to September 30, 1892.

Date.	Flag.	Name of steamer.	Where from.	Destination.	No.	Total.
June 8	British	Belgravia	Naples	New York	868	
8	Italian	Plata	Sicily and Naples	do	367	
17	German	Fulda	Genoa	do	498	
						1,733
July 2	Italian	Stura	Sicily and Naples	do	334	
5	British	Olympia	Naples	do	600	
8	German	Werra	Genoa	do	333	
10	Italian	Letimbro	Sicily	do	158	
16	British	Trinacria	Naples	do	297	
22	German	Fulda	Genoa	do	247	
28	British	Victoria	Sicily and Naples	do	280	
31	Italian	Birmania	do	do	332	
						2,561
Aug. 9	French	Britannia	Naples	do	527	
12	British	Italia	Sicily and Naples	do	288	
12	German	Werra	Genoa	do	362	
21	British	Elysia	Naples	do	230	
26	German	Fulda	Genoa	do	458	
29	Italian	Plata	Sicily and Naples	do	385	
						2,250
	Total					6,584

Navigation at the port of Gibraltar for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.
Austro-Hungarian	58	2	60	58	2	60
Belgian	8		8	8		8
British	3,185	99	3,284	3,172	94	3,266
Chilian		1	1		1	1
Danish	24	5	29	24	5	29
Dutch	61	2	63	60	2	62
French	234	16	250	233	14	247
German	125	6	131	122	6	128
Greek	62	1	63	61	1	62
Italian	70	14	84	69	12	81
Norwegian	199	28	227	193	26	219
Portuguese	3	4	7	3	3	6
Russian	29	7	36	29	7	36
Spanish	180	115	295	172	106	278
Swedish	43	5	48	41	4	45
Turkish	5		5	5		5
United States	*11	1	12	*11	1	12
Total	4,297	306	4,603	4,261	284	4,545

*Yachts.

'alue of declared exports from the consular district of Gibraltar to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
ork wood	$30,993.57	$46,810.82	$66,608.80	$47,972.07	$192,385.26
ides		292.00			292.00
acks for breeding purposes		887.80			887.80
bjects of curiosity, pottery, etc		1,444.99	154.97		1,599.96
ugs		102.50			102.50
ine	61.56		473.50	128.24	663.30
Total	31,055.13	49,538.11	67,237.27	48,100.31	195,930.82
otal for preceding year	31,360.55	26,562.27	38,835.33	7,450.70	104,208.85
Increase		22,975.84	28,401.94	40,649.61	91,721.97
Decrease	305.42				

Imports in 1892.

ines	pipes	1,709
pirits:		
Rum	gallons	10,645
Gin	do	23,263
Brandy	do	40,783
Cordials	do	646
orter, ale, etc.:		
Hogsheads		6,567
Tierces		5,037
Quarter casks		5,977
Kegs		641
Dozens		1,555
obacco:		
American, Indian, German, and Havana	hogsheads	401
In various packages, about	cwt.	32,052

Exports in 1892.

ines	pipes	239
pirits:		
Rum	gallons	6,640
Gin	do	9,307
Brandy	do	21,197
Cordials	do	257
obacco:		
Hogsheads		52
In various packages, about	cwts.	19,839

Expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the military protection of Gibraltar in 1892.

Vote.		Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Pay of general staff, regimental pay and allowances, etc.; Divine service and martial law, etc	156,422	1	4
2	Medical establishment, pay, etc	6,808	12	4
6	Transport and remounts	7,724	12	10
7	Provisions, forage, and other supplies, etc	73,283	19	7
8	Clothing establishments and services	1,719	4	0
9	Warlike and other stores; supply of, etc	1,087	14	1
10	Salaries, etc., superintending staff; royal engineer works, buildings, etc.	18,615	4	2
11	Establishments for military education	1,309	17	6
12	Miscellaneous effective services	100	0	0
4–16	Noneffective services	4,357	3	6
	Loan for imperial defences, military ports colonial	921	7	0
	Loan for barrack reconstruction	6,544	12	10
	Total	278,894	9	2

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE, *Consul.*

GIBRALTAR, *June 16, 1893.*

MALTA.

The trade statistics of Malta for the year 1891 are only this day issued, and I hasten to transmit under separate cover two copies. Meager as they are in useful commercial information and limited in their scope, still it has taken the authorities of the island nine months to compile and print these statistics. And, furthermore, owing to the method in which the Government returns are prepared, no accurate information in regard to the trade of Malta is available. The returns only show those imports which are subject to duty, and those exports which, being subject to import duty, are exported in the same bottoms or from bond or are transshipped. "It seems useless," says an English authority on British colonial trade, "to reproduce any figures relating to Malta under these circumstances. According to the compilers of the colonial office list in London, the total imports are about £2,500,000 annually, and the total exports are about a quarter of a million, while there is a transit trade amounting on an average to £23,000,000 yearly."

It is beyond doubt that the want of statistical returns of Malta is greatly felt not only amongst the mercantile community of Malta but also in commercial foreign countries, where the absence of proper and reliable information precludes those countries from offering in this market products and goods for which the Maltese may be eventually paying higher prices than those which might be offered by them. But the chamber of commerce here composed, it is to be supposed, of the broadest minded and most progressive of the successful business men of Malta, lately decided, by a majority of nine against three, that the delegates of the chamber on the commission of trade and agriculture be instructed to oppose as far as possible the proposal for the establishment of an office for the collection of trade statistics. "The debate on the subject," says the Malta Standard, "was protracted and notwithstanding the sound reasons and arguments adduced by Mr. A. Camilleri, the president, and Mr. Hardman, the vice-president, in favor of the creation of a statistical bureau such as exists in every country, only one other member supporting them, the others being carried away by fears and prejudice—the chief fear being that any information published as to the island trade might be prejudicial thereto, as competitors abroad would be placed in a better position to know the 'ins' and 'outs' of Malta. The arguments, if we may so call them," adds the Malta Standard, "of the majority will not hold water from any point of view; they are at variance with facts and with the progress that is being made in all parts of the world, for it is only the study of correct statistics that can assist in finding a remedy for a languishing commerce, such as that of Malta is at the present time."

The chamber, above all, seems to be ignorant of the fact that most countries have large information about the trade of Malta; that many countries, including the United States, know more about Malta in that respect than the people of Malta know themselves, as has been proved by the statistics published recently in the Gazzetta di Malta, a paper printed in Italian, taken from English sources, so that the imaginary evil which is alleged against the measure can in no way be prevented. It will be interesting to know what will be the decision of the commission of agriculture and trade on this subject. It is to be hoped that it will take a higher and more disinterested and more patriotic standard in its consideration and conclusion. "It stands to reason," says a local journal, "that if the chamber of commerce will not assist in drawing up a measure for the object in question, *i. e.*, the establishment of a bureau of statistics, the Government will have to take steps to collect statistics as best it may for the protection of the revenue, if for nothing else."

The conditions of the trade and commerce of Malta are bad, that is to say, they have been gradually languishing; the average returns of 1891 are worse than those of the preceding five years. To bring back prosperity and large trade to the island the example of Malta's rival neighbors (Tunis and Algiers) should be imitated. A successful and influential merchant and banker in Tunis told me very recently that the trade and commerce of Tunis was assuming large, healthy, and profitable proportions, and that the commercial instincts of the Tunisians was being quickened and encouraged by the intelligent and fostering example of the French who had settled there. (I will inclose herewith a transcript of the trade of Tunis for 1891.)

From December 15, 1890, to December 14, 1891, 3,294 steamers of 3,983,732 tonnage and 1,415 sailing ships of 105,596 tons entered the port of Malta.

During the preceding five years the number of the annual average was 3,638 steamers of the tonnage of 4,375,692. Thus in 1891 there was a reduction of 344

eamers of 341,970 tons, on the average of the five preceding years, and of 276 eamers of 364,050 tons on the number that arrived in the preceding year. rom December 15, 1890, to December 14, 1891, 973 steamers passed in sight of ıe island.

As to sailing ships there has been a slight increase.

The causes of the reduction in the number of steamers coming to Malta, in e opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of Malta, are the recent modifications the engines, whereby the consumption of coal is markedly reduced, and the uality of freight between the different ports of destination in the Mediterra- an and the competition of other ports.

The importation of coal was also less. The average of five years was 508,671 ns per year, while in 1891 the amount was 407,955 tons.

The importation of goods declined. The average value for the five years evious was £795,937, while in 1890 it was £778,573. The value of exportations so shows a reduction; while the average of the five years was £50,450 per year. at of 1890 was £37,482. The importation of oil, of wheat, and manufactured ain has also suffered, while that of wine, beer, and spirits shows an increase. The exportation from Malta of potatoes and onions remains the same, but in at of oranges there is a decrease. The cotton industry, the only one in the land, makes marked progress from year to year, and the quantity exported is creasing.

In the memoranda referring to imports and exports, on the first page of the alta trade statistics for 1891, there is a paragraph which says:

"These returns include only articles subject to duty. There are no available urces from which to calculate, even roughly, the values and quantities of her imports."

That alludes to imports. On exports the memoranda says:

"There is no export duty. These returns include only articles subject to nport duty, which are exported in same bottoms or from bond, or were trans- ıipped.

The memoranda further adds: "There is no special entry for home con- ımption" of the imports.

Desiring to obtain, if possible, information concerning the trade of Malta that ould be more useful to American exporters than that contained in the statis- cs, I asked Messrs. C. Breed, Eynaud & Co., of this island, to oblige me by iving me their views and figures on the trade of 1891. Messrs. C. Breed, ynaud & Co. are a sound and flourishing firm of long and high standing, who o a very considerable trade in American goods, especially American tobacco, heese, ham, lard, etc. The following is Messrs. Eynaud & Co.'s communication:

"Agreeably to your request, we beg to submit the following brief remarks and tatistics anent the trade of this island in 1891, especially as concerns such arti- les as would interest American shippers. As regards statistics we can only ırnish you with such figures as have been noted by us, there being no statistical ureau in the place.

"Business in general here last year was, on the whole, very disappointing. 'arious causes appear to have been at work, but the depression experienced is ıainly attributable to the unsatisfactory state of shipping all over the world. 'he life of this island is the coaling trade, but as the number of steamers that alled here in 1891 for the purpose of bunkering was below the average of the pre- ious five years, all the other branches necessarily suffered. The keen competi- ion entered into by the neighboring ports, in the coaling as well as in other trades, ıust not be lost sight of; although, from all appearances, our neighbors do not eem to have fared any better during the year in question. As regards the bunker- ng business, Malta can still hold its own notwithstanding the war waged by its eighbors, its facilities for the expeditious coaling of steamers, and the safety f its harbors, not being possessed by any. The necessary element, however, was acking here as elsewhere, but there is no doubt that as soon as the shipping ıusiness resumes its wonted briskness Malta will again show good returns in he way of arrivals of steamers and importation of coal.

"*Coal.*—The total importations in 1891 amounted to 418,016 tons, viz: From outh Wales, 366,856 tons; the North of England, 28,970 tons; the Mersey, 2,190 tons; against 506,322 tons in 1889; 379,968 tons in 1887; 589,071 tons in 888; 617,699 tons in 1889; and 546,409 tons in 1890.

"The arrivals of vessels in this harbor were as follows: 161 warships; 39 steam and sailing yachts; 3,281 merchant steamers; 1,416 merchant sailing vessels; total, 4,897.

"The mercantile steamers arrived in 1891, were—

Flag.	No.	Tons.	Flag.	No.	Tons.
British	2,597	3,304,692	Austro-Hungarian	65	58,639
Italian	181	109,690	Ottoman	19	19,916
French	106	93,669	Swedish	14	16,629
German	98	99,261	Sundry	30	28,894
Norwegian	88	90,930			
Greek	83	98,065	Total	3,281	3,918,835

"As against a total of—

Year.	No.	Tons.
1886	3,604	4,234,270
1887	2,857	3,301,987
1888	4,341	5,134,998
1889	4,307	5,195,501
1890	3,705	4,501,622

"Of the 1,416 sailing vessels arrived in 1891 measuring 105,181 tons, 948, measuring 35,313 tons, were Italian; 193, measuring 42,049 tons, were Greek; and 175, measuring 12,642 tons, were local vessels; against 1,257 in 1886, of 106,193 tons; 1,045 in 1887, of 92,887 tons; 1,532 in 1888, of 125,749 tons; 1,323 in 1889 of 103,401 tons; and 1,280 in 1890, of 89,894 tons.

"Included in the above arrivals in 1891 the following were connected with the American trade, viz: 4 steamers sailed hence in ballast for ports in the United States; 9 steamers laden in ports in the United States for ports further east, and 21 steamers with cargoes from eastern ports for ports in the United States called here to bunker. No steamer or other vessel bound to or from the United States direct took or landed cargo here. The only vessel flying the American flag arrived here last year was a steam yacht.

"*American leaf tobacco.*—The importations last year were 288 hogsheads, 2 cases and bales, from or via Italy; 255 hogsheads, 79 cases and bales, from France; 41 hogsheads from England; 9 hogsheads, 1 case and bale, from the United States. Total, 593 hogsheads, 82 cases and bales, as against 1,127 hogsheads, 570 cases and bales, in 1886; 810 hogsheads, 385 cases and bales, in 1887; 509 hogsheads, 630 cases and bales, in 1888; 1,161 hogsheads, 272 cases and bales, in 1889; 468 hogsheads, 184 cases and bales, in 1890; thus showing a considerable decrease as compared to the average of the preceding five years. Again, our principal supplies were drawn from or via Italy and France, being the tobacco refused by those regies or odd parcels acquired by jobbers over there. The tobacco thus received arrived here in the early part of the year. Business in leaf tobacco was most unsatisfactory, shipments to the east of the cheap cigars made here from American leaf, which were formerly made on a large scale, having become very restricted. In the case of Egypt, where a prohibitive duty on manufactured tobacco was imposed last year, they have been entirely stopped.

Good wrapper tobacco was rather scarce, but at the same time there was no inducement to import any, manufacturers not being willing to pay a relative price for the article. Common sorts were abundant and low in price, several parcels of common to leafy lugs having been sold at best to close accounts. Our prices were:

	Per 100 pounds.
Lugs (Virginia and Kentucky)	$2.75 to $4.12
Leafy lugs (Virginia and Kentucky)	4.12 to 5.50
Wrapper (Virginia and Kentucky)	5.50 to 8.24
Fine (Virginia and Kentucky)	8.24 to 11.00

"*Manufactured tobacco.*—Business in plug and cut tobacco was materially affected by the deficiency in the arrivals of steamers in our port, on which this trade is mainly dependent, hence the quantity imported in 1891 shows no improvement over former years, but is also below the average. The importations last year consisted of 1,260 packages from or via England; 365 from United States; 46 from Holland; 14 from Gibraltar; a total of 1,685 packages against 2,211 packages in 1886, 1,327 in 1887, 2,088 in 1888, 1,884 in 1889, and 1,694 in 1890.

'*Cigars.*—Cigars to the extent of 439 packages, principally of German and tch manufacture, were imported here last year, as against 382 packages in 6, 331 in 1887, 318 in 1888, 447 in 1889, and 390 in 1890.

Refined petroleum—Again, no American oil was landed here last year, the low ce at which Russian oil can be sold, viz, 82 cents per case, and the Governnt restriction requiring the oil imported here to flash at a minimum of 76°, el's test, forbidding this. The tank establishment here have also organized ouse-to-house service by means of tank drays, for the retail to householders he Russian oil imported in buik. a facility which has greatly assisted in oust the American and Russian oil hitherto imported direct in cases. At the e of 1891 we had still a stock of 8,840 cases American (Atlantic brand) and sian, which, under the existing circumstances, can only be worked off very wly. The importations in 1891 consisted of 596,000 gallons in bulk, Russian.

Alcohol.—Of alcohol 1,506 packages, estimated to contain 106,432 gallons, re imported in 1891; while 193,296 gallons were entered for local consumption l paid duty during the same period, the alcohol received being principally of strian, German, and English distilling. The estimated quantity of alcohol ported in the preceding five years was 104,151 gallons in 1890, 123,539 gallons 1889, 169,700 gallons in 1888, 164,310 gallons in 1887, and 91,320 gallons in 6.

Wheaten flour.—There was no material difference in the quantity of flour ported in 1891, as compared to that of the preceding year, the total packages eived last year amounting to 10,506, as against 9,122 in 1890; 24,456 in 1889, 336 in 1888, 27,383 in 1887, and 9,850 in 1886. The large importations from Danube observable in 1887 and 1888 have not been maintained, the bulk of flour imported in 1891 being from or via Liverpool, and therefore prenably of American origin. A large quantity of flour is produced here from wheat grown locally, and from the hard wheat imported from Southern sia, the relative duty on wheat and flour affording some protection to local llers. In 1891, 908,608 bushels hard wheat, and 1,525,860 pounds wheaten flour l macaroni were entered for local consumption and paid duty.

'*Lard.*—The importations in 1891, all American, amounted to 6,336 packages, stly tubs, as against 3,455 in 1890, 4,540 in 1889, 2,477 in 1888, 2,343 in 1887, and 56 in 1886.

'*Ham and bacon.*—Nine hundred and two packages, principally American, re imported in 1891, as against 1,031 in 1890, 798 in 1889, 571 in 1888, 600 in 7, and 1,029 in 1886.

'*Cheese.*—We received 5,118 boxes in 1891, all with trifling exceptions Ameri, via England. The receipts in 1890 were 4,342; in 1889, 3,149; in 1888, 46; in 1887, 3,786, and in 1886, 4,374.

'*Margarine.*—The total receipts in 1891 amounted to 9,129 small packages, ainst 8,419 in 1890, 7,781 in 1889, 7,512 in 1888, 8,546 in 1887, and 10,752 in 6.

'*Florida water.*—Of this perfume, made in the United States, about 4,232 dozen ge bottles were imported in 1891; 6,609 dozen were received in 1890; 1,028 in 9, 6,050 in 1888, 5,530 in 1887, and 9,518 in 1886.

'*Cleaned rice.*—Seven thousand and thirty-four bags of 224 pounds each, princilly white Rangoon shipped from England, were received here last year, against 1 in 1890, 5,397 in 1889, 9,686 in 1888, 16,053 in 1887, and 15,251 in 1886.

'*Coffee.*—Six thousand one hundred and four bags, principally common Brazian, were imported in 1891, 5,154 in 1890, 6,772 in 1889, 4,343 in 1888, 1,128 in 7, and 5,193 in 1886.

'*Codfish.*—Six thousand eight hundred and forty-nine quintals of 112 pounds wfoundland small shore fish were imported. The quantity received in 1890 s 5,119 quintals, in 1889 3,066, in 1888 9,844, in 1887 6,402, and in 1886 8,715 intals.

'*Pickled salmon.*—The demand for this fish was very unsatisfactory, hence ly 203 tierces Newfoundland were imported in 1891, against 325 tierces in 1890, in 1889, 522 in 1888, 286 in 1887, and 702 in 1886.

"The following quantities of articles subject to duty were withdrawn from bond for local consumption in 1891:

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Wheat.....bushels..	908,608	Potatoes.....pounds..	10,663,050
Beans.....do....	103,000	Olive oil.....gallons..	341,726
Indian corn.....do....	1,008	Wine.....do....	3,396,571
Barley.....do....	19,352	Alcohol and spirituous liquors, gallons.....	231,955
Chick pease.....do....	166,000	Vinegar.....gallons..	13,475
Other pulse.....do....	82,712	Beer.....do....	848,391
Wheaten flour.....pounds..	1,525,800	Bullocks.....heads..	20,185
Locust beans.....do....	4,202,975	Horses and mules.....do....	301
Cotton seed.....do....	8,472,625		

"We have the honor to be,

C. BREED EYNAUD & Co.

"MALTA, *October 6, 1892.*"

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICA'S TRADE.

Now, Malta, in spite of the spasms of dull times that come to her, and the complaints of her merchants thereat, has a knack of making up for slack trade by subsequent seasons of brisk and profitable trade which are almost sure to follow. Taking year in and year out there is no doubt but the mercantile community of the island is a prosperous and very well-to-do community. They grumble eloquently at the depressed periods of trade, but are silent over the flourishing periods. And it seems to me that Malta must always have average prosperity even in the face of the growing importance and activity of her neighboring rivals, for Malta, from her geographical position in the ship-thronged Mediterranean, can not but long continue to be the greatest and most convenient central depot and distributing port for goods intended for Sicily, southern Italy, and a long stretch of the coast of northern Africa. To quote myself: Facilities exist here for receiving, storing, and distributing cargoes, wholesale or in driblets, that no other port in this part of the world possesses. The markets of the countries that press so closely round this busy and advantageous port offer now, more than they ever have done before, attractions for the exporters of western goods and productions. They are ripe, or ripening fast, for the introduction of new inventions in labor-saving occupations and in improvements in the art of living in greater prosperity and comfort. Even the Arabs that come to Malta to dispose of their special manufactures—and they come in large numbers—go back to their homes laden with purchases of the latest things in hardware and woven goods. I oftener see groups of Arabs from Tunis, Algeria, Tripoli, etc., standing in front of hardware shops examining with interest and intelligence the tools displayed there than I see them in front of picture and wine shops, as used to be the rule.

A change is coming over the habits of life of the Mediterranean Arab. He buys shoes and wears them rather than slippers. He carries a pocket knife of English or American make rather than a rigid belt dagger. He is even indulging in the possession of a revolver and fowling piece of infidel manufacture. He uses European crockery and wears linen clothes and socks imported from England. He has an eye for new inventions and is quick to perceive the weak spot in a fabric of the loom. He knows more than we think, and when he spends his money in the Malta shops he seems to be content with the best. The cheap colonial goods of England are no longer in profitable demand hereabouts. But purchasers, whether of the Barbary states or Malta, will not buy goods from hearsay—they must see them first; but when seen and their superiority proved, the purchaser asks for them thereafter. They are, however, slow to depart from old forms and usages of their own volition. For instance, the convenient and superior Fairbanks platform scale was unknown in Malta until last year, when an American, Mr. Henry L. Clapp, presented the Exchange and the Union club here with one each. The Maltese recognized the advantages of this scale over the ponderous old-style scales they were accustomed to at sight: and now I am confident it only needs an agency here to secure a considerable trade in platform scales of modern type. It would be the same with many other articles of American manufacture. They first need to be introduced to the attention of the Maltese—at the manufacturer's expense, it is true—and a trade in them would follow. Of course they should be adapted somewhat to the possibly peculiar conditions of the market.

I have in former reports written so fully and seriously upon the subject of extending American trade in the Mediterranean that I hesitate to renew, which would be but to repeat the topic. I will only add that it will be a favorable day for American manufacturers and exporters, as well as importers, when direct marine communication is reëstablished between American ports and those of the Mediterranean.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Malta to the United States during the four quarters of the years ended June 30, 1891 and 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
1891.					
Squills	$330.19	$1,620.56	$67.66	$124.82	$2,143.23
Potatoes			315.35		315.35
Total	330.19	1,620.56	383.01	124.82	2,458.58
1892 (six months).					
Squills (6,272 pounds)	920.00	190.18			
Cummin seed (105 bags)		1,619.12			
Total	920.00	1,809.30			2,729.30

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *Consul.*

MALTA, *October 15, 1892.*

CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

I have the honor to transmit the inclosed comparative statement of Dominion trade for the years 1891 and 1892, which has been carefully compiled from recent custom-house returns. It shows that imports from the United States have increased during the year 1892 $4,447,021, and that exports decreased $3,449,876. The increased importation is made up principally by the one item of breadstuffs.

The balance of trade is in favor of the United States to the amount of $29,794,000.

The province of Quebec purchased from the United States goods to the amount of $16,127,977, and exported $4,691,574. The exports from this province were divided as follows: Produce of the mine, $588,778; fisheries, $68,628; forest, $1,997,702; animals and their produce, $1,413,978; manufactures, $622,304: miscellaneous, $81,954.

In the same period the province of Quebec exported to the British Empire goods to the amount of $35,460,838, and imported $19,252,721, yielding $3,665,236 in custom duties.

IMPORTS INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Comparative statement of imports from Great Britain and the United States, during the years ending June 30, 1891 and 1892.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Ale and beer	176,471	173,662	70,582	82,849
Animals:				
Horned cattle	1,750	----------	16,736	43,834
Horses	1,605	2,631	160,531	265,008
Sheep	5,519	----------	100,122	159,595
Hogs	----------	----------	5,753	185,656
Hogs, slaughtered, in bond	----------	----------	265,561	----------
Other	1,277	1,632	25,064	32,966
Billiards and bagatelle	2,977	2,817	2,292	2,068
Bags fine salt	8,424	8,459	1,871	1,712
Baking powder	592	120	109,948	103,781
Belts, surgical, and trusses	5,591	5,791	15,478	13,393
Bells, except for churches	2,507	879	12,054	13,216
Bird cages	12	----------	3,436	3,794
Blacking, shoe	8,573	8,006	38,849	59,162
Bluing, laundry	12,254	16,983	3,498	2,168
Bone black	25,224	11,946	33,276	10,334
Books, printed	400,278	397,648	693,799	705,091
Bookbinders' tools	21,762	25,996	21,166	14,414
Boot and shoe laces	20,920	25,296	11,393	8,561
Braces or suspenders	26,640	28,083	17,453	24,323
Brass and manufactures of	110,060	81,737	359,222	350,723
Bread and biscuits	9,289	----------	25,513	----------
Breadstuffs	73,805	249,997	6,806,771	10,049,747
Brick tiles, etc	42,442	49,461	77,144	51,384
British gum dressing	1,752	2,624	8,881	21,707
Brooms, all	37	----------	1,230	----------
Brushes	22,735	18,683	29,382	35,973
Buttons, all	90,229	106,198	105,464	112,549
Candles	17,426	20,685	11,482	13,968

IMPORTS INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

rative statement of imports from Great Britain and the United States during the years ending June 30, 1891 and 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
rattan	$4		$4,197	$7,841
s, all	60,055	$188,636	276,466	297,444
	83,761	130,413	6,597	18,103
atch, etc	6,308	12,474	2,329	47,292
l, manufactured			195	
all	195,217	215,586	59,070	27,679
	1,199	916	5,071	5,730
	2,694	3,188	1,705	1,717
	65		2,849	
nd parts of	7,093	8,880	86,997	101,108
wringers, etc	83		3,032	
l coke	119,429	133,417	4,304,296	4,357,615
and pitch	28,520	25,110	10,584	11,007
ats and matting	4,166	1,520	707	833
ts and manufactures of	51,065	56,815	69,554	88,695
	1,450	2,201	59,528	49,237
all	28,847	52,357	28,899	37,450
	34,967	29,075	14,932	15,160
nd manufactures of	112,881	55,361	297,347	292,245
	17,410	18,903	73,134	62,752
	9,608	7,583	43,910	34,636
lasps	503	1,779	1,923	2,700
nd manufactures of	3,154,184	3,076,911	731,536	816,592
	68,631		1,391	
l	157,677	186,825	39,834	57,457
g, shoe, and leather	1,601		18,338	
nd chemicals	308,186	532,363	568,102	632,804
ware	465,713	336,439	66,147	47,140
light carbons		7,858	37,827	298,503
leries	111,893	88,489	10,630	11,108
wheels	140	196	6,523	6,217
r			2,477	2,342
oods	778,700	1,048,696	212,211	292,498
s dressed, and flowers	217,549		40,756	
l	3,799		2,996	
rs	302	811	13,134	18,390
are	94	2	5,567	7,258
ks	124	4	8,424	8,472
	38,600	257,364	415,920	421,570
	2,663		15,869	
mp and jute	1,368,099	1,480,593	38,750	44,869
d and canned	134,323	212,150	275,098	884,602
n	143,196		648,722	
ted	928		21,209	
l	16,531		136,154	
l manufactures of	330,357	841,003	76,019	61,501
d manufactures of	351,956	392,388	441,557	424,542
nd mitts	397,312	370,729	36,245	43,539
l silver, manufactures of	71,698	69,610	126,244	16,118
axle	408		10,109	
der and explosives	38,178	52,889	72,627	89,077
rcha and rubber	399,875	284,166	368,457	346,643
d manufactures of	8,082	839,086	27,535	369,413
ps, and bonnets	838,752		439,244	
			1,959	8,449
	75	55	3,417	3,696
	50,233	28,314	146,842	143,962
othing	195	383	4,105	4,569
	16,929	17,443	61,578	63,707
d for polishing	371		752	
l steel, manufactures of	4,596,190	4,301,697	4,621,879	5,246,162
l steel agricultural implements	10,641		202,482	
	70	109	324	792
nd preserves	45,430	35,279	2,108	2,153
	68,500	46,726	273,039	227,775
d manufactures of	283,082	306,488	30,197	106,811
and manufactures of	169,235	151,058	675,130	904,576
	572		3,701	4,241
aphic stones and presses	77	4	8,475	5,077
card clothing	14,077	12,884	5,753	4,727
l extract of	2,229	1,836	32,843	39,578
nd manufactures	6,985	3,036	82,353	86,814
d rugs	47,960	60,447	26,206	28,158
nd manufactures of	103,178	107,159	240,669	247,026
s and manufactures of	15,624	43,995	85,043	80,099
e	225	286	4,991	4,982

IMPORTS INTO THE DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Comparative statement of imports from Great Britain and the United States during the years ending June 30, 1891 and 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Musical instruments	$21,940	$18,314	$309,830	$295,551
Mustard	51,487	55,848	9,332	14,097
Oils:				
Mineral	12	2,572	554,066	495,035
Animal	151	512	30,945	27,597
Vegetable	549,351	368,642	396,548	414,490
Oilcloth	186,631	182,243	40,904	33,351
Optical, philosophical, and mathematical instruments	15,762	13,915	47,229	55,541
Packages nonenumerated	135,827	142,001	135,908	167,508
Paintings and drawings	7,929	5,760	29,845	35,465
Paints and colors	301,216	288,452	120,009	142,376
Paper and manufactures of	408,476	416,423	662,182	719,376
Paraffin wax	10	182	50,265	48,594
Pencils, lead	7,998	7,212	34,905	36,423
Perfumery, pomades, etc	6,986	8,214	22,110	22,224
Photo. dry plates	1,820	3,348	9,635	8,016
Pickles	64,910	67,017	3,038	5,163
Plants and trees	3,172	2,727	115,603	102,458
Plaster of Paris	111		8,516	7,586
Pocketbooks		9,509		23,518
Post-office parcels	91,552	117,819	236,133	247,804
Precious stones, unset	1,068	1,785	1,140	957
Printing presses, etc	8,263	2,766	106,729	138,119
Provisions, meats, etc	21,901	16,480	2,346,036	2,232,267
Ribbons	26,876	13,118	1,423	823
Sails, tents, and awnings	1,773	4,457	7,111	5,896
Sand and emery paper	1,077	1,248	28,072	31,381
Sauces, catchups, etc	33,353	36,468	9,408	9,683
Seeds, garden and flower	12,112	13,466	404,611	578,845
Silks and manufactures of	2,125,309	2,055,810	120,994	135,089
Ships and rigging of		946		19,189
Slate and manufactures of	705	167	43,486	48,966
Soap, all	43,786	53,652	92,646	98,536
Spices, all	108,538	125,614	51,777	50,988
Spirits, wines, etc	412,650	506,976	77,519	115,533
Sponges	23,969	22,660	16,021	15,408
Starch	25,964	21,181	26,211	23,571
Stones and manufactures of	49,802	40,998	223,066	129,418
Sugars, sirups, and molasses		73,097		558,492
Tallow	1,442	1,795	31,743	44,857
Tea			158,124	97,119
Telephone and telegraph instruments	13,440	34,809	424,326	464,563
Tin and manufactures of	4,280	4,698	40,671	31,889
Tobacco and manufactures of	41,612	48,664	89,963	75,982
Turpentine	65	79	201,513	250,840
Trunk, valises, etc	4,399	4,212	10,079	10,692
Twine, all	30,034	29,646	44,713	193,428
Umbrellas, etc	287,338	261,547	5,364	
Unenumerated articles	31,105	25,568	155,932	98,147
Varnishes, Japan, etc	20,004	29,352	45,467	47,937
Vegetables	13,506	10,885	183,946	190,012
Vinegar	8,191	10,195	430	284
Watch cases and movements	5,389	10,453	411,738	306,836
Webbing, all	51,554	56,992	52,782	59,674
Whips	2,228	3,196	16,190	6,470
Wire, all	164	329	8,060	2,693
Wax and manufactures of		2,875		15,180
Wood and manufactures of	94,807	108,344	1,150,415	1,048,049
Wool and manufactures of	9,079,562	9,413,911	106,287	160,316
Zinc and manufactures of	489	1,039	6,480	5,769
FREE GOODS.				
Animals and their produce	910,464		3,501,563	
Agricultural products	670,371		2,361,309	
Manufactured goods	8,612,267		10,920,990	
Produce of the fisheries	371		50,837	
Produce of the forest	4,114		1,734,967	
Produce of the mine	402,279		5,324,569	
Free goods not classified for 1892		10,516,626		23,632,022
Total	41,797,078	42,656,225	59,177,775	63,624,796

Exports from Canada to Great Britain and the United States for the years ending June 30, 1891 and 1892.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	189..
Produce of the mine:				
Canadian product	$851,794	$960,340	$4,600,800	$4,806,483
Not Canadian product	24,018	45,478	151,880	190,841
Produce of fisheries:				
Canadian product	2,747,882	4,260,247	4,807,786	3,452,036
Not Canadian product	11,638	100,660	88,285	39,093
Produce of forest:				
Canadian product	11,146,282	9,904,533	11,763,058	11,472,306
Not Canadian product	266,273	191,594	1,311,073	1,160,337
Animals and their produce:				
Canadian product	20,991,143	24,410,367	4,316,979	3,935,924
Not Canadian product	1,009,773	1,238,061	229,731	229,621
Agricultural products:				
Canadian product	5,254,028	16,196,200	7,291,246	4,573,779
Not Canadian product	4,434,682	8,388,761	146,265	146,545
Manufactures:				
Canadian product	2,232,295	3,170,811	3,005,423	3,006,708
Not Canadian product	128,060	192,620	462,748	474,887
Miscellaneous:				
Canadian product	360	662	43,144	70,621
Not Canadian product	162,630	115,399	61,154	271,525
Other countries and colonies, Canadian product	4,077,007	5,799,595		
Total produce of Canada	47,320,791	64,702,755	34,829,436	31,317,857
Total not the produce of Canada	6,037,074	10,272,593	2,451,136	2,512,839
Aggregate	53,357,865	74,975,348	37,280,572	33,830,696

FREDERICK M. RYDER, *Consul.*

QUEBEC, *June 15, 1893.*

HAMILTON AND AGENCIES.

THE CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The territory of the consulate and agencies embraces the counties of Brant, Holton, Waterloo, and Wentworth, all large and fairly prosperous agricultural and manufacturing districts, the city of Hamilton being justly regarded the "Birmingham" of Canada; the city of Brantford, the next in population, is an important manufacturing center in the first-named county, situated about 27 miles southwest. Galt, the third in population, is a thriving manufacturing city of Waterloo, about 28 miles northwest from Hamilton. Comparatively little of the manufactured products of the district are exported to the United States, as will appear by reference to the tabulated statement, which, in the aggregate, shows a slight increase over the preceding year, and accounted for by the increase in household goods, wool, and precious stones, diamonds, exported from here by mere chance, being the last place the salesman visited before his departure for New York, and having been admonished that it was the legitimate and only safe way to import them.

THE CROPS.

Apples.—The crop in this part of the province was very large and generally good, the poorest being mostly confined to a radius of 25 miles from this locality. The exports are the largest for many years, and in the main confined to Chicago, with a few carloads to points in Ohio and Michigan. Many of the dealers whose custom it has been to ship the better varieties to England, shipped almost exclusively to the United States, notwithstanding the duty and the fact that prices were lower than in the old land, but the prompt response from the near neighbor compensated for the difference, and in the event it became necessary through any misunderstanding with commission merchants to be on the ground in person, the proximity to the market and facilities for reaching it, enable dealers here to run over and give the shipments their personal attention. The average price was about $2.25 per barrel.

Barley.—Barley suffers a further decrease and practically ceases to be of any importance in the list of exports from this district. Twenty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-six cents for 1892, as compared with $585,834.44 in 1890, makes comment entirely superfluous, as the figures tell the story much more forcibly than words. The barley trade can not revive until the present rate of duty is reduced at least one-half.

Buttons.—A button manufactory in Galt, or vicinity, is among the very few that export any part of their products to the United States, and show an increase of $9,433.18.

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Cattle.—The exports in cattle have ceased almost entirely. A decrease of $2,135 brings the aggregate down to $700. The trade can not and will not revive under the present tariff.

Eggs.—Eggs exhibit a decrease of $6,184.44 in a total of $34,684.20 in 1891 compared with $100,377.11 in 1890. All comparisons with 1890 really include but nine months of that year, as everything affected showed a marked change after October 6, when present duties became operative.

Hides and skins not being affected by the tariff, show an increase of nearly $19,000, the trade in which is confined to Buffalo, N. Y.

Horses.—A decrease of $14,396.66 appears in the horse business in a total of $24,072, as compared with $69,479 in 1890. Good draft horses can be purchased at from $65 to $100 in this section, indeed, anywhere in the Dominion. The present specific and ad valorem duty will continue to depress the trade in horses. The little that is done is mostly confined to dealers in Canada, who occasionally buy a choice lot for export and dispose of them at sale stables established and maintained at their expense in Buffalo.

Sheep and lambs.—The people of Buffalo, by their fondness for Canadian mutton, enabled the dealers in lambs to increase last year's exports $25,159.95. Very few sheep are exported. The trade is almost exclusively in lambs, with which the present duty in no way interferes, as it amounts to the same as under the former law. The only effect the change from an ad valorem to a specific duty has had is to ease the tension of the conscience of dealers in lambs, as under the ad valorem law it was a rare thing to find one whose lambs were worth over $3.50, and it is just as rare now to find one whose lambs are valued at less than $5. Obviously, a specific duty, when practicable, will be found to produce the best results in customs matters.

Wool is the most important item in the list of exports from this district, and this year reaches the largest aggregate in the history of the consulate.

The dealers in this city are among the most extensive buyers in the Dominion for the export trade. They inform me that they have closed out and shipped, practically, every pound under their control: also that they believe the same condition exists throughout the Dominion. The value of the wool exported from this consular district in 1890 was $83,393.62, and for the calendar year 1892 $174,664.42, which exceeds any former year by over 100 per cent. The prices to the flock masters were about as heretofore, from .16 cents to 18 cents, the average being about 17 cents to the farmers.

Tea has increased $18,131.91. The reason for which, in my opinion, is explained by the 10 per cent duty on tea coming from the United States, and hence the American dealers who strive for Canadian trade are thereby compelled to import the probable supply required by their customers direct to a port in the Dominion, and the surplus is finally imported for home consumption. Canadian railroads and Canadian Pacific Railroad steamers, no doubt, profit by this condition of things. However, this is merely my deduction from the circumstances. I have no data by which it might be verified, but merchants could furnish the information if desired.

Turnips.—The decrease of $2,382.11 is deceptive and misleading. I venture the assertion that reports for the year from ports of entry will show a large increase, as thousands of cars are forwarded and entered for customs without consular certificates under Treasury rule which obviates their necessity for shipments of $100 or under. A car of turnips is, on an average, worth $60, and dealers take advantage of the rule by dividing their shipments so as to keep each within the limit, which was intended for small and occasional shipments by small dealers in this line. The effect of the rule is to reduce the revenue arising from the consular service by many thousands of dollars, especially from Canada, on account of the proximity to markets in the border cities of the United States and the facilities for reaching them speedily.

Lumber.—Exports in lumber has increased slightly, which is due to shipments by a resident firm to a branch located near Buffalo. The trade from this district is comparatively insignificant.

Machinery.—The increase of $11,436.31 is accounted for by the return of a lot of American manufacture, used for many years in a sewing-machine establishment and sold at bankrupt sale to citizens of the United States, dealers in second-hand machinery, which they were able to enter free of duty when not improved or increased in value, after being exported, by reason of any changes undergone in a foreign land. In addition to this, a mechanical arrangement, invoiced as for "exhibition purposes," valued at $3,000, is included under the head of machinery. This full explanation is to enable the American manufacturer to know the nature and extent of the foreign competition in machinery from this city, the Birmingham of Canada, which, on account of its varied and modern industries, has the ability to compete with border cities under favorable trade relations.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

The increase in the value of the effects of emigrants tends to prove that the exodus from Canada continues, and the character of the people, so far as they may be judged by those who procure certificates at this consulate, is eminently satisfactory, with rare exceptions. Young men of good standing and ability, who are being constantly attracted by the superior advantages presented on every hand in the cities of the United States, as a rule, return for the purpose of annexing their best girl, and in this peaceful, pleasant manner add still other good citizens to their adopted country, and thus in a quiet but effective way we observe reciprocity going right on in the even tenor of its way, unmindful of the opposition of either "Grit" or "Tory."

WILLIAM MONAGHAN, *Consul.*

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,
March 10, 1893.

GASPE BASIN.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1892.

FISHERIES.

Cod.—This fishery, which is about the main support of this consular district, will turn out about an average year, although the prices paid by the merchants here to the fishermen are much lower than last year, when the fishermen received on an average for No. 1 cod $4.60 per quintal against $3.50 this year.

Salmon.—This fishery has fallen off some from last year, but the price has remained about the same as last year. This fish is about all used in the United States, but I am unable to give the amount, as they are shipped in small lots, under $100 in value, and therefore do not require consular certificates.

Mackerel.—This fishery in and around the Gaspe coast has turned out about a total failure, as usual.

Whale.—This fishery, for which Gaspe was once noted, has revived again this past season. The schooner *James Dwyer*, of this port, left here on the first of July and returned on the last of September, being away only about three months, and brought in 300 barrels of oil and about a ton of whalebone. Captain Tripp, of the schooner, informs me that he caught the whales off Mingan, which is on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 100 miles from this port. The whales were very plentiful and tame.

PETROLEUM BORINGS.

During the past year there has not been much change in the petroleum prospect in Gaspe. No. 5 well, which I mentioned in my last annual report, situated about 7 miles from Gaspe village, on the York River, is the only one which has anything of a show worth speaking of. Another charge of nitroglycerin has been exploded in this well, resulting, it is claimed, in a slight increase in the quantity of oil. It is hard to say what the daily yield would be, as the well

is only pumped at long intervals after the oil has had some time to collect, but I should say it can not be more than a quarter of a barrel a day, perhaps considerably less. The well put down about 7 miles to the westward of No. 5 I believe to be unproductive. Another well has been commenced near No. 5, and another between the two already put down at Sandy Beach, and preparations are being made to bore another well in a new direction, on the Dartmouth River, about 6 miles from Gaspe village, between two mountains of limestone and near a spring which gives off sulphureted hydrogen gas, of which there are several in Gaspe.

The company's debentures have been offered for sale continuously in the British newspapers by highly colored advertisements, offering 7 per cent. interest, secured for three years, with the immediate prospect of their paying 80 to 200 per cent. Debentures with such brilliant prospects ought not to find their way into the markets at all. In October of this year the manager brought a Frenchman to explore the country, who is said to be a member of the School of Mines of Paris. This man, in company with the manager, has visited the oil well and other parts of the country and he is said to be very favorably impressed with the country, and will no doubt prepare an elaborate report for French capitalists. On the whole, a large sum of money has been spent in prospecting for petroleum. Engines and boilers have been supplied at every well and new derricks and new buildings put up. The only instance I have heard of in which an engine has been or is about to be used at a second well is that of the engine at Haldimand, which I hear is to be taken to the Dartmouth River; in other cases I should think the machiney must soon be destroyed by rust; economy does not seem to be the order of the day.

Seemingly no thorough explorations of the country has been made. The geologist above mentioned, it is true, visited some parts and employed a man to collect rocks from different localities, of which he carried away a large collection. No doubt the work will go on just as long as new contributions to the fund can be found in France and elsewhere, but unless a stroke of luck changes present prospects I look ere long for a collapse of the whole business.

RAILWAYS.

I do not hear much about the "Bay of Chaleur" Railway. The change of government has brought about a change in the prospects of the railroad, and I have no doubt the road will be finished as soon as possible as far as Paspebiac.

MARINE POLICE.

The vessels of this force have been very vigilant in looking after our fishermen within the 3-mile limit from shore the past season, but our own fishermen have exercised great caution in avoiding any cause of complaint against them, though it is aggravating to their feelings to be in sight of their Canadian neighbors making large hauls of fish inshore a short distance from them, while all they can do is to look on.

The butters (steamers) *Acadia*, *La Canadienne*, and *Constance* are the three which principally patrol the north and south shores of the gulf about the island of Anticosti and the bay of Chaleur, making this port (Gaspe) their headquarters.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

Three steam yachts and one fishing schooner, flying the American flag, called into this port during the past season. Quite a large fleet of our fishermen came into the bay this past season, but did not come into the harbor.

NAVIGATION.

The last of the vessels of the season sailed on the 3d of this month (December); the previous year on the 6th of the same month.

On the 3d of this month the light-ship at Sandy Beach, at the mouth of this harbor, went into winter quarters, and the harbor light was put out.

Navigation opened here last spring on the 7th of May.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Gaspé Basin to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Blueberries, canned.....cases..	2,500	$3,350.00
Bone and sealskin.....package..	1	12.00
Canvassing outfit.....do....	1	5.00
Codfish, dry.....pounds..	6,650	356.50
Eggs.....cases..	44	237.16
Fur, raw.....package..	1	392.40
Herring, pickled.....barrels..	50	224.00
Household goods.....package..	1	17.50
Lobsters, canned.....cases..	150	750.00
Oil-well tools.....package..	1	40.00
Railway ties.....pieces..	359,107	40,701.10
Shingles.....thousand..	359	761.50
Saw.....package..	1	100.00
Salmon, fresh.....pounds..	30	3.00
Total.....		46,950.16
Total for preceding year.....		37,602.20
Increase.....		9,347.96

Imports from the United States into the consular district of Gaspé Basin, Quebec, for the year ending December 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Beef.....barrels..	25	$200.00
Flour.....do....	2,000	6,500.00
Mining machinery.....		6,466.00
Merchandise.....packages..	6	579.00
Pork.....barrels..	75	900.00
Pitch and tar.....do....	75	150.00
Seins, nets, and cordage.....packages..	6	2,432.00
Total.....		17,227.00
Total for preceding year.....		16,136.00
Increase.....		1,091.00

GENERAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

For the year ended September 30, 1892, the exports of codfish were 37,975 quintals, valued at $189,875; they were shipped to Barbados (West Indies), Brazil, Italy, Spain, and Jersey (Great Britain). Lumber deals, etc., $9,720.

The imports for the same period consisted of general merchandise, nets, lines, and twine, valued at $8,642, and salt, sugar, and molasses, valued at $2,945.

TRADE OF PASPEBIAC.

From the consular agency at Paspebiac, in this consular district, for the year ended September 30, 1892, there were exported 60,500 quintals of codfish valued at $302,500, 1,200 barrels of cod oil valued at $14,400, and 20,000 cedar shingles valued at $3,000.

The imports were merchandise, salt, sugar, and molasses, valued at $26,500.

All of the above were shipped by vessels under the British flag.

ALMAR F. DICKSON, *Consul.*

GASPÉ BASIN, *December 15, 1892.*

PORT STANLEY AND ST. THOMAS.

The exports from the consular district of Port Stanley and St. Thomas to the United States were $395,949, $394,156, and $492,211, for the years 1890, 1891, and

1892, respectively, of which $22,112, $17,584, and $18,730 were exported from the agency at Courtwright.

As the exports from Courtwright agency are very small, I shall only make some remarks as to the exports from Port Stanley and St. Thomas (statement A), and where therein the following is named export, it means export from the named district (Courtwright agency excepted) to the United States.

When the McKinley bill came in force it was the opinion here that the exports from this district would fall off. The exports of some articles were really stopped or considerably decreased by the enforcement of this law, but the value of the whole export did not decrease, but increased nearly $100,000. The reason for this was the great increase in the export of the two leading articles from this district, lambs and staves.

For lambs the duty under the new tariff is less than under the old one, under which the duty was 20 per cent of the value. As the lambs usually were valued at $4 or more the duty was 80 cents or more per lamb. Under the new tariff the duty is 75 cents per lamb under one year of age, and $1.50 per sheep more than one year old. The result has been that very few sheep are now exported from here, but so many more lambs that the value of exported lambs and sheep has increased from $86,070.76 in 1890 to $121,232.38 in 1891, and to $150,382 in 1892. It is said that now, when the value of the lamb has no influence on the duty, the lambs exported are better than they were in 1890 and before that time.

Of staves, headings, and bolts there is yearly exported from this district to the United States so much as the mills can turn out, and it is only the supply of timber which regulates the production. Bad sleighing in the winter of 1889-'90 prevented a sufficient supply of timber at the mills, and, consequently, the export in 1890 was only $77,274.04. Better sleighing in the winters of 1890-'91 and 1891-92 had the effect that more timber was brought to the mills and that the export of staves, etc., rose to $144,124.66 in 1891 and to $150,736.42 in 1892.

The reason why in 1890 the export of apples was very small and in 1891 none was that the apple crops in these two years was a failure in this district. In 1892, although not a good year for apples, the export had a value of $13,453.50.

The reason why more grain is not exported from this district to the United States is that Canadian grain, under the new tariff, can not compete with American grain.

The export of beans is increasing. In 1890 there was exported $22,673; in 1891, which was a poor year for beans, $17,993.38; and in 1892, $33,807.17.

At the close of 1890 and the beginning of 1891 potatoes from this district were exported to a value of $22,742.50 and $15,136.22, respectively. The reason was that in 1890 the crop of potatoes in the United States was a failure, and therefore the prices there rose so high that in spite of the high duty it paid to export them from Ontario to the United States. In usual years it will not pay, and consequently there was no export of potatoes in 1892.

Flax was exported in 1890 to the value of $11,306 and in 1892 to the value of $22,752.50. In 1891 no flax was exported from the district. The reason is said to be that the crop of flax that year was not good and that the prices in the United States were very low.

The export of bran has increased from a value of $5,697.35 in 1890 to $21,103.20 in 1891 and to $21,977.67 in 1892.

Breeding animals were exported in 1890 to the value of $22,029. The strict enforcement of the rules of the Treasury stopped this export in 1891. In 1892 the export amounted to only $2,415.

The export of cattle from this district to the United States has always been small, and in the two last years, mainly on account of quarantine rules, none have been exported.

The value of hides exported was in 1890, $9,806, and in 1891, $3,300. In 1892 no hides were exported. It is said that it does not pay to export hides to the United States.

The export of eggs from this district is completely stopped by the duty of 5 cents per dozen. The value of eggs exported was, in 1890, $10,521.41, and in 1891 $213; but in 1892 none were exported.

The reason why the value of personal effects fell in 1891 to $3,339 was that for a great portion of this year emigrant certificates were not issued, and consequently no record of the export of personal effects was made.

F. A. HUSHER, *Consul.*

PORT STANLEY AND ST. THOMAS,
June 3, 1893.

ST. STEPHEN.

ıports at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, for year ending June 30, 1892.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Whence imported.
eer	15,232	$3,547	$2,437	Unit' d States.
	12	800	172	Do.
c		1,636	327	Do.
l manufactures		159	47	Do.
ffs:				
ls	287	31,466	3,256	Do.
›ls	45,900			
coke	478	1,983	286	Do.
	284	84	10	Do.
ıd manufactures		249	74	Do.
	2,228	203	47	Do.
id manufactures		971	243	Do.
d medicines		4,795	1,438	Do.
rare, china, etc		3,387	1,125	Great Britain, United States, Austria.
ods		748	187	United States.
		721	140	Do.
	63,790	3,380	1,041	Do.
		5,142	1,285	Do.
l glassware		2,164	639	Great Britain, United States, Belgium.
caps		201	70	United States.
steel, and manufac-		5,153	7,430	Great Britain.
		19,615		United States.
gold and silver		105	31	Do.
ınd manufactures		1,630	567	Do.
one, and manufactures		764	191	Do.
ene. etc	71,892	8,887	5,032	Do.
ınufactures		3,309	827	Do.
ıs, meats, etc	223,230	16,601	2,465	Do.
	147,231	1,054	110	Do.
		689	241	Great Britain.
	3,275	198	62	United States.
	8,078	289	161	Do.
	1,920	205	85	Do.
se	271,457	5,593	4,072	United States.
ses	25,756	5,847	1,027	Spanish West Indies.
	42,741	10,942		British West Indies.
	5,267	1,227	123	United States.
ınd cigars	676	1,073	1,465	Spanish West Indies.
ınufactures		10,976	2,195	United States.
		2,951	1,032	Do.
eous		26,800	10,042	Do.
ıl dutiable goods		185,574	49,982	

IMPORTS OF FREE GOODS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
	600	$224	United States.
ves	11,626	11,871	Do.
	946	1,624	Do.
oa, etc	462	276	Do.
		87	Do.
	1,339	693	Do.
	4,272	15,334	Do.
ol	3,107,652	243,954	Do.
oil		1,627	Great Britain.
ime	13,668	325	United States.
le	157,369	7,905	Do.
		174	Do.
ogwood	54,670	6,222	Do.
	1,055,159	46,434	Do.
	1,365	364	Do.
	100	8	Do.
		4,500	Do.
	1,328	1,434	Do.
r		133	Do.
	1,258	6,407	Do.
r	429	32	Do.
	425,600	776	Great Britain.

Imports at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, for the year ending June 30, 1892—Cont'd.

IMPORTS OF FREE GOODS—continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
Soda	423,416	$11,199	United States.
Steel	10,433	392	Great Britain.
Settler's effects	----------	6,000	Do.
Do	----------	12,330	United States.
Tea	44,209	10,093	China.
Tin sheets	132	87	Great Britain.
Vitriol, blue	12,700	406	United States.
Woods, oak, etc	6	458	Do.
Total free goods	----------	391,369	

Exports from St. Stephen, New Brunswick, to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Exports.	Articles.	Exports.
Animals	$118,811.50	Lambs	3,486.38
Bark, hemlock	30,641.25	Molasses	10,300.50
Coal and coke	17,958.10	Miscellaneous	11,671.00
Cotton and manufactures	9,546.00	Potatoes	101.00
Carrots	7.50	Sheep	116.00
Emigrant effects	567.00	Ship knees	978.50
Fish, all kinds	11,136 13	Turnips	11,666.14
Furs, hides, etc	2,572.40	Timber	720.00
Goods, household	1,050.00	Ties	1,050.00
Hoops	622.00	United States ret. goods	3,000.00
Lobsters	934.50	Woods	2,613.42
Lumber:		Wool	19,738.00
Long	17,539.23		
Logs	47,902.00	Total	343,314.55
Laths	5,361.00		
Shingles	12,625.00		

Navigation at the port of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	From sea	49	8,357	16	1,766	49	8,357	7	306
American	do	5	73	44	4,597	5	73	42	4,428
British	Coastwise	10	241	283	4,931	10	241	294	6,550
Total		64	8,671	340	11,294	64	8,671	340	11,294

ALBERT E. NEILL, *Consul.*

ST. STEPHEN, *August, 1892.*

MEXICO.

NAVIGATION.

I have pleasure in forwarding herewith the official data of this Government on the maritime movement in the ports of the Republic during the fiscal year 1891 '92. It will manifest to you the very gratifying share the United States enjoys of the world s ocean commerce with Mexico.

The table of the "Foreign shipping movement by flags" shows that the entries of steamers under the United States flag were 405, as against 248 for England, 103 for Spain, 54 for Germany, 40 for France, 31 for Nicaragua, 14 for Norway, and 8 for Mexico.

orted tonnage of these steamers gives to those of the United States
is; England, 283,333; Spain, 210,157; Germany, 88,260; France, 84,251;
,977; Nicaragua, 3,459, and Mexico, 2,609.
ries of sailing vessels of the United States surpass in number and
ıose of England, France, and Germany combined.
which relates to the Coastwise shipping movement by "flag" is still
able to the United States as against all other foreign nations. In this
ill be seen that the entries of United States steamers were 518, with a
566,338, exceeding in tonnage all the other foreign countries com-
le the tonnage of our sailing vessels engaged in this coast trade very
ıals the total of that of all the other flags, Mexico excepted.
be observed that still another (table 7) gives the foreign shipping
by nations, whereas Table 4 gives it by flag. From Table No. 7 it
at in the number of entries of steamers and their tonnage the United
ls the other combined nations of the world.

movement in the ports of the Republic of Mexico during the fiscal year 1891–'92.

1.—FOREIGN SHIPPING MOVEMENT BY PORTS.

rts.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
	53	89,619	10	13,611	52	87,882	11	13,824
alena	2	1,354			1	677		
	45	70,407	23	7,229	29	56,904	23	7,445
os	2	1,930	24	7,154	2	1,990	30	8,520
	28	50,301	38	9,767	31	55,919	44	11,069
	1	25	13	8,095			15	9,877
nen			107	30,699	12	4,907	130	36,971
	7	4,537	17	5,655	5	3,385	6	3,620
	1	1,759	4	1,325			3	796
	36	59,322	17	6,280	29	49,826	8	3,522
	175	284,555	188	15,616	181	284,527	182	15,412
	8	9,819	4	1,502	1	1,174	9	3,648
	2	3,928	4	1,140			6	833
ia			17	21,275			17	19,930
	16	21,896	3	1,123	12	16,127	2	710
	142	246,861	40	12,352	120	210,261	37	12,436
os	116	27,066	9	726	119	28,492	7	118
	2	2,984	3	1,200			1	224
	34	63,172	23	5,593	34	62,267	21	5,951
	233	417,143	73	21,577	215	405,153	54	16,894
	903	1,356,678	617	171,919	843	1,269,491	606	171,800

2.—COASTWISE SHIPPING MOVEMENT BY PORTS.

	47	69,329	17	880	47	72,358	17	1,156
alena	11	7,447	1	9	11	7,447	1	9
	102	30,098	785	17,255	82	22,983	803	13,524
os	94	22,679	51	1,937	94	23,541	45	644
	187	47,343	89	4,186	181	47,839	92	3,119
	185	30,505	327	9,094	203	32,240	378	7,946
nen	190	51,060	206	11,944	186	46,175	198	5,880
	77	36,400	162	4,564	80	37,710	170	6,624
	75	63,426	23	1,880	80	69,876	27	1,644
	171	96,253	206	9,243	171	97,743	218	12,900
	166	205,000	221	8,242	159	205,589	239	10,219
al	26	32,298	5	630	26	32,298	5	630
	20	24,515	2	814	27	33,925		
	78	82,633	144	6,287	78	83,242	142	6,630
Cabo	29	18,062	10	236	29	18,062	11	247
ia	73	7,139	218	2,228	74	7,400	225	3,198
	11	13,116			12	15,433		
	36	15,293	13	2,156	43	34,353	11	1,964
s	50	14,453	7	201	57	15,654	13	882
	23	29,585			25	32,164	2	726
	35	15,576	44	796	34	10,490	44	995
	159	47,213	122	12,833	165	50,828	122	12,015
	1,845	959,443	2,662	95,417	1,864	997,350	2,758	90,972

Maritime movement in the ports of the Republic of Mexico, etc.—Continued.

3.—COASTWISE SHIPPING MOVEMENT BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

Customs districts.	Entries.				Exits.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Agiabampo	62	3,843	52	2,223	62	3,667	48	2,041
Alvarado	2	354	27	1,938	.....	.....	13	1,240
Cabo de San Lucas	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....	1	23
Celestún	.....	.....	299	8,704	.....	.....	292	7,565
Cozumel	.....	.....	84	875	.....	.....	84	866
Chamela	.....	.....	2	132	.....	.....	2	122
Champotón	7	266	255	3,144	3	114	273	3,239
Dos Bocas	1	8	39	375	1	8	40	410
Isla Aguada	.....	.....	126	1,957	.....	.....	125	1,981
Isla de Mujeres	.....	.....	118	1,707	.....	.....	117	1,532
Isla María Madre	2	56	49	2,648	2	56	46	2,260
Jonuta	95	4,767	90	1,359	96	4,827	91	1,456
Las Peñas	.....	.....	31	1,245	.....	.....	32	1,334
Médano Blanco	8	766	6	159	9	791	5	159
Mulegé	36	3,075	125	2,417	36	3,135	123	1,462
Nautla	.....	.....	56	1,884	.....	.....	60	1,984
Palizada	155	6,925	356	8,531	144	6,583	318	7,711
Perihuete	.....	.....	104	2,510	.....	.....	103	2,449
Piaxtla	3	683	2	486	3	623	1	21
San Quintín	37	7,704	4	97	37	7,706	4	97
Santecomápam	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1	6
Soto la Marina	.....	.....	2	26	.....	.....	2	26
Teacápam	.....	.....	24	658	.....	.....	23	633
Teacoanapa	.....	.....	14	560	.....	.....	12	480
Tecolutla	.....	.....	83	1,984	.....	.....	85	2,142
Tlacotálpam	50	21,900	44	4,196	50	18,990	37	2,536
Tonalá	1	53	48	1,215	1	53	41	317
Topolobampo	18	1,807	64	1,579	18	1,807	65	1,560
Zihuatanejo	4	342	6	505	3	314	5	293
Total	481	52,549	2,112	53,143	465	48,674	2,049	45,938

4.—FOREIGN SHIPPING MOVEMENT BY FLAG.

Flag.	Entries.				Exits.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
German	54	88,260	51	23,619	52	86,713	49	22,220
Austro-Hungarian	.....	.....	3	740	.....	.....	3	690
Chinese	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	.....	.....	15	5,286	.....	.....	11	3,445
Spanish	103	210,157	95	4,153	101	217,185	89	4,234
French	40	84,251	8	4,112	36	77,967	9	4,416
English	248	283,333	67	33,219	229	251,657	74	35,478
Italian	.....	.....	2	616	.....	.....	3	980
Mexican	8	2,609	58	3,401	7	2,272	54	3,436
Nicaraguan	31	3,459	.....	.....	32	3,563	1	673
American	405	677,632	212	62,390	374	624,639	207	62,987
Norwegian	14	6,977	93	30,056	12	5,475	95	29,414
Russian	.....	.....	1	352	.....	.....	1	352
Swedish	.....	.....	11	3,959	.....	.....	10	3,565
Total	903	1,356,678	617	171,919	843	1,269,491	606	171,890

5.—COASTWISE SHIPPING MOVEMENT BY FLAG.

German	1	1,306	10	3,398	1	2,203	6	2,643
Danish	.....	.....	5	1,602	.....	.....	8	2,843
Spanish	28	58,939	6	138	29	57,911	7	497
French	.....	.....	2	786	.....	.....	2	1,028
English	59	29,933	10	2,062	56	29,777	4	2,149
Italian	.....	.....	1	281	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	1,707	352,701	4,667	124,651	1,712	354,825	4,732	119,065
Nicaraguan	9	936	.....	.....	10	1,040	.....	.....
American	518	566,338	57	11,152	519	599,320	40	6,091
Norwegian	4	1,840	14	3,880	2	888	7	2,319
Swedish	.....	.....	2	610	.....	.....	1	330
Total	2,326	1,011,992	4,774	148,560	2,329	1,046,024	4,807	136,910

me movement in the ports of the Republic of Mexico, etc.—Continued.

GN SHIPPING MOVEMENT BY PORTS OF ISSUE AND DESTINATION.

and to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
			1	296				
			2	1,031	4	6,063		
							2	780
g	57	91,809	19	7,263	49	92,194	17	5,486
	57	91,809	21	8,294	53	98,257	19	6,266
			1	1,570			1	1,850
	16	29,867	2	527	9	23,901		
			1	250				
			1	259				
o			2	570				
			9	2,600				
uco			2	794				
iro			2	593				
			1	304				
			18	5,460				
nilla			1	248				
a			5	1,612				
	1	967	2	656				
	64	104,150	1	411	39	64,814		
a			2	568				
ro							1	680
	65	105,117	11	3,495	39	64,814	1	680
imon			2	854				
renas							4	2,212
			2	854			4	2,212
					1	1,174	2	2,806
							1	1,726
so							1	1,249
					1	1,174	4	5,781
t. Thomas)			9	2,996				
a	2	5,386			16	35,422	3	767
	2	5,624						
er	1	3,585			1	1,573		
			1	330				
n possessions:								
arlén			1	225				
enas					3	3,585		
anna	22	52,100	67	3,887	32	59,362	63	2,874
nzas	1	2,662			1	826		
aguëz	2	1,714	1	408				
o Rico	1	880	2	545				
a la Grande					2	2,324		
	31	71,951	72	5,395	55	103,092	66	3,641
es:								
icola			6	1,523			3	804
							1	1,666
	1	1,100			26	22,877		
a Pass			2	100				
ia:								
Diego	106	20,384	8	128	109	22,267	9	539
Francisco	69	94,409	32	7,555	63	87,621	24	12,851
							1	259
n			1	354				
eso			1	508	1	951		
on			2	400				
			1	175			1	122
ina					1	942		
phia	13	13,200	3	1,549	8	8,161		
							1	55
n	1	94	8	2,067	8	11,815	8	778
a					1	1,241		
arles			2	100			1	50
	11	5,931	13	3,034	8	3,695	12	3,117

Maritime movement in the ports of the Republic of Mexico, etc.—Continued.

6.—FOREIGN SHIPPING MOVEMENT BY PORTS OF ISSUE AND DESTINATION—Continued.

From and to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States—continued.								
Norfolk	7	7,206	3	966				
New Orleans	20	12,033	27	4,037	70	85,758	29	5,084
New York	317	589,529	26	9,134	283	532,872	76	24,164
Pensacola	4	547	9	6,805	7	3,684	16	9,665
Pascagoula	2	157	38	6,783			31	7,020
Pearlington			6	923			7	1,126
Portland							4	6,252
Port Townsend			7	6,395			9	7,717
Sabine Pass			7	1,489				
Tacoma			2	2,126			2	3,4[illegible]
Tampa			1	186	1	953		
Wilmington	1	455						
Other ports	2	1,825	2	649			2	699
Total	554	746,870	207	56,986	586	782,837	237	85,119
France:								
Bordeaux	9	23,028	5	2,683				
Gray							1	175
Havre	21	55,017	2	729	19	43,708	4	1,506
Marseilles	4	4,903	4	1,086			8	2,318
St. Nazaire	11	18,015			10	17,838		
American possessions:								
Cayenne			1	395				
Guadeloupe			1	231				
Martinique			5	1,734				
Total	45	100,963	18	6,808	29	61,546	13	3,999
Guatemala:								
Champerico					7	11,687		
Ocós							1	139
San José	1	259	2	339			2	646
Total	1	259	2	339	7	11,687	3	785
Haiti:								
Porto Principe	1	2,133	2	376				
Hawaii:								
Honolulu							1	904
Holland:								
Rotterdam							1	1[illegible]
Paramaribo			1	332				
Total			1	332			1	3[illegible]
Honduras:								
Puerto Cortés			1	196				
England:								
Barrow	2	3,163						
Cardiff	29	24,967	29	29,691				
Falmouth							138	42,94[illegible]
Fleetwood							2	6[illegible]
Glasgow	1	1,241						
Liverpool	77	138,172	8	2,656	62	119,995	1	3[illegible]
London	2	2,405	1	296	1	2,155	11	3,40[illegible]
Maryport	2	2,598						
Newcastle	3	3,942	7	6,768				
Newport	4	3,762	7	1,798				
Queenstown							10	4,65[illegible]
Swansea	1	1,164						
American possessions:								
Barbados	1	629	72	21,760				
Balize	8	5,366	54	1,937			49	1,870
Berbice			5	1,508				
Bermudas			1	335				
Demerara			4	1,308				
Harbor Grace							1	591
Kingston			4	975				
La Antigua			1	365				
Nanaimo							1	1,540
Santa Catarina			1	315				
Trinidad			2	656				
Total	130	205,409	196	70,368	63	122,150	213	56,005

Maritime movement in the ports of the Republic of Mexico, etc.—Continued.

6.—FOREIGN SHIPPING MOVEMENT BY PORTS OF ISSUE AND DESTINATION—Continued.

From and to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Nicaragua:								
Corinto							1	575
San Juan del Norte			1	234				
San Juan del Sur							1	224
Total			1	234			2	799
Norway:								
Arendal			2	899				
Peru:								
Callao			1	620				
Portugal:								
Lisbon			2	650				
Russia:								
Liban							1	492
St. Petersburg							6	2,034
Total							7	2,526
Samoa:								
Apia							1	309
San Salvador:								
La Union			3	1,200				
Sweden:								
Söderhamn	1	2,155						
Uruguay:								
Montevideo	1	108						
Venezuela:								
La Guayra			2	482				
Maracaibo			5	1,464				
Puerto Cabello			4	1,479				
Total			11	3,425				
Not otherwise designated	1	37	33	599	1	33	33	592

RECAPITULATION.

Africa			1	296				
Germany	57	91,809	21	8,294	53	93,257	19	6,266
Australia			1	1,570			1	1,850
Belgium	16	29,867	2	527	9	23,901		
Brazil			18	5,460				
Colombia	65	105,117	11	3,495	30	64,814	1	680
Costa Rica			2	854			4	2,212
Chile					1	1,174	4	5,781
Denmark			9	2,996				
Spain	31	71,951	72	5,395	55	103,002	66	3,641
United States	554	746,870	207	56,986	586	782,937	237	85,119
France	45	100,963	18	6,808	29	61,546	13	3,999
Guatemala	1	259	2	339	7	11,687	3	785
Haiti	1	2,133	2	376				
Hawaii							1	904
Holland			1	332			1	332
Honduras			1	196				
England	130	205,409	196	70,368	63	122,150	213	56,005
Nicaragua			1	234			2	799
Norway			2	899				
Peru			1	620				
Portugal			2	650				
Russia							7	2,526
Samoa							1	309
San Salvador			3	1,200				
Sweden	1	2,155						
Uruguay	1	108						
Venezuela			11	3,425				
Other	1	37	33	599	1	33	33	592
Total	903	1,356,678	617	171,919	843	1,269,491	606	171,800

Maritime movement in the ports of the Republic of Mexico, etc.—Continued.

6.—FOREIGN SHIPPING MOVEMENT BY PORTS OF ISSUE AND DESIGNATION—Continued.

From and to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
By continents:	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
European ports	280	502,154	323	96,269	209	408,946	319	72,769
African ports			1	296				
American ports	622	854,487	259	73,185	633	860,512	251	95,376
Oceanic ports			1	1,570			3	3,063
Various ports	1	37	33	599	1	33	33	592
Total	903	1,356,678	617	171,919	843	1,269,491	606	171,800
Foreign and coastwise:								
Foreign shipping	903	1,356,678	617	171,919	843	1,269,491	606	171,800
Coastwise shipping	2,326	1,011,992	4,774	148,560	2,329	1,046,024	4,807	136,910
Total	3,229	2,368,670	5,391	320,479	3,172	2,315,515	5,413	308,710
Comparative.								
Total shipping during fiscal year 1891-'92	3,229	2,368,670	5,391	320,479	3,172	2,315,515	5,413	308,710
Total shipping during fiscal year 1890-'91	3,132	2,587,163	5,281	311,875	3,046	2,424,128	5,242	306,917
Increase during fiscal year 1891-'92	97		110	8,604	126		171	
Decrease during fiscal year 1891-'92		218,493				108,613		207

THOS. RYAN, *Minister.*

MEXICO, *April 11, 1893.*

MEXICAN EXPORTS.

The exports* from Mexico for the half years ending December 31, 1891 and 1892, were as follows:

Description.	1891.	1892.
Precious metals	$29,584,894	$29,862,380
Other products	11,661,620	10,564,706
Total	41,246,514	40,427,086

This shows a net loss of $819,503; but in the first total are included two items which are omitted in the second, viz: Baggage, $6,239, and paper money value $1,061,380. If these were added, the second half year would show an increase of $248,111.

In precious metals there are decreases in the following: Argentiferous copper $316,000; silver ore, $488,000; gold bullion, $188,000; eagle dollars, $1,741,000; silver bullion, $1,283,000; total, $4,016,000.

These losses are a little more than made up by gains in the following: Gold ore, $70,000; mixed gold, $178,000; coined foreign silver, $32,000; silver mixed with gold (bullion), $1,038,000; sulphuret of silver, $44,000; argentiferous lead $2,939,000; total, $4,301,000. The net gain in precious metals was a trifle less than $300,000.

*The values throughout this report are given in Mexican silver dollars—64 cents American.

e, of course, more changes. The following changes

	Value.	INCREASE. Articles.	Value.
....	$24,000	Indigo	$57,000
....	367,000	Sugar	20,000
....	105,000	Copper	324,000
....	30,000	Hennequin	929,000
....	135,000	Ixtle	12,000
..	12,000	Manufactures	12,000
	186,000	Marble	88,000
	127,000	Foreign goods	40,000
	17,000	Skins	33,000
	19,000	Raiz de zacaton	121,000
	0,000	Tobacco	69,000
	000	Sarsaparilla	33,000
	00		
	9	Total	1,738,000

we are far ahead of any or all in the
ain is second, with Germany and France

tries during the half year ending December 31, 1892.

es.	Precious metals.	Other products.	Total.
.....	$1,087,363	$724,828	$1,812,191
.....		55	55
.....	373,215	170,507	543,722
.....		1,280	1,280
.....	19,666	10,164	29,830
.....		200	200
.....		35	35
.....	8,560	301,045	309,605
.....	20,153,805	7,272,158	27,425,963
.....	1,402,362	315,153	1,717,515
.....	123,238	15,143	138,381
.....		258	258
.....	6,692,017	1,747,670	8,439,687
.....		2,975	2,975
.....		50	50
.....		1	1
.....	2,014	3,244	5,258
.....	29,862,240	10,564,766	40,427,006

orts from Mexico by articles.

icles.	Half year ending— Dec. 31, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1892.
IS METALS.		
.....	$317,243	$1,600
.....	16,700	86,806
.....	5,496,233	5,008,265
.....	2,328	843
.....	66,703	60,087
.....	357,213	169,204
.....	1,400	1,292
.....		177,810
.....	93,572	125,775
.....	18,197,211	16,456,496
.....	3,789,865	2,506,642
.....	301,666	1,339,356
.....	699,488	743,982
.....	245,272	3,184,082
.....	29,584,894	29,862,240

Exports from Mexico by articles—Continued.

Articles.	Half year ending—	
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1892.
OTHER PRODUCTS.		
Oils	$24,309	$79
Unginned cotton	5,498	403
Jewels and precious stones	11,587	3,013
Live animals	20,544	28,928
Indigo	7,574	64,607
Rice	5,429	124
Sugar	5,309	25,375
Empty barrels	7,340	6,201
Coffee	1,240,907	873,649
Coal	127,963	22,764
Cascalote	2,650	4,075
Rubber	17,671	23,871
Rye	29,780	100
Bristles	28,164	29,965
Copper	461,321	785,167
Pearl shells	17,417	14,332
Chicle, crude gum	378,302	244,159
Chile, pepper	9,556	18,183
Extract of linaloe	9,100	14,562
Canceled postage stamps	236	9,317
Tin	11,600	
Beans	71,778	71,566
Fruit	64,150	60,006
Pease	239,722	53,970
Guano	19,000	11,877
Henequen	2,956,875	3,865,641
Istle	333,380	345,528
Lemons	23,560	22,107
Woods	769,527	642,990
Maize	17,865	384
Manufactures	3,874	15,678
Marble	37,182	124,907
Foreign goods	49,676	89,722
Honey	62,193	43,401
Copper ore	6,437	11,512
Zinc ore		8,000
Samples	6,521	9,088
Fine pearls	13,000	12,000
Skins	778,652	811,595
Crude sugar	16,534	17,187
Lead	1,390,952	60,691
Feathers	5,351	7,037
Jalap	13,135	17,723
Broom root	428,115	549,528
Salt	5,296	4,655
Cotton seed	5,355	30
Tobacco	725,649	794,752
Wheat	73,795	22
Vanilla	724,696	571,797
Sarsaparilla	24,497	57,227
Other articles not specified	371,476	95,018
Total	11,661,620	10,564,766

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul-General.

NUEVA LAREDO, *May 15, 1893.*

MEXICAN AGRICULTURE AND REAL ESTATE.

I find it extremely difficult to obtain reliable estimates of the amounts and values of the agricultural productions of Mexico. Its extensive area and scant population make the labor of gathering such data uncertain and tend to detract somewhat from the correctness of the figures obtained.

In this report I give the estimates in the résumé for 1882–'83, as well as those for 1889, so as to enable the reader to form some idea of the increase of the various products. It is quite possible that figures for either years may be too high or too low in certain items, but they are by far the most reliable ever published.

38 the area was given at 763,804 square miles. The population for imated at 9,577,279. For 1890 the area was given—States and Terri- 983,382 square miles; islands, 3,681; total, 1,987,063 square miles, and on for same year at 11,614,913.

herewith are the most exhaustive that could be collated, and are rrect as it was possible to make them under the circumstances.

comes to study these tables carefully it is plain to see that the varia- ıtities and values of the different crops are not to be explained, in all ıt, by a change in the amount and value of the output. Nor, indeed, lers of the data from which I have prepared these tables claim to be ect. The collection of statistical data is in its infancy here, and exact are not to be obtained from all sections of the country. There is ıs to falling off in the amount of certain crops, such as corn, barley, reason of droughts. Perhaps other products have been affected in ırly equal, degree.

ınt, the figures have some value and are worthy of careful study in to gauge the agricultural wealth and possibilities of the country. rains fall, and in due season, the annual crop will not increase; it cely diminish; but with seasonable years the present output could ıbled in nearly every article.

of the city property has increased nearly one hundred million, values have only gained about thirty millions. This larger gain in is chiefly due to railways which have made property in cities much le than before, while the large bulk of lands lying away from cities have not yet been affected, at least in an equal degree.

in each case have been increased by greater care in getting full ırly every section of the country. The figures in themselves are imate. Property is usually valued for taxation on its productive ue, and hence large tracts of idle land are not rated, or at so low a ack much of giving their true worth. This value, too, is often lative. There are immense areas, now only used for grazing sheep hich, with water for irrigation, would come into cultivation and ease in value. Much of this is held by the Federal Government surveyed and offered for sale to colonists and individuals.

value of the principal agricultural products of Mexico in 1889.

CEREALS.

States.	Rice.	Barley.	Maize.	Wheat.	Total.
s		$11,600	$1,087,750	$157,650	$1,257,000
ıla		7,575	30,360	40,220	78,155	
	$25,230		305,910		331,140
	46,063	7,668	1,327,770	89,310	1,470,811
		20,001	1,201,605	1,066,710	2,288,316
		375,000	1,410,000	1,143,750	2,928,750
	136,083		926,093		1,062,176
t		51,071	915,365	20,020	986,456
		8,495	2,042,937	272,916	2,324,348
		152,524	5,194,229	1,954,832	7,301,585
	60,168	300	998,664	270	1,059,402
	2,030	523,209	1,688,332	123,740	2,337,311
	16,829	34,127	4,383,964	596,498	5,031,418
		834,865	3,625,406	1,403,473	5,863,744
	98,916	76,593	2,416,086	1,031,269	3,622,864
	172,932	737	492,571	8,160	674,400
		11,548	752,235	76,240	840,023
	17,484	95,754	4,441,645	804,791	5,359,674
	43,413	667,795	3,222,215	1,359,598	5,293,021
		60,039	1,054,906	508,128	1,623,073
i	3,950	31,734	1,751,901	431,858	2,219,443
	4,875	3,000	848,314	9,310	865,499
		11,192	523,875	1,001,250	1,536,317
	56,338		359,456		415,794
	50,000	1,600	661,870	160	713,630
	63,480	1,975	521,710	3,660	590,825
		218,585	407,358	367,049	992,992
	80,424	72,354	2,246,506	17,500	2,416,784
			1,422,296		1,422,296
		52,483	1,618,501	169,622	1,840,606
	878,215	3,331,824	47,879,880	12,657,984	64,747,853

The value of the principal agricultural products of Mexico in 1889—Continued.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.

States.	Vetch.	Beans.	Pease.	Pulse.	Lentil.	Total.
Aguas Calientes		$239,630		$100	$200	$239,930
Lower California	$3,920	11,490	$1,172	60	140	16,732
Campeche		6,500				6,500
Chiapas		178,860	4,752	2,818	150	186,580
Chihuahua	52,038	390,025	18,882	8,636	6,208	475,789
Coahuila		166,500	32,500			199,000
Colima		26,342				26,342
Federal District	7,955	30,791		12,945		51,691
Durango	150	136,765	5,052	8,454	3,656	154,077
Guanajuato	15,636	284,863	218,264	17,580	4,620	540,963
Guerrero		45,508	11,918			57,426
Hidalgo	44,842	159,232	990	26,534	760	231,358
Jalisco	1,115	291,106	66,383	300	180	359,084
Mexico	39,198	177,376	210	69,764	3,010	289,558
Michoacan	2,820	115,163	147,858	17,178	935	283,954
Morelos	300	40,128	5,400	564		46,392
Nuevo Leon	15	17,218	2,650	54	25	19,962
Oaxaca	5,092	207,102	8,877	5,747	105	226,923
Puebla	41,100	375,225	1,526	133,464	1,029	552,344
Querétero	120	183,303	52,365	625	4,890	241,303
San Luis Potosi		81,890	3,878	765		86,533
Sinaloa		86,580	10,088			96,668
Sonora	3,710	213,575	40,700	692	2,450	261,127
Tabasco		53,145				53,145
Tamaulipas		27,494	2,223			29,717
Tepic		37,750	1,650			39,400
Tlaxcala	3,944	25,757		55,331	2,090	87,122
Vera Cruz	8,461	246,415		3,216		258,092
Yucatan		54,348				54,348
Zacatecas		152,278	960	1,335	735	162,308
Total	230,416	4,069,309	638,298	365,162	31,183	5,334,368

PEPPER AND POTATOES.

States.	Dry pepper.	Potatoes.	Total.
Aguas Calientes	$48,450	$1,780	$50,230
Lower California	550	1,500	2,050
Campeche	750		750
Chiapas	12,528	7,680	20,208
Chihuahua	144,687	10,293	154,980
Coahuila	18,000	42,000	60,000
Durango	51,563	16,592	68,155
Guanajuato	267,615	4,665	272,280
Guerrero	23,551	5,004	28,555
Hidalgo	34,537	26,720	61,257
Jalisco	102,282	10,952	113,234
Mexico	13,075	35,810	48,885
Michoacan	269,698	15,115	284,813
Morelos	1,800	960	2,760
Nuevo Leon	849	4,580	5,429
Oaxaca	55,385	7,769	63,154
Puebla	132,958	55,684	188,642
Querétero	84,950	2,830	87,780
San Luis Potosi	160,321	5,370	165,691
Sinaloa	210	11,316	11,526
Sonora	42,015	7,240	49,255
Tabasco		125	125
Tamaulipas	3,465	840	4,305
Tepic	2,200	4,524	6,724
Tlaxcala	12,825	16,480	29,305
Vera Cruz	37,157	21,700	58,857
Yucatan	14,925		14,925
Zacatecas	110,024	33,902	143,926
Total	1,646,370	351,431	1,997,801

e value of the principal agricultural products of Mexico in 1889—Continued.

OILY PLANTS.

States.	Benne.	Earth-nut.	Chia.	Linseed.	Total.
Calientes		$6,000			$6,0000
s	$915			$315	1,23
ahua		3,200		1,260	4,460
	200				200
go		3,300		20	3,320
juato		4,732	$12,000	2,475	19,207
ro	35,855				35,855
o	5,670	1,250			6,920
		104		20,078	20,182
	432			4,312	4,744
can	37,032			8,777	45,809
s	5,400			54	5,454
a		4,750		120	4,870
	10,025			200	10,225
is Potosi	1,063				1,063
lipas	1,440				1,440
ruz	530	156			686
otal	98,562	23,492	12,000	37,611	171,665

ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

States.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Vanilla.	Total.
California			$4,500		$4,500
che			900		900
as	$642,426	$304,410	31,767	$25	678,628
ahua			45,426		45,426
a	800	108,200	4,200		113,200
go			18,197		18,197
juato			27,600		27,600
ero	1,152	4,236	17,400		22,788
go		17,094	5,548		22,642
		19,130	43,352	228	62,710
o		28,622	3,450		32,072
acan	3,790	149,043	26,875		179,708
s		72,712			72,712
Leon			900		900
o	2,663	372,292	272,235	4,587	651,777
a		212,931	55,380	3,210	271,521
tero		975	3,750		4,725
is Potosi		104,300	12,810		117,110
la			7,543		7,543
a			78,760		78,760
co	454,518	34,120	82,216		570,854
		22,248	58,725		80,973
ruz	5,079	1,985,726	639,326	399,250	3,029,381
an			7,065		7,065
cas			6,015		6,015
Total	810,428	3,436,039	1,453,940	407,300	6,107,707

SUGAR CANE AND ITS PRODUCTS.

States.	Sugar.		Brandy.	Total.
	Refined.	Crude.		
Calientes		$160		$160
California		109,603		109,603
che	$108,025	17,262	$66,100	191,387
as	54,627	140,874	292,975	488,476
ahua		39,907		39,907
ila		136,000		136,000
a	62,625	2,730	16,800	82,155
go		45,290		45,290
juato		41,500	31,300	72,800
ero	208,150	109,090	40,480	357,720
go	750	119,601	64,793	185,144
	916,163	225,975	95,600	1,237,738
o	41,809	62,779	78,845	183,424

The value of the principal agricultural products of Mexico in 1889—Continued.

SUGAR CANE AND ITS PRODUCTS—Continued.

States.	Sugar.		Brandy.	Total.
	Refined.	Crude.		
Michoacan	$797,500	$519,428	$384,220	$1,701,148
Morelos	2,341,550	34,175	727,122	3,102,847
Nueva Leon	17,394	388,012	2,790	408,196
Oaxaca	292,670	111,934	118,974	523,578
Puebla	496,510	283,579	417,060	1,197,149
Querétero	4,500	----------	16,808	21,308
San Luis Potosi	125,460	322,178	93,016	540,654
Sinaloa	150,000	148,248	5,000	303,248
Sonora	----------	233,250	6,180	239,430
Tabasco	161,875	30,700	161,365	353,940
Tamaulipas	4,000	111,855	54,160	170,015
Tepic	136,525	32,550	3,640	172,715
Tlascala	----------	----------	47,680	47,680
Vera Cruz	340,900	543,334	770,725	1,654,959
Yucatan	210,208	299,125	561,240	1,070,573
Zacatecas	----------	151,494	640	152,134
Total	6,471,232	4,260,633	4,057,513	14,789,378

GRAPE PRODUCTS.

States.	Brandy.	Wine.	Grapes.	Total.
Aguas Calientes	----------	$5,000	$26,120	$31,120
Lower California	$6,638	2,500	14,600	24,738
Chiapas	----------	----------	160	160
Chihuahua	20,965	71,300	191,170	283,435
Coahuila	80,400	68,600	64,600	213,600
Durango	----------	13,175	12,210	25,385
Guanajuato	1,500	16,859	14,900	33,259
Hidalgo	----------	----------	1,601	1,601
Jalisco	----------	1,380	16,583	17,963
Michoacan	----------	----------	40	40
Nuevo Leon	----------	----------	204	204
Puebla	----------	1,600	500	2,100
Querétero	----------	280	1,515	1,795
San Luis Potosi	1,290	6,150	988	8,428
Sonora	450	720	7,626	8,796
Zacatecas	1,095	9,465	19,661	30,221
Total	112,338	197,029	373,479	682,846

TEXTILES AND DYES.

States.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Cochineal.	Total.
Lower California	$8,369	----------	----------	8,369
Chiapas	50,111	209,740	----------	259,851
Chihuahua	128,960	----------	----------	128,960
Coahuila	2,710,000	----------	----------	2,710,000
Colima	1,058	20,500	----------	21,558
Durango	1,337,126	----------	----------	1,337,126
Guerrero	136,500	3,500	----------	140,000
Hidalgo	675	----------	492	1,167
Jalisco	20,975	24,100	----------	45,075
Michoacan	12,350	27,600	----------	39,950
Nuevo Leon	12,322	----------	----------	12,322
Oaxaca	109,447	47,320	1,565	158,332
Puebla	2,496	----------	----------	2,496
San Luis Potosi	1,725	----------	----------	1,725
Sinaloa	69,320	----------	----------	69,320
Sonora	173,400	----------	----------	173,400
Tamaulipas	200	----------	----------	200
Tepic	32,000	----------	----------	32,000
Vera Cruz	275,498	----------	----------	275,498
Total	5,082,532	332,760	2,057	5,417,349

: value of the principal agricultural products of Mexico in 1889—Continued.

MAGUEY PRODUCTS.

States.	Mescal.	Pulque.	Henne-quen.	Ixtle.	Total.
Calientes		$1,000		$1,000	$2,000
California	$6,800				6,800
che			$176,000		176,000
s	100,720	15,000	14,659	14,856	145.235
ıhua	187,500			1,500	189,030
lla	894,600	50,000		112,625	1,057,205
l District		139,608			139,628
go	271,880	6,800		3,675	282,355
juato	186,312	57,140		24,190	267,652
ro	69.071	135		2,273	71,449
o	5,680	2,471,564		12,136	2,489,380
	1,166,240	26,754		8,957	1,201,881
	1,120	1,072,395		5,670	1,079,185
ıcan	17,920	153,221		1,791	172,982
e	14,272	648		20	14,940
Leon	21,550			34,005	55,555
	189,028	149,780		26,696	365,504
	50,922	155,393		957	207,272
ero	2,160	46,282		2,344	50,786
uis Potosi	331,548	37,512		143,810	512,870
a	146,814			1,700	148,514
	186,425				186,425
o				2,800	2,800
ulipas	13,445	400		165,000	178,845
	4,500			100	4,600
la	7,848	512,837		150	520,835
ruz		10,490	2,675	1,530	14,695
ın			5,430,306		5,430,306
cas	165,600	24,617		5,657	195,874
otal	4,041,955	4,931,576	5,623,640	573,442	15 170,613

RÉSUMÉ.

Articles.	1889.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Kilos.	
kilos	10,694,170	$878,215	15,166,588	$1,248,244
hectoliters	2,131,714	3,331,824	232,334,023	4,503,770
do	27,774,237	47,879,860	5,309,563,929	114,166,340
do	3,430,304	12,657,984	338,704,093	17,535,890
do	64.276	230,416		
do	955,060	4,069,309	210,188,526	8,660,670
do	238,676	638,298	12,650,460	543,283
do	184,902	365,162		
do	9,906	31,183	2,102,625	83,043
kilos	6,906,141	1,646,370	54,128,140	4,200,000
do	6,623,738	351,431	10,557,738	457,592
do	1,959,235	98,562	3,050,140	153,643
hectoliters	7,871	23,492		
kilos	138,074	12,000		
do	726,340	37,611		
do	1,099,334	810,428	1,443,002	1,140,050
do	8,332,299	3,436,039	7,691,808	2,074,200
do	5,673,199	1,453,940	7,504,990	2,006,130
millares	10,756	407,800	55,118	651,958
hectoliters	41,045,469	6,471,232	70,090,550	8,755,000
do	62,992,438	4,260,633		
do	296,624	4,057,513		
do	4,010	112,338		
do	10,480	197,029		
kilos	4,221,662	373,479		
hectoliters	292,603	4,041,955		
do	3,113,991	4,931,576		3,500,000
do	39,316,251	5,623,640	40,080,000	3,352,000
do	8,162,983	573,452	2,231,890	154,053
do	27,451,875	5,062,532	25,177,760	6,605,830
do	277,395	332,760	192,246	358,002
do	2,612	2,057		
for fodder			196,215,600	1,962,879
white			15,722,561	677,610
arilla			488,022	149,489
seed			1,175,950	127,268
seed				
in seed				
otal		114,419,580		183,066,944

The taxable values of the real estate of Mexico for the years ending June 30, 1882 and 1889 are given as follows:

1889.

States.	City.	Rural.	Total.
Aguascalientes	$1,768,435	$3,351,258	$5,119,693
Campeche	542,509	691,286	1,243,795
Colima	1,660,905	1,674,561	3,335,466
Coahuila	2,682,496	7,037,300	9,719,796
Chihuahua	1,846,730	3,507,000	5,353,730
Chiapas	1,612,149	5,124,970	6,737,119
Durango	2,653,331	4,404.548	7,057,879
Guanajuato	9,665.977	20,405,659	30,071,636
Guerrero	1,993,712	11.503,400	13,497,112
Hidalgo	2,559,311	11,825,426	14,384,737
Jalisco	21,404,529	33,052,342	54,456,871
Merida	4,444,651	18,946,445	23,391,096
Michoacan	8,248,346	18,224,404	26,472,750
Morelos	1,064,059	4,193,315	5,257,374
Nuevo Leon	5,029,463	4,555,327	9,584,790
Oaxaca	6,178,534	5,562,766	11,741,300
Puebla	15,411,678	14.609,866	30,021,544
Querétero	5,686,547	5,760,000	11,446,547
San Luis Potosi	5,625'608	7,928,048	13,553,656
Sinaloa	3,530,226	2,478,656	6,008,882
Sonora	2,350,600	4,872,900	7,223,500
Tabasco	1,622,490	2,968,785	4,591.275
Tamaulipas	4,264,665	1,950,270	6,214,935
Tlascala	1,957,026	5,088,690	7,045.716
Vera Cruz	35,181,052	17,528,247	52,709,299
Yucatan	2,500,000	2,874,508	5.374.508
Zacetecas	5,774,416	9,841,235	15,615.651
Federal district	107,917,241	7,931,737	109,848.978
Lower California	459,326	3,896,200	4,355.526
Tepic	2,354,800	2,817,580	5,172,380
Total	262,000,812	244,606,729	506,607.541

*The value.

1882.

District Federal	$48,383,928	$6,896,754	$55,280,682
Jalisco	14,165,493	22,654,580	36,820,073
Guanajuato	9,876,394	21,273,616	31,150,010
Puebla	14,380,690	15,458,774	29,839,464
Vera Cruz	14,665,884	8,268,790	22,934,674
Mexico	4,496,963	18,101,955	22,598,918
Michoacan	6,896,402	13,615,022	20,511,424
Zacatecas	5,966,800	10,265,600	16,232,400
Hidalgo	2,895,276	12,415,324	15,310,600
Durango	4,386,790	9,731,858	14,118,648
San Luis Potosi	5,449,369	7,681,336	13,130,705
Sinaloa	3,658,446	5,751,890	9,410,336
Oaxaca	5,793,011	2,837,578	8,630,589
Queretaro	4,121,849	4,370,682	8,492,531
Nuevo Leon	3,294,500	4,612,429	7,906,929
Sonora	2,350,600	4,872.900	7.223,500
Chihuahua	2,580,300	4,356,584	6,936,884
Tlascala	585,964	5,621,896	6,207,860
Tamaulipas	2,685,960	2,996,355	5,682,315
Morelos	1,260,300	4,200,000	5,460,300
Cohahuila	1,469,936	3,876,540	5,346,476
Chiapas	1,356,500	3,622,840	4,979,340
Aguas Calientes	1,456.712	3,365,418	4,822,130
Tabasco	1,622,490	2,968,785	4,591,275
Lower California	459,326	3,896,200	4,355,526
Colima	1,465,677	2,789,518	4,255,195
Yucatan	1,658,795	1,978,988	3,637,783
Campeche	653,830	2,746,591	3,400,421
Guerrero	685,397	2,391,538	3,076,935
Total	168,743,582	213,620,332	382,363,914

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul-General.

NUEVO LAREDO, *March 29, 1893.*

ACAPULCO.

rts and exports between Acapulco, and the United States for the year 1892.

IMPORTS.

gricultural implements, axes, ammunition, acids, brushes, billiard table, rs, cartridges, coal oil, beer, bags, candles, cement, cod fish, canned goods, drugs, dry goods, duck, electric-light material, flour, furniture, firearms, fruit, dried fruit, firecrackers, groceries, glassware, general merchandise, ale, grindstones, hardware, hams, hats, iron, lumber, lamps, machinery, ils, olives, potatoes, paste, paper, paints, printing material, pumps, pails, , rubber goods, rosin, rope, soda, sewing machines, safe, starch, shoes, seeds, ery, spices, shovels, sago, tinware, tea, telegraphic material, varnish, wine, rind engine, wax, whisky	$54,624.00

EXPORTS.

fruits	$49,624.27
s	21,353.48
	2,493.60
neous	3,342.13
tal	76,813.48

vigation at the port of Acapulco, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

lag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
States	San Francisco	47	78,079	----	----------	49	80,671	----	----------
	Panama	49	80,671	----	----------	47	78,079	----	----------
	New Castle, N. S. W	----	----------	1	1,224	----	----------	----	----------
	Valparaiso	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	1	1,224
----------	Cardiff, Wales	----	----------	3	5,186	----	----------	----	----------
	New Castle, N. S. W	----	----------	2	3,468	----	----------	----	----------
	Portland	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	3	5,303
	Astoria	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	1	1,666
	Iquique	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	1	1,685
----------	Cardiff, Wales	----	----------	2	3,250	----	----------	----	----------
	Port Townsend	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	2	3,250
----------	Hamburg	----	----------	1	290	----	----------	----	----------
	Manzanille, Mex	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	1	290
----------	Coast ports	4	1,140	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------
	Do	----	----------	----	----------	4	1,140	----	----------
	Do	----	----------	24	955	----	----------	----	----------
	Do	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	25	946
	Total	100	159,890	33	14,373	100	159,890	34	14,364

PULCO, *February 20, 1893.* JAMES F. MCCASKEY, *Consul.*

LA PAZ.

Exports from La Paz, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
ver bullion	311	$430,286.62	United States.
nctorea, for tanning pounds	1,391,200	12,263.41	Do.
a, herb do	27,434	2,254.88	Do.
ns do	1,649	455.46	Do.
s (sharks) do	3,289	666.35	Do.
434) do	165,224	7,561.80	Do.
)	----------	507.50	Do.
weed (Archil) pounds	3,950	155.50	Do.
fine) carats	705¼	6,505.00	Do.
ell pounds	523,951	47,389.00	Do.
nd curiosities of the sea	----------	83.00	Do.
ulk pounds	4,066,000	6,492.50	Do.
004) do	44,108	3,528.64	Germany.
(Archil) tons	1,246	70,930.00	England.
ell pounds	320,000	22,650.00	England and France.
fine) carats	3,104	46,706.50	France.
tal	----------	658,436.16	

'AZ, *March 1, 1893.* JAS. VIOSCA, Consul.

PERU.

The port of Callao* is the largest and most important in Peru, as it transacts about three-quarters of the commercial business of the country. Within a day or two the captain of the port has submitted his annual report, showing the entrances and clearances of ships of all kinds. This is interesting inasmuch as it shows the nationality of the different ships and the aggregate number of passengers carried by such ships in the past year. It affords an opportunity to compare the number of American ships entering Callao during the year with those of other nationalities, and also the number of passengers carried by American craft with the number carried by ships of other nations.

In my correspondence on the subject with the Department I have frequently had occasion to call attention to the fact, that the trade of this country is almost entirely in the hands of Europeans and very little is controlled by Americans. The figures I have given from the annual report of the captain of the port of Callao show plainly the proportion which belongs to the United States. It may be well to say that the large number of arrivals of English steamers, and the large number of passengers carried by English steamers is caused by the fact that the English and Chilean companies control the passenger traffic on the west coast of South America, from Panama to Valparaiso. This will explain also the large total of the Chilean steamers, both in passengers, freight, and number of trips, and so far as Chile is concerned, it is by no means to be taken as indicating that amount of traffic with Chile.

JOHN HICKS, *Minister.*

LIMA, *March 20, 1893.*

CALLAO.

Navigation at the port of Callao, Peru, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Peruvian	9	196	103	22,322	112	22,518	7	158	110	12,260	117	12,418
British	165	206,398	54	62,225	219	268,623	163	203,186	54	64,132	217	267,318
French	36	71,750	....	.....	36	71,750	35	71,710	1	663	36	72,373
German	44	66,298	10	8,940	54	75,238	44	65,772	10	8,650	54	74,422
American	5	3,211	15	11,001	20	14,212	5	3,211	13	10,174	18	13,385
Italian	....	.....	8	5,991	8	5,991	....	.....	6	4,554	6	4,554
Danish	....	.....	1	618	1	618	....	.....	1	618	1	618
Chilean	106	150,986	22	10,073	128	161,059	102	145,231	19	9,814	121	155,045
Honduran	....	.....	6	2,580	6	2,580	....	.....	6	2,580	6	2,580
Swedish	....	.....	1	604	1	604	....	.....	1	604	1	604
Norwegian	....	.....	2	1,810	2	1,810	....	.....	1	702	1	702
Spanish	....	.....	8	2,520	8	2,520	....	.....	8	2,520	8	2,520
Total	365	498,839	230	128,684	595	627,523	356	489,268	230	117,271	586	606,539

Vessels of less than 50 tons register.

Description.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Peruvian	778	9,065	795	9,310
Chilean	1	19	.....	.....
Total	779	9,084	795	9,310

* Statistics covering the navigation of the port of Callao are given in the tables herewith following from Consul Daugherty.

Classification of cargoes per sailing vessels at Callao in the year 1892.

Articles.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
General cargo	21	14,417	5	3,347
Wheat	30	12,940	----	----
Rice	7	6,520	2	1,218
Sleepers	9	5,246	2	320
Coal	41	47,850	----	----
Lumber	19	16,903	2	1,439
Nitrate	1	1,860	2	2,673
Empty bottles	2	171	----	----
Charcoal and lumber	89	16,857	----	----
Ballast	11	5,837	147	103,938
Tires	----	----	1	572
Old iron	----	----	1	480
Produce of the country	----	----	68	14,289
Total	230	128,595	230	128,276

Passengers arriving at and departing the port of Callao in the year 1892.

Conveyance.	Arrivals	Departures.
	No.	*No.*
Per steamers	21,520	17,215
Per sailing vessels	50	50
Per vessels under 50 tons	125	126
Total	21,695	17,391

Movements of vessels of war at Callao during the year 1892.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Peruvian	4	4,246	4	4,246
British	11	24,635	10	22,255
French	4	8,619	2	4,000
United States	6	19,126	6	19,126
Total	25	56,826	22	49,627

Navigation at the port of Callao for the year ending December 31, 1891.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Peruvian	54	1,566	86	16,856	140	18,422	56	1,559	87	17,187	143	18,766
English	175	194,515	74	77,251	249	271,766	178	202,001	70	72,834	248	274,835
French	30	63,094	2	1,227	32	64,321	30	63,094	----	----	30	63,094
German	36	49,147	20	15,719	56	64,866	36	49,667	18	14,459	54	54,126
United States	9	6,664	11	9,855	20	16,519	7	5,682	12	11,697	19	17,379
Chilean	51	71,487	28	11,556	79	83,043	49	68,867	22	9,418	71	72,285
Italian	----	----	6	5,776	6	5,776	----	----	8	6,847	8	6,847
Ecuadorian	----	----	2	386	2	386	----	----	2	386	2	386
Denmark	----	----	2	1,274	2	1,274	----	----	2	1,274	2	1,274
Honduran	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	492	1	492
Swedish	----	----	1	603	1	603	----	----	1	603	1	603
Norwegian	----	----	3	3,260	3	3,260	----	----	3	3,260	3	3,260
Nicaraguan	----	----	2	1,180	2	1,180	----	----	2	1,180	2	1,180
Spanish	----	----	4	1,104	4	1,104	----	----	4	1,104	4	1,104
Total	355	386,473	241	146,047	596	532,520	356	390,900	232	140,678	588	531,578

Steamers and sailing vessels less than 50 tons register.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Peruvian	837	9,497	840	9,578
Chilean	12	238	1	19
Colombian	2	90	1	45
Total	851	9,825	842	9,642

Movement of vessels of war at Callao during the year 1891.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	Guns.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	Guns.
Peruvian	5	6,036	550	25	4	4,246	424	18
English	10	35,440	2,888	88	10	35,440	2,889	88
French	5	13,520	1,832	68	5	13,520	1,837	68
German	3	8,464	985	44	3	8,464	985	44
American	7	28,083	2,620	82	7	28,083	2,620	82
Chilean	7	7,048	952	37	7	7,048	952	37
Total	37	98,591	9,827	344	36	96,801	9,707	337

A. J. DAUGHERTY, *Consul.*

CALLAO, *March 28, 1892.*

URUGUAY.

The force of the crisis which paralyzes the energies of the country has remained unbroken throughout the year, while the invasion of locusts, the ravages of the isoca, a prolonged drought, lean herds, and low prices prevailing in Europe for the products of the country have aggravated the situation. Transfers of property have ceased and mortgages thereon curtailed; building operations suspended, and capital withdrawn from circulation, while the expansion of exports which it was hoped would take place to ease the condition of things has not been realized. On the other hand, the extravagance and showy display, public and private, which ran riot in 1889 and the years immediately preceding have entirely disappeared. The people are poor and feel poor.

The troubles of the country, however, are purely domestic. Her relations with other powers continue to be harmonious, no important questions of international character having arisen during the year.

Commercial treaties have been celebrated with Germany and France, the full texts of which, in translation, are here incorporated.

TREATY WITH GERMANY.

MONTEVIDEO, *July 11, 1892.*

Honorable General Assembly:

The Executive power has the honor to submit to the enlightened consideration of your honorable body the subjoined treaty of commerce and navigation between this Republic and the German Empire, negotiated and signed in this city, the 20th of June of this year.

The Republic has at present several commercial treaties in force, of which those celebrated with England and Italy are distinguished by the breadth of their clauses, terminating the 22d of May and the 16th of July, 1896, respectively, dates which correspond to their respective acts of exchange from which date a period of ten years is fixed as their term of duration.

It has been the especial care of the Government, in the celebration of the treaty herewith submitted, not to give to it a longer duration than necessary in order that it may be terminated at the same time as those celebrated with Eng-

land and Italy, the Republic thus remaining in a condition of absolute liberty to give to its future international commercial agreements the new forms which the European nations are beginning to employ which reduce commercial treaties almost to mere arrangements of customs tariff schedules.

As to the dispositions of the treaty the Executive power believes that nothing is contained therein which does not merit the sanction of the honorable assembly.

The right is reserved to the Republic of making special conventions with the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Paraguay, nations with which, on account of their proximity, we ought to make treaties, whose clauses and privileges can not be claimed by third powers as rights under the "most favored nation clause," usual in international agreements of this character.

But in treating with nations other than those mentioned, the treaty establishes that the German Empire shall not be entitled to the benefit of a clause or to a privilege which may be granted to a third power except in the form in which the benefit of such clause or privilege is conceded: viz, gratuitously, if the concession should be gratuitous and after compensation if granted on that stipulation.

As to the intervention of consular agents in estates of persons dying intestate, the treaty provides only the intervention conceded to them by the laws and regulations of the signatory countries, a thing marking a great advance over the practices prevailing up to the present.

Such are, honorable assembly, the cardinal points of the subjoined treaty, which contains only declarations or privileges already conceded to third powers with greater extension.

Defining for the first time by an international agreement the commercial relations between this Republic and the German Empire, our commerce acquires by the treaty celebrated the right to the lowest tariff rates for our products on their entrance to Germany, and to the enjoyment of all special privileges which that nation has accorded in the matter of cattle and food products.

The Executive power trusts that your honorable body may approve of the accompanying convention, and reiterates, etc.

JULIE HERRERO Y OBES.
MANUEL HERRERO Y ESPINOSA.

THE TREATY.

His Excellency, the President of the oriental Republic of Uruguay, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, desiring to maintain and strengthen the relations between the two countries have, with this object in view, resolved to conclude a treaty, naming as their plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency, the President of the oriental Republic of Uruguay, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Manuel Herrero y Espinosa, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the oriental Republic of Uruguay, private counsellor of legation, Dr. Richard Kraull; who, after having communicated to each other their respective powers as plenipotentiaries in due form, agreed on the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The citizens of each of the two contracting parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other in regard to their persons, personal, real, and other property the protection of the Government, and they shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, and liberties in their business, industry, and the exercise of their business and professions which may have been granted or may be granted in the future to native citizens or subjects, subject to the existing laws and regulations.

ART. 2. Uruguayan ships and their cargoes shall be treated in the ports of the German Empire and German vessels and their cargoes in the Uruguayan ports in all respects as vessels belonging to the most favored nation.

The coastwise and river trade is excepted from this stipulation and subject to the respective laws of the two countries.

ART. 3. All merchandise which may be imported into the territory of either of the two contracting parties from the territory of the other party shall be treated in the same manner and shall not be charged higher duties than merchandise of the most favored nation in this respect.

The same principle shall rule in regard to reëxportation and in transit trade.

On the exportation of whatever merchandise from Uruguay to Germany or from Germany to Uruguay no other or higher duties shall be levied than those imposed upon the exportation of similar goods by citizens of the nation most favored in this respect.

In like manner, in everything relating to local imports, brokerage, custom-house requirements and formalities, samples or models introduced by commercial travelers, as in all other commercial matters, the citizens of each one of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other party the same right as the citizens of the most favored nation.

ART. 4. The stipulations of the present treaty do not include cases in which the Government of the oriental Republic of Uruguay may award special favors, exemptions, and privileges to the citizens or products of the United States of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay, in commercial matters. These favors can not be claimed on the part of Germany, on account of the right of the most favored nation as long as they be not extended to other third states. In this last case these concessions will be made in like form—that is to say, gratuitously if the concession should be gratuitous, and if it should be conditional, then upon an equivalent compensation. It shall be understood that said special favors, exemptions, and privileges shall not be applicable to the products which are similar to the German products, nor extend to navigation.

ART. 5. The diplomatic and consular agents of each of the two contracting parties residing in the dominion of the other shall exercise all functions and enjoy all immunities and prerogatives which have been or may be granted in the future to agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.

It is, however, understood that in matters of intestate estates the consular agents of the contracting parties shall have no other intervention than that awarded to them by the laws and regulations of the respective countries.

ART. 6. The present treaty shall be ratified and its ratification shall be exchanged in Montevideo in as short a time as possible.

The present treaty shall take effect and be in force two months after the date of exchange of the ratifications for three years thereafter.

In case that one year before expiration of this period neither of the contracting parties shall have officially announced to the other the intention of abrogating the treaty, the same shall continue in force for one year more, counting from the day on which it might have been terminated by either of the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present treaty in duplicate, written in Spanish and German.

Done at Montevideo the 20th of the month of June, A. D. 1892.

[L. S.] MANUEL HERERO Y ESPINOSA.
[L. S.] RICHARD KRANEL.

TREATY WITH FRANCE.

MONTEVIDEO, *July 26, 1892.*

Honorable General Assembly:

The executive power has the honor to submit to the consideration of your honorable body the convention of commerce and navigation between this Republic and France, negotiated and signed in this city the 4th of the present month.

The law of July 9, 1880, determining the general rules to be observed in the celebration of international treaties establishes by article 3 that the power with which a treaty may be made shall not enjoy the right to step into equal conditions with the nation most favored by the Republic unless special interests of extreme importance are involved. Conforming itself in toto to the terms of the law, the executive power believes that France fulfills the conditions required to obtain the treatment of the most favored nation in the manner which has been stipulated in the convention which the executive power submits to the enlightened consideration of your honorable assembly.

According to official statistics, in fact, France has acquired the first position among the nations which maintain commercial relations with this Republic, figuring with 21 per cent of the total value of the exportation of our products.

The importance of the exportation of the products of this Republic to France has doubled in a period of less than four years, rising from $2,597,744 in 1886 to $5,223,743 in 1889, and to $6,120,965 in 1890. Thus, out of a total exportation of $29,085,519, to which figure that of the Republic decreased in 1890, 21 per cent was shipped to France.

This passing demonstration suffices to justify fully the terms of the convention negotiated with France, which accords in every respect with the dispositions of the law of July 9, 1880.

The advantages which this Republic will obtain from the convention cele-

rated are notorious. France has at present two customs tariffs, denominated maximum and minimum, which discriminate between the products of countries with which it has a commercial treaty and those with which it has no such treaty.

All the products of Uruguay pay at present on introduction into France the imports designated in the maximum tariff, which are the heavies, but shall have right to the application of the minimum tariff after the subjoined convention shall have received the approbation of your honorable body.

Among other important advantages which this Republic acquires by the convention celebrated, the notable difference may be pointed out which the extract of Liebig's establishment will enjoy from the day on which the convention enters into force. This product pays at present, according to the maximum tariff, the amount of 40 francs for every 100 kilograms, but will pay in the future, according to the terms of the minimum tariff, only 30 francs for the same quantity.

It is to be hoped that this reduction will benefit, directly, the cattle-raisers of this country, as during the last slaughtering season of Liebig's establishment the impost which the product of the same pays in France was one of the principal reasons of the low price which it paid for cattle that year.

Similar considerations the executive power begs your honorable body to take note of in all that refers to food products, and especially to the importation of live cattle, a matter regarding which France has just celebrated a treaty with Russia, in the advantages of which this Republic will participate immediately after the sanction of the accompanying convention.

Nevertheless, provision has been made for the event that experience should show any inconveniences in the working of the treaty. The executive power has negotiated the same for the shortest term ever done so far in this Republic, reserving the right to terminate it one year after it has been in force.

Your honorable body is requested to consider this matter as included in those which determined the call for an extra session, and to receive, etc.

JULIO HERRERO Y OBES.
MANUEL HERRERO Y ESPINOSA.

THE TREATY.

The President of the oriental Republic of Uruguay and the President of the French Republic, equally animated by the desire to strengthen the ties of friendship which unite the two countries, and to place the commercial and maritime relations between the two countries in conditions mutually satisfactory, have resolved, for such purpose, to form a convention of commerce and navigation, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the oriental Republic of Uruguay; the minister of foreign relations, Dr. Manuel Herrero y Espinosa: and the President of the French Republic, Mr. Rourcier Saint Chaffray (Alfredo Gabriel Leon), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic near the oriental Republic of Uruguay, knight of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, who, having exhibited to each other their respective powers as plenipotentiaries, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

ART. 1. The two high contracting parties guarantee each other the treatment of the most favored nation in all that concerns the establishment of their citizens in the matter of commerce and navigation, import, export, and transit, and in general in all relating to custom-house duties and commercial operations, as well as in the exercise of a business or of industries pursued, and the payment of imposts connected with the same.

ART. 2. To the oriental Republic of Uruguay, however, the right is reserved to concede special privileges to the adjoining state, the Argentine Republic, and the Republic of the United States of Brazil, also to the Republic of Paraguay, in regard to the privileges accorded or which may be accorded to their citizens or to the products of said countries in commercial matters. These privileges cannot be claimed by France as a consequence of its right to be treated as a most favored nation, stipulated in the preceding article, except they shall be extended to a country not adjoining Uruguay, except Paraguay. In this latter case the privilege shall be immediately acquired by the French citizens, *ipso facto*.

It is further understood that the special favors, exemptions, or privileges thus accorded in commercial matters shall not have reference to wines, textures of silk, wool and cotton, trimmings, refined sugar, prepared skins, manufactures of skins and hides, furniture, utensils, machines, and, in general, all the prod-

ucts similar to the French products. Said favors, exemptions, or privileges will not extend to navigation.

ART. 3. From the stipulation of the first article the coastwise and river trade is excepted, the regimen of which shall remain subject to the respective laws of the two countries.

ART. 4. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratification shall be exchanged in Paris as soon as possible. It shall go into force a fortnight after the exchange of the ratification and shall remain in force until the expiration of one year, to be counted from the day on which one or the other of the two high contracting parties shall have terminated the same.

In the testimony whereof the before mentioned plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed with their seals the present convention.

Done at Montevideo, in duplicate, the 4th day of July, 1892.

[SEAL.] MANUEL HERRERO Y ESPINOSA.
[SEAL.] A. B. SAINT CHAFFRAY.

It may be noted here that the United States has no treaty of any character with this country.

FINANCES.

The consolidation and conversion of the public debt and the reduction in the railway guarantees, as outlined in my last annual report, came into operation January 1, 1892, nearly all the bondholders, after strenuous resistance, having sent in their securities. On March 14, out of a total of £16,724.300, the bonds deposited amounted to £15,513,400. I see an estimate in a London journal of January of this year, that not more than £600,000 remained at that time unconverted.

Contrary to expectation the customs dues, which showed an increase over 1891 during the first quarter of the year, fell off in some of the subsequent months, so that the 45 per cent from that source which, by the terms of the agreement, was to be devoted to the service of the new debt, has not reached the sum estimated by several thousand pounds. The Government will, therefore, be compelled to make good the difference from other contributions. The customs receipts have been as follows from 1886 to 1892:

1886	$6,846,176	1890	$9,682,976
1887	8,687,312	1891	8,655,824
1888	8,873,279	1892	8,508,360
1889	10,810,815		

At a bondholder's meeting in August, 1891, Sir Edwin Thornton, the eminent diplomat, estimated the customs received at $9,500,000, 45 per cent of which would yield £909,574. At that time the plan was to issue £20,500,000 of the new 3½ per cents, the service of which would have required £887,500. The clause regarding the Western Railway was thrown out by the Congress here, and thus the bonds on that account to the amount of £1,200,000 were not issued. As finally issued, the consolidated debt amounted to £19,268,000, which requires, at 3½ per cent, £675,000 for its service, and £170,000 for railway guarantees; in all, £845,000. It is fortunate that more bonds were not issued, as it is now evident that the burden is already as heavy as the State can at present bear.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt (the unification of obligations exterior and interior, having been accomplished) stood on December 27, 1892:

Internal:	
Interior, unified debt	$7,900,000
Guarantee (Hypothecary Bank) debt	4,000,000
External:	
Consolidated debt	90,568,000
International:	
Italian debt	559,100
French debt	1,034,725
Spanish	333,150
Total	101,228,975

Although the internal debt has been increased during the year to $11,900,000 the service, including that on the new debt of the Hypothecary Bank has been decreased from $697,219.98 to $595,000. As stated in the plan incorporated into my report last year this debt bears 4 per cent interest. The external debt has in its turn risen from £16,724,300 to £19,268,500, an increase of £2,544,200, which

was employed in paying railway guarantees, overdue interest on the unified debts and commissions. Still by this operation a large saving in interest has been made. While the unified debt, which bore 5 per cent interest and the conversion and public works of 1888 and 1890 6 per cent, the new consolidated debt pays but 3½ per cent, and demands for its service $3,169,668, a saving of $1,810,802. The amount required for railway guarantees has been cut down one-half, from $1,808,332 to $904,166. To sum up the requirements annually to meet the service of the obligations of the nation are:

External debt	$3,169,668
Internal debt	595,000
International debt	248,864
Maximum of railway guarantees	904,166
Total	$4,917,698

I think that the country will be able to, and will meet regularly this debt service, though it marks about the limit of her capacity. Without the arrangement she would have been forced into permanent suspension. Those of the bondholders, who, standing on their strict rights, seem not to have remembered that the equities of the case are not as clear as noonday to unprejudiced observers. The inner history of these South American loans has not yet been written, but enough has been disclosed to indicate that the financiers who undertook these operations were only too willing to minister to the extravagance of these inexperienced peoples, and that instead of checking the progress of the conflagration, they constantly added fuel to the flame. Nor can they plead ignorance of the conditions and prospects of the countries. I regard the Europeans in a large sense *in pari delictu* in this matter of South American loans, and that not only the prompting of self interest in not depreciating their own securities, but also sense of duty dictates a liberal policy towards their debtors who have so inconsiderately pledged the national faith to such enormous obligations, and whose governors are making strong efforts to keep that faith untarnished. To call the present arrangement scaling down the interest from 7 to 3½ per cent a "confiscation scheme" is an abuse of words. I have an impression, however, that the people who were instrumental in negotiating these loans in the most approved modern fashion, are not in all cases the present holders of the elaborately engraved, but much depreciated securities.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The published figures of revenues and expenditures tell very little even if they do not positively mislead, the estimates somehow, never prove to be right. The remarks of the council of the corporation of foreign bondholders at their meeting in London, in March last, are exact and true. As regards expenditure, the official returns during these years exhibit an apparent equilibrium, but as a matter of fact there is no doubt that since 1883 there have been regular and considerable deficits each year owing to the legacies entailed by military governments, and the political crises which have disturbed the country, and which, unfortunately, seem to be insparable from the existence of nearly all the Spanish American Republics. It appears therefore, that money to the extent of some £4,750,000 sterling has been borrowed to wipe off these deficits, and it may be taken for granted that the average excess of expenditure over revenue has of late years amounted to say £600,000 per annum. By far the largest part of the 6 per cent loan of 1888 went to wipe out deficits. The 1890 loan was used to clear floating debt, leaving about $800,000 (£170,000) still outstanding.

With regard to budget matters, I conceive it better to let the Executive himself speak, and therefore introduce the following from two late messages to Congress, proffering only a word of comment on the same:

"At the commencement of the present administration on March 1, 1890, the budget expenditure voted for the period 1889-'90 was legally $14,589,503, but in reality it reached $16,000,000, with the expenses and services created, as set forth by the executive power in the message presented on June 10, 1890, with the budget for the period 1890-'91. During this period the national expenses received a considerable increase in respect of the service of the public debt, railway guaranties, and the pension lists (*clases llamadas pasivas*), so that in the message of May 31, 1891, accompanying the budget for 1891-'92, the executive power, in giving account of the economies which it had realized under the pressure of circumstances, said: 'Such is the figure ($15,246,175) at which the executive power has arrived in its patient efforts dedicated to the rational and possible reduction of the public expenses. Even if it is not entirely satisfied

with its work, it may at least assert that, when it commenced, and taking in view the partial estimates which amounted to $17,445,754, it hardly hoped to arrive at the result obtained.'

"This sum of $17,445,754, as the executive power then explained, formed the amount of the budget sanctioned for the period 1889–'90, plus the increases caused in the national obligations and the new public services, created administratively, with the knowledge of the chambers, though without their express sanction, giving for result the administrative irregularity that these enlisted or estimated services are unduly figuring under the head of 'sundry expenses' (*eventuales*), giving rise to the accusation that the executive power misapplied the public moneys, abusively exceeding the sums voted by the chamber for unforeseen expenses. This is an error which the executive power is interested in correcting.

"In the administrative accounts, which will shortly be laid before the chambers, you will find that the 'sundry expenses' paid by the executive power in the past period amount in all to the sum of $377,800, divided as follows:

Ministry of foreign affairs	$18,608
Ministry of government	145,457
Ministry of foment	21,671
Ministry of finance	17,262
Ministry of war	174,916

"The amount voted for these expenses by the budget in force and by special laws was $313,639, so that the excess of 'sundry expenses' for the whole economic year has only been $64,169, which is explained by deficiencies in the sums voted for uniforms for the police and army, both being below the amount really required: that is to say, that in these two items of the budget there were employed $110,000 of the 'sundry expenses,' so that in reality these have decreased in the past period to $266,000, or, say, $46,000 less than the amount allowed.

"The sum of $17,445,754, to which the budget in force in January, 1891, amounts, is now increased by the new services and obligations figuring in the budget forwarded with this. They are as follows:

Services of the internal debt apportioned to mortgage bank	$200,000
Five per cent import duties for Brazilian loan	800,000
School of Arts and Trades	75,000
Board of public credit	12,000
National telegraphs	10,000
Department of engineers	20,000
Military tribunals	77,000
Judgeship of finance	4,000
Chicago Exposition	24,000
Columbus Centenary	20,000
Various credits	85,000
Total	1,333,000

"These items would make the budget of to-day amount to $18,778,500, if it were not for the reductions effected in the budget voted for the second semester of the period 1891–'92, and the reductions obtained in the service of the foreign debt, which have reduced the budget in force to the sum of $14,439,557, which it actually requires; that is to say, since July, 1891, until now the reductions and economies effected in the budget amount to $4,379,160, divided as follows: Reduction in the service of the foreign debt, $2,288,590; reduction in administrative expenses and salaries, $2,090,570. It is thus seen that there is no truth in the frequent assertion that the economies have been made only at the cost of the foreign creditors.

"In the period 1890–'91 the national revenues produced $13,287,500 to meet a budget of $17,445,754. There was thus a deficit of $4,158,254. The budget of 1890–'91 is paid in full; that is, the deficit of that period has been paid out of the revenues of the period 1891–'92.

"The revenue for 1891–'92 was estimated at $15,246,175, but only reached $12,985,875, and even when the estimated expenditure, amounting to a like sum, has been reduced to $14,439,557, there still remains a deficit of $1,453,682, which, added to the $4,158,254 left in the period of 1890–'91, amounts to $5,611,936. Meanwhile what the Government owes for the periods 1890–'91, 1891–'92 hardly reaches $500,000. In brief, in the past period, with a budget of $14,439,557, and with revenues which did not amount to $13,000,000, has been paid in full the deficit left by the period 1890–'91 ($4,158,254 and $753,622 of that corresponding to the last period 1891–'92, or a total of $4,911,876).

"At the same time the Government has paid twenty-eight monthly estimates during its thirty months of administration. Amongst these are included those corresponding to February and part of January of 1890, referring to the previous

administration, and if it were not for these the Government would now be up to date in its monthly payments. This is partly explained by Government having been able to dispose of the services of the foreign debt suspended from June to December, inclusive, of 1891, as also of the railway guaranties for the same semester, forming a total of $3,196,309. The remainder, or $1,715,487, corresponds to economies and reductions made in the general administrative expenses.

"The budget at present forwarded amounts to $13,616,382.49, which represents a reduction of $824,025 upon the reigning budget. This sum is really considerable when it is remembered that it really falls only on the salaries and pensions paid by the State, amounting to $5,500,000.

"The executive power has based its estimates of revenue on the product of the national revenue in the last period of 1891-'92, which amounted to $12,985,875. The public revenues have arrived at the greatest possible degree of depression, as is proved by the fact of their remaining stationary in the present extraordinary period through which we are passing. All the probabilities are for increase, but the executive power wishes to give its calculations a secure base, such as the present result of these revenues, and, therefore, contrary to previous custom, has adopted the procedure known as automatic valuation.

"The result, then, is that between the amount of the accompanying budget and the present revenue there exists a difference or deficit of $630,507."

The President in his message opening Congress February 15, 1893, made the following statements: That the Government on that day was in arrear in the expenditures for November, December, January, and February, notwithstanding the service on all public debts had been met and the deficit of the last fiscal year paid; that the Government owed on that day, in accordance with the estimates and expenses of the administration, $2,084,226; that resources on hand and balance of revenues due in that month amounted to $1,938,250; that during the second fortnight of the month the estimates for November and December will be balanced so that on March 1 the Government will owe $1,444,212, for payment of which there will be available $998,050, leaving a deficit of $146,000; that a deficit of $125,000 per month for the last eight months, or $1,000,000, was to be expected, but since this Government had not yet arranged with the Banco Popular of Rio de Janeiro the manner and form of paying the $3,000,000 loan which was made to the national bank under Government guaranty, it results that the $800,000 provided in the new estimates for payment of that debt was available until such arrangement should be made; and that the amount of the new estimate of receipts will be $12,773,382; that if the ordinary revenues with new imports created produce the sum of $13,498,725, as calculated, the surplus of revenues over expenditures this year will be $725,343, or $241,780 in the last four months of the present fiscal year, which, added to the profit of $600,000 which the country will reap from the coinage of the $2,000,000 of silver, amounts to $841,780, a sum nearly sufficient to cover the $1,000,000 deficit.

The country is nominally following the "presupuesto" (estimates) of 1889-'90, but as a matter of fact these things seem to be conducted without any regard to estimates. For instance, the report of the minister of finance shows that while $300,000 was assigned to sundry expenses (eventuates) the sum of $1,000,000 was actually spent.

BANKS.

The effect of the restriction of credit is shown in the figures supplied by the banks of issue of Montevideo. The difference in the reserve and emission in the days of expansion and now is revealed in the following:

Date.	Emission.	Reserve.
December, 1886	$6,902,140	$8,191,100
December, 1887	7,801,154	5,663,336
December, 1888	14,100,437	15,462,542
December, 1889	10,475,758	13,557,403
December, 1890	9,337,881	8,131,453
December, 1891	1,832,260	4,926,879
November, 1892	2,999,250	5,404,064

Under the panicky feeling which took possession of the community in 1890 and 1891, the paper of the National Bank was immediately thrown out of circulation and the paper issues of the banks of issue found their way into and the metallic

reserves their way out of the bank vaults. The emission, which was $15,475,758 in 1889, fell to $9,337,881 the following year, and in November, 1892, was further reduced to $2,999,250, and the metallic reserve, which was nearly $14,000,000 in 1889, had fallen to about $5,500,000 in November, 1892. The President, in a message issued in the middle of 1892, said:

"The fact of our monetary circulation being $18,000,000 in 1889, and the circumstance of the diminution of the metal reserve of the banks of emission corresponding to the withdrawal of their notes, might cause the belief that this metal had gone into circulation to fill the vacancy; but it is not so; this metal has in great part gone into the coffers of the banks of discount in form of deposit, or has hidden itself in private safes, producing that violent restriction of credit and that paralyzation of all business, which is one of the manifestations of the withdrawal of metal capital. This fact, far from decreasing, has become aggravated in the course of time, arriving to-day at the maximum of oppression.

"The metallic reserve declared by the banks in operation is $7,579,782, divided as follows: Banks of emission, $4,681,253; commercial, British, London and Brazilian, English and Anglo-Argentine banks, $2,898,529. These figures, however, certainly do not give the exact total of all the metal to be found in the banks' safes. There must also be added the money hidden in private safes, and we thus arrive at an explanation of the fact that, with a stock of $20,000,000 and an emission of $2,388,000, our monetary circulation is not more than $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, leaving a void of $13,000,000 to $14,000,000 in the requirements of the country.

"This capital has not left the country, but it is hidden, and this is the first disturbing cause and most immediate reason of the crisis, the cure of which is difficult chiefly on account of the commercial character which many causes have formed in this country. The proverbial honesty of our commerce is accompanied by incurable distrust and pessimism. The base of its development is very solid, but narrow. The individualist feeling, which produces a sterile isolation in its excesses, has suffocated the collective sentiment, which is neither foreign nor opposed to egotistic interest, since in the final result the good or ill of all necessarily include the good or ill of each. Meanwhile, and on account of the causes pointed out, the facts which characterize our economical situation are: Retirement of metal capital; reduction of the circulating medium to the least possible expression; disappearance of personal credit and absolute restriction of commercial credit; exaggerated depreciation of all values, including landed property; paralyzation of all business; diminution of all consumption; depression of the national revenues. Thus, just when we most wanted capital and credit to help commerce and industry, aiding the general liquidation of business, that capital and credit fail us, since the magnitude of the Argentine crisis has deprived us of that vigorous concourse of foreign capital and credit which in another situation would have served to compensate the violent contractions of local capital and internal credit."

The withdrawal of money metal from circulation is the more serious since, here, as elsewhere outside the United States, where only 8 per cent of business transactions are settled by actual money transfer, checks are but little used and then drawn only for considerable amounts.

The excess of imports over exports of gold, though slight, in the years 1889 to 1892, as will be seen further on, establishes the President's contention that capital has not left the country, but that it is hidden. The rate of discount at the banks is now 5 per cent, and a prominent banker is authority for the prognostication that it will be 3½ per cent by the end of the year.

LIQUIDATION.

A few figures showing the quotations of certain securities in February, 1890—the beginning of the crisis—and June, 1892, indicate the extent to which liquidation has gone as well as the point to which inflation had been permitted to run, will be understood from this extract from the Montevideo Times:

"National-bank notes, then (February, 1890) 100, June 22, 1892, 50—the bank in liquidation; national-bank shares, then 120, now 6, without buyers; cedulas 'A,' then 75¼, now 26.40; unified debt, then 75¼, now 38; amortisable debt, then 45, now 28; national company, then 66, now 0.60, without purchasers—the company in liquidation; Banco Constructor Oriental, then 110, now 0.80, without buyers—in liquidation; Banco Credito Real Uruguayo, then 100, now 25, without buyers; Spanish bank, then 100, now 40, no operations; Banco Transatlantico, then 18, now 0.30, without buyers—in liquidation; Banco Italo Oriental, then

, now 15, without buyers—in liquidation; Italian Bank, then 105, now 40, no eration; Banco de Credito Auxiliar, then 60, now 0.40, without buyers—in uidation; Banco General Uruguayo, then 97, now 0.80, no buyers—in liquida- n; Sociedad General de Credito, then 200, now 100—in liquidation; Compañia mobilaria, then 47, now 8—in liquidation; Sociedad Progreso, then 60, now no buyers—in liquidation; Sociedad de la Playa, then 60, now 5, no buyers— liquidation; Sociedad Porvenir, then 60, now 5, no buyers—in liquidation; ciedad Progreso Urbano, then 50, now 6, no buyers—in liquidation. With gard to the above list, which makes no pretensions to completeness, it may be marked that several of the companies, like the National Company, the Banco eneral Uruguayo, the Banco Transatlantico, and others, were mere bubbles; d that even their capital, in great measure, only existed on paper. On the her hand, some of the others were genuine institutions, carefully managed, d which might have had a prolonged, useful, and prosperous career had they t been dragged down by the crisis."

MORTGAGES.

The stagnation in business caused by the prevailing distrust is nowhere more parent than in the figures showing the amount of money loaned on mortgages nce 1889:

9	$27,821,672	1891	$13,546,853
0	22,569,360	1892 (11 months)	7,033,446

This tremendous shrinkage is not owing to any dearth of money, but to lack of nfidence. Plenty of money is offering to-day at fair rates, and yet the lenders ake few loans. For a time, in the middle of the year, a violent paper money opaganda was carried on by a section of the press, and the President was said favor paper issues. The business community, which is in composition and eling foreign, was a unit in opposing this agitation, and the matter was dropped t to be taken up again. Although such ill-advised discussion was not calcu- ted to made capitalists less wary, yet I think it is well agreed that all danger attempts to cure the crises with paper money nostrums has passed away.

Recourse to silver has been had as a means of increasing to some extent the olume of the circulation and to provide the market with "change." In accord- nce with the terms of a law which received the approval of the President ctober 18, 1892, a contract has been entered into for the coinage of $3,000,000 silver, which will be coined in the national mint at Santiago, Chile. The rice was fixed at 70 cents per dollar, so that the state will gain (seignorage) of 00,000 for each million coined. The dies are the same as those used in the oinage operations at Paris in 1877. The weights are to be as follows:

	Grams.		Grams.
	25	20 cents	5
cents	12.5	10 cents	2.5

The coins to be nine-tenths fine and to be legal tender in small fixed amounts.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The full force of the crisis is shown in the returns of the foreign trade of ruguay, which in 1891 amounted so $45,976,690, a decrease of $15,473,456, or over per cent as compared with 1890. The year 1890 had shown a falling off in reign trade from 1889 of only $1,327,824, a fluctuation not unusual even in nor- al times. But in 1891 the imports which had amounted in 1890 to $32,364,627 ll to $18,978,420, or nearly 22 per cent, and the exports which had amounted in 90 to $29,085,519 fell to $26,998,270, or nearly 4 per cent. From 1886 up to 1891 e imports had constantly exceeded the exports, being swelled by the introduc- on of large quantities of building materials, materials for railway lines, indus- ial plants, etc. The almost entire cessation of building operations, public works, c., has caused the pronounced fall in imports, and not before a general re- val begins in the country will imports again assume the figures which ruled om 1887 down to 1890. As to exports, the figures from year to year are not de- rving of much comment. The fact is that there has been very little expan- on in exports during the last ten years. Indeed, the figures of foreign trade, oth imports and exports, are almost identical for the years 1883 and 1891. The rogress of the country at large is unquestionably slow, much slower than in

the neighboring provinces of the Argentine Republic. The imports and exports for ten years have been as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1882	$18,174,800	$22,062,934	$40,237,734	1887	$24,615,944	$18,671,996	$43,287,940
1883	20,322,311	25,221,664	45,543,975	1888	29,477,448	28,008,254	57,485,702
1884	24,550,074	24,759,485	49,309,559	1889	36,823,863	25,954,107	62,777,970
1885	25,275,476	25,253,036	50,528,572	1890	32,364,627	29,085,519	61,450,146
1886	20,194,655	23,811,986	44,006,641	1891	18,978,420	26,998,270	45,976,690

There is certainly striking and regrettable uniformity in these figures representing the foreign trade, although the population of the country has risen from 505,207 inhabitants in 1882 to 708,168 in 1891.

Value of imports into Uruguay, by countries, from 1887 to 1891.

Countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
England	$6,710,961	$9,526,774	$10,471,610	$8,772,378	$5,476,981
France	4,114,045	4,531,988	5,515,915	5,099,436	2,475,721
Brazil	1,826,170	2,623,939	2,504,692	2,472,786	1,684,694
Spain	2,149,133	2,209,030	2,615,153	2,174,181	1,836,146
Italy	1,097,276	2,400,466	3,200,524	2,628,603	1,955,854
United States	1,701,964	1,584,908	3,411,601	2,444,936	927,925
Germany	2,839,296	3,042,014	3,431,830	2,809,315	1,844,457
Belgium	1,195,562	1,594,266	1,625,894	1,495,667	731,325
Cuba	216,458	189,954	186,373	192,588	208,923
Argentine Republic	442,897	763,347	1,450,057	2,643,328	1,577,909
Chile	97,379	119,819	878,273	278,410	127,384
Holland	64,316	27,985	105,988	93,223	16,862
Paraguay	151,398	130,953	84,436	129,784	96,490
Sweden and Norway	----------	----------	16	10,714	----------
Denmark	----------	----------	523	----------	----------
Portugal	24,875	23,378	35,841	40,761	25,437
India, China, and Japan	7,982	20,994	1,815	7,958	310
Peru and Ecuador	884	----------	----------	----------	----------
Switzerland	24,155	13,976	8,220	----------	----------
Mauritius	13,639	----------	----------	----------	----------
Austria-Hungary	406	320	----------	----------	----------
Canary Islands	2,573	1,495	8,349	31,318	2,327
Russia	----------	----------	206,655	11,677	----------
Not specified	1,334,575	671,842	1,020,098	1,027,504	----------
Total	24,615,944	29,477,448	36,823,863	32,364,627	18,978,420

Percentages of imports from the different countries from 1887 to 1891.

Countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
England	27.26	32.32	28.44	27.17	28.85
France	16.71	15.37	14.98	15.74	13.05
Brazil	7.42	8.96	6.80	7.64	8.88
Spain	8.73	7.49	7.10	6.71	9.68
Italy	6.89	8.14	8.86	8.12	10.31
United States	6.91	5.37	9.26	7.55	4.89
Germany	11.53	10.32	9.32	8.67	9.72
Belgium	4.86	5.41	4.42	4.59	3.85
Cuba	0.88	0.64	0.51	0.60	1.10
Argentine Republic	1.80	2.58	3.93	8.16	8.31
Chile	0.39	0.40	2.38	0.86	0.67
Holland	0.26	0.09	0.29	0.29	0.09
Paraguay	0.61	0.44	0.23	0.40	0.51
Sweden and Norway	----------	----------	----------	0.03	----------
Portugal	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.13
India, China, and Japan	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.03	----------
Peru and Ecuador	0.03	----------	----------	----------	----------
Switzerland	0.10	0.04	0.02	----------	----------
Mauritius	0.05	----------	----------	----------	----------
Austria-Hungary	0.01	----------	----------	----------	----------
Canary Islands	0.01	----------	0.03	0.10	0.01
Russia	----------	----------	0.56	0.04	----------
Not specified	5.42	2.28	2.77	3.17	----------
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Value of exports from Uruguay by countries from 1887 to 1891.

Countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
.....	$4,125,320	$5,088,208	$3,551,623	$3,946,347	$4,960,780
.....	2,476,561	4,557,908	5,223,743	6,120,965	6,284,026
.....	2,563,934	5,432,002	3,295,485	3,278,774	4,712,367
.....	3,354,286	3,429,743	4,110,773	3,140,624	3,579,762
tates	1,522,854	2,326,999	1,441,310	2,004,217	1,849,356
.....	957,197	623,100	249,917	234,131	348,115
.....	152,928	230,357	306,746	241,646	226,831
.....	317,041	369,081	381,823	358,646	562,129
.....	322,329	1,242,688	1,299,731	1,019,575	1,473,344
e Republic	1,122,030	2,056,848	2,289,552	2,550,740	2,471,621
.....	142,861	387,293	429,310	353,266	168,151
y	5,455	1,673	7,381	31,839	.....
Mauritius, and Reunion	14,965	29,360	7,198	.....	.....
ina, and Japan	378	.....	.....	.....	1,890
.....	6,980	11,785	.....	.....	985
.....	147,987	291,172	200,789	334,558	184,168
l Islands	92	16,596	1,936	.....	616
slands	.....	1,101	.....	.....	3,096
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,115	23,498
s	.....	.....	.....	59,053	11,449
.....	5,861	800	1,330	1,701	2,585
ified	1,432,937	1,911,540	3,095,460	5,405,322	133,343
al	18,671,996	28,008,254	25,954,107	29,085,519	26,998,270

Percentages of exports to the different countries from 1881to 1891.

Countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
.....	22.09	18.17	13.69	13.56	18.37
.....	13.29	16.27	20.13	21.04	23.27
.....	13.76	19.39	12.69	11.27	17.55
.....	17.96	12.25	15.84	10.80	13.25
itates	8.16	8.31	5.55	6.89	6.85
.....	5.12	2.22	.96	.81	1.29
.....	.82	.82	1.41	.83	.84
.....	1.69	1.32	1.47	1.23	2.08
r	1.72	4.44	5.01	3.51	5.45
ie Republic	6.00	7.34	8.82	8.77	9.16
.....	.76	1.39	1.66	1.22	.62
y	.03	.....	.03	.11	.....
Mauritius, and Reunion	.08	.11	.02	.....	.....
.....	.03	.04	.....	.....	.....
.....	.79	1.04	.77	1.15	.68
l Islands	.....	.06	.01	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.08
slands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01
s	.....	.....	.....	.20	.04
s	.03	.....	.01	.01	.01
ified	7.67	6.83	11.93	18.58	.45
al	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

uay has several ports, Paysandú Independencia (the seat of the Liebig Salto, Ceno Largo, and Colonia, the latter the most important after ideo. These do not, however, cut much of a figure in foreign trade, Monte- share having been as follows since 1887:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
.....	94	63
.....	88	68
.....	90	67
.....	88	57
.....	89	61

ll be seen that the growth of the other ports (and one of them—Paysandú— nsiderable importance) has not been at the expense of the metropolis.

As communicated to the Department (see Cons. Reports No. 124, page 86), duties were imposed by the Government in 1890 on nearly all the exports of the country, so that now nearly everything that comes in or goes out from the country is taxed. Of the total amount of imports in 1891, aggregating $18,978,420, there were subject to duty $16,496,988 and exempt from duty $2,481,432, and of the exports the same year there were subject to duty $26,347,153, leaving exempt from duty $651,117 out of a total of $26,998,270.

Imports into Uruguay in 1891 by articles.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Liquors:		
Alcohol ..... liters	2,342,045	$187,349
Absinthe ..... do	16,202	5,011
Anise ..... do	5,937	1,988
Bitters ..... do	92,146	42,015
Caña, included in alcohol ..... do		
Cognac ..... do	92,449	41,451
Beer ..... do	65,550	13,268
Spirits of wine (grappa) ..... do	316	103
Gin ..... do	21,575	3,236
Liqueurs ..... do	14,948	7,349
Sirups ..... do	372	98
Rum ..... do	4,715	1,891
Cider ..... do	4,085	795
Schnapps ..... do	2,876	506
Vermouth and fernet ..... do	120,434	39,956
Red and white wine ..... do	21,483,614	2,634,547
Champagne ..... do	22,004	14,646
Whisky ..... do	10,786	4,172
Total liquors		2,998,361
Comestibles:		
Olive oil ..... kilos	1,762,035	528,641
Do ..... liters	7,719	3,536
Olives ..... kilos	94,127	9,707
Garlic and onions ..... do		1,636
Red pepper ..... do	5,837	1,693
Caper buds ..... do	757	150
Algaroba buds ..... do	2,451	221
Almonds ..... do	29,255	7,959
Bird seed ..... do	97,795	9,780
Aniseed ..... do	3,773	943
Anchovies ..... do	5,029	1,055
Herrings ..... do	523	84
Do ..... boxes	144	43
Sweetmeats ..... kilos	6,926	4,550
Dulces ..... do	9,078	4,152
Dry ..... do	4,337	2,572
Guavas ..... do	11,427	5,189
Mazarote ..... do	2,257	318
Cakes ..... do	4,516	2,208
Tícholos ..... do	3,339	1,002
Spices:		
Sassafras ..... kilos	5,106	80,691
Cinnamon:		
Ceylon ..... kilos	2,368	1,823
Chinese ..... do	3,273	884
Cloves ..... do	1,715	786
Tomato sauce and preserves ..... do	33,338	8,240
Cumminseed ..... do	2,830	623
Spices ..... do	2,202	1,101
Pickles ..... do	15,347	3,002
Mushrooms ..... do	26,873	18,043
Mustard ..... do	10,302	2,640
Pepper ..... do	85,164	21,361
Pine nut seeds ..... do	3,026	908
Sauce, English ..... do	2,896	1,139
Fresh fruit		10,623
Oranges ..... number	2,625,000	13,121
Filberts ..... kilos	19,669	2,557
Chestnuts ..... do	113,453	12,480
Chufa nuts ..... do	2,593	259
Plums ..... do	9,535	2,625
Dates ..... do	17,121	4,271
Nuts ..... do	156,107	14,015
Dried fruits ..... do	66,114	9,693
Figs ..... do	215,460	30,164
Raisins ..... do	327,250	46,329
Rice ..... do	4,647,188	418,582
Spanish peas (arvajas) ..... do	4,775	478

Imports into Uruguay in 1891 by articles—Continued.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
)—Continued.			
	kilos	13,320	$533
	do	19,068	1,015
nented	do	613,290	55,211
an barley (abadilla)	do	8,652	1,038
rch	do	13,078	2,616
	do	2,924,192	117,122
)as (garbanzos)	do	150,257	19,472
)abas)	do	232	23
	do	7,509	750
tnut	do	684	68
ey	do	1,500	150
k peas (garbanzos)	do	7,283	728
at	do	576,819	43,408
lish peas (arvajas)	do	518	52
	do	6,307	757
	kilos	45,147	860
a, tapioca, etc	do	12,752	1,426
	do	101,994	7,137
s	do	4,337,071	194,428
porotos)	do	293,986	22,048
	do	1,303,464	62,202
sh	do	675	331
	do	300,404	45,058
ies	do	143	71
	do	93	14
and lobsters	do	8,782	2,635
	do	3,254	650
sh	do	12,581	1,887
	do	32	6
s:			
	do	36,721	18,300
sed	do	34,650	5,280
	do	12,495,806	1,189,444
ose	do	2,537	202
("biscochos")	do	693	243
	do	19,259	8,256
	do	1,035,433	248,222
	do	94,132	11,770
te	do	79,284	47,755
es	do	38,296	16,480
lli	do	35,616	5,700
("Galletas"):			
mon	do	986	118
t	do	95,121	32,767
	do	3,442	2,409
	do	102,005	28,563
			174
	kilos	23,042	10,601
ed milk	do	1,437	862
ars	dozens	50	160
	kilos	25,030	8,046
	do	10,894	6,862
s	do	37,736	2,264
	do	99,185	40,699
s	do	9,094	6,355
	do	125,127	6,030
	do	57,472	45,971
	do	1,481	370
	liters	14,579	939
ate	kilos	7,381,309	745,226
af	do	39,449	2,367
omestibles			4,380,777
	kilos	5,740	10,514
es	do	486	1,215
	do	27,815	11,129
	do	3,528	3,175
	do	491,762	125,618
	do	8,031	7,516
	do	276,579	113,406
	do	509	305
	do	715	254
obacco		815,165	273,132

Imports into Uruguay in 1891 by articles—Continued.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
Dry goods:			
Bagging	kilos	746,821	$104,953
Baize	do	12,098	12,098
Cashmere	do	207,230	305,491
Chuse	meters	4,636	681
Oilcloth	kilos	1,204	433
Do	meters	20,011	9,575
Flannel	kilos	21,530	48,125
Cotton goods	meters	812,484	91,722
Do	kilos	1,777,809	1,328,847
Linen goods	meters	4,085	1,983
Do	kilos	61,568	54,612
Linen goods, mixed	do	9,840	7,410
Do	meters	196	45
Woolen goods	do	108,722	29,474
Do	kilos	42,875	119,337
Woolen goods, mixed	meters	382,161	70,376
Do	kilos	8,872	14,439
Silk goods	do	1,118	21,329
Do	meters	2,008	2,593
Silk goods, mixed	do	43,826	15,334
Do	kilos	1,374	17,332
Felt for saddle cloth	meters	2,480	405
Canvas	kilos	108,867	53,010
Sailcloth	do	65,798	20,154
Pañete	meters	1,453	492
Cloth in general	kilos	50,590	61,994
Do	meters	120	166
Buckram	do	4,664	4,965
Brussels carpet	do	46,262	33,441
Do	square meters	1,891	3,337
Tulle, crape and gauze of mixed silk	kilos	648	12,094
Jute	do	997	1,246
Total			2,561,546
Ready-made clothing, etc.:			
Hempen sandals	dozens	774	1,637
Shoes:			
Men's	dozens	179	3,826
Ladies'	do	251	3,668
Children's	do	2,435	11,243
Slippers	do	760	3,972
Shoemakers' articles			15,399
Hats:			
Felt	dozens	140	5,915
Cloth, etc	do	17,734	152,076
Straw and palm	do	2,786	9,811
Ladies and girls'	do	53	565
Hatmakers' materials			3,652
Drawers:			
Cotton	dozens	711	4,226
Woolen	do	21	228
Knit:			
Cotton	dozens	2,591	10,694
Woolen	do	318	3,062
Shirts:			
Cotton, for men and boys	dozens	3,430	19,908
Cotton for ladies and girls	dozen	178	1,291
Crimean	do	125	1,176
With linen bosoms, for men and boys	do	2,958	29,132
Chemises, linen, for ladies and girls	do	15	266
Undershirts, woolen	do	76	1,055
Knit:			
Cotton	do	15,189	56,239
Linen	do	127	947
Woolen	do	2,194	17,343
Silk	do	67	1,336
Collars and cuffs	do	16,305	23,547
Stockings:			
Cotton	do	152,965	139,444
Thread	do	1,227	4,573
Woolen	do	4,356	8,123
Silk	kilos	23	413
Handkerchiefs:			
Cotton	dozen	85,527	54,265
Linen	do	7,789	11,473
Silk	kilos	1,080	20,894
Mixed	do	18	217
White underclothing in general			9,478
Ponchos, woolen and cotton mixed	kilos	19,660	51,562

Imports into Uruguay in 1891 by articles—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Ready-made clothing—Continued.		
For men and boys		$29,857
For women and misses		12,112
Blankets:		
Cotton ..... kilos..	34,880	23,119
Woolen ..... do....	3,101	4,089
Mixed ..... do....	42,518	37,485
For women and misses ..... dozen..	925	6,128
Do ..... kilos..	7,855	31,213
Silk cravats ..... do....	3,467	28,734
Corsets ..... dozen..	3,378	22,366
Curtains and hangings ..... pairs..	1,857	4,050
Rubber goods ..... value..		3,452
Caps ..... dozen..	651	2,075
Gloves:		
Cotton ..... do....	640	775
Kid ..... do....	2,254	15,922
Thread ..... do....	41	119
Woolen ..... do....	85	274
Silk ..... do....	12	43
Do ..... kilos..	100	2,874
Silk mixed ..... do....	71	1,139
Do ..... dozen..	2	12
Soles for 'alpargatas" ..... do....	54,661	49,197
Mufflers:		
Cotton ..... kilos..	1,260	1,889
Woolen ..... do....	3,376	9,879
Towels and napkins ..... dozen..	7,788	13,270
Do ..... kilos..	8,643	13,128
Total ready-made clothing, etc		996,119
Machinery, etc.:		
Plows ..... number..	4,766	52,675
Spades and hoes ..... kilos..	6,216	1,203
Scythes ..... do....	1,511	756
Sickles ..... do....	700	350
Pitchforks ..... dozen..	177	883
Rakes ..... number..	605	3,070
Plowshares ..... dozen..	980	3,925
Other implements		49,003
Farming mills ..... number..	6	150
Corn shellers ..... do....	166	1,692
Mowers ..... do....	6	450
Cleaning mills ..... do....	1	200
Harvesters ..... do....	50	6,816
Thrashers ..... do....	9	17,500
Crushers ..... do....	23	688
Seeders ..... do....	31	1,567
Other agricultural machines		20,483
Hatchets ..... dozen..	164	1,098
Spades ..... do....	735	6,566
Picks		4,388
Other tools, etc		38,122
Rollers ..... number..	1	900
Engines, steam ..... do....	5	2,850
Sewing machines ..... do....	2,129	32,482
Presses, baling ..... do....	6	360
Cameras, photographic ..... do....	2	75
Lithograph machines ..... do....	5	865
Printing press ..... do....	1	80
Washing machines ..... do....	14	160
Ironing machines ..... do....	1	30
Milling machinery ..... do....	2	6,500
Tobacco picking machines ..... do....	1	80
Other machinery		119,920
Door and window lintels ..... number..	104	16
Trucks for carts ..... do....	1,649	1,649
Pipes ..... do....	3,848	105
Cedar, walnut and oak ..... square meters..	414	343
Ship and carriage knees ..... number..	220	220
Sleepers ..... do....	4,400	4,400
Wooden axles ..... do....	1,146	1,146
Stakes and posts ..... do....	6,170	1,807
Hard woods, different kinds ..... square meters..	11,431	6,894
Do ..... pieces..	3,031	4,112
Lumber for sawmills ..... kilos..	1,997,923	9,990
Door casings ..... number..	175	175
Cart handles ..... pairs..	45	132
Palms ..... number..	50	50
Bamboo sticks ..... do....	190,970	4,628

Imports into Uruguay in 1891 by articles—Continued.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
Machinery, etc.—Continued.			
Pickets	number	110,784	$5,741
Spruce	feet	1,040	332
Do	square meters	538,273	157,359
Posts	number	247,153	72,934
Doors and windows	do	19	57
Cart-wheel spokes	do	14	4
Shingles	do	1,154	29
Scale balances	do	830	3,298
Boards	dozen	31	258
Do	square meters	9,005	4,501
Palm roof-tiles	number	197	39
Beams	do	4,412	3,371
Timbers for thresholds	do	177	577
Strips of wood for saladeros	do	1,223	78
Beams (vigas)		6,403	43,131
Cotton wadding	kilos	31,872	2,598
Tar, pitch, and rosin	do	1,687,671	33,709
Handles for axes, etc	do	235,315	44,525
Hemp	do	144,000	72,000
Corkwood	do	254	39
Oakum	do	8,320	1,040
Rope yarn	do	38,519	5,018
Rubber	do	2,667	3,454
Screw propellers	number	1	165
Steam launch	do	1	500
Engine, and boilers for ships	value	----------	10,229
Oars		----------	617
Other naval articles		----------	44,299
Oil, linseed	kilos	150,361	21,070
Machine oil	do	192,750	25,432
Do	liters	810	1,169
Steel	kilos	24,110	5,059
Acids	do	42,562	3,404
Turpentine	liters	115,824	16,975
Pottery	value	----------	2,136
Fence wire	kilos	9,794,268	498,876
Sawdust	do	23,855	726
Sulphur	do	3,257	304
Tiles	value	----------	41,733
Varnish	liters	4,732	2,554
Do	kilos	21,599	9,439
Do	dozen	16	24
Shoe blacking	do	14,161	3,970
Bronze	kilos	2,252	1,146
Empty boxes for matches	do	44,401	22,205
Boxes	number	3,906	975
Boxes knocked down	do	20,165	4,128
Do	square meters	73,800	22,140
Earthen piping	number	11,044	8,135
Rubber piping	kilos	3,289	4,225
Bronze, copper, etc	do	227,778	23,394
Coal	tons	88,132	881,321
Cardboard and pasteboard	kilos	55,953	8,103
Tanning bark	do	112,474	2,249
Empty barrels	value	----------	23,515
Wax	kilos	1,169	776
Soda ash	do	70,351	2,814
Chlorate of potash	do	4,825	1,930
Copper, in bars and plates	do	4,567	2,284
Glue	do	25,539	6,098
Iron columns and joists	do	1,049,203	47,214
Elastics for shoes	meters	27,841	12,947
Tin	kilos	4,806	2,308
Stearin and paraffin	do	35,869	6,159
Iron:			
In bars and plates	do	2,608,545	122,438
Galvanized, for roofs	do	2,365,471	164,841
In trigots (pig iron)	do	113,795	1,679
Felt	do	2,103	3,155
Hoops	do	575,034	25,893
Gasoline	liters	10,941	686
Gum lac	kilos	2,443	1,374
Machine oil	do	401	50
Tin plate	kilos	409,188	40,919
Water-closet fixtures	do	5,309	1,038
Do	number	841	1,064
Bricks:			
Common	do	149,000	1,508
Burnt	do	31,000	1,041
Porous	do	30,000	255
Brass	kilos	11,677	3,962

Imports into Uruguay in 1891 by articles—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
chinery, etc.—Continued.		
Marble ..... value..	.....	$15,255
Mortar ..... kilos..	87,459	3,498
Wicking ..... do....	45,049	17,202
Paving stones ..... square meters..	1,076	1,075
Paints ..... kilos..	635,413	70,879
Housing and cord ..... do....	44,302	14,540
Lead ..... do....	25,172	1,888
Potash ..... do....	11,168	1,005
Rails ..... do....	302,155	13,597
Salt:		
Common ..... hectoliters..	324,477	162,188
Rock ..... kilos..	33,450	335
Grapevines ..... number..	13,200	79
Seeds ..... value..	.....	33,071
Sulphate of copper ..... kilos..	34,924	6,985
Corks ..... do....	14,633	10,241
Talc ..... do....	172,000	5,160
Clay tiles ..... number in 1,000's..	561	15,721
Cement, Roman and Portland ..... kilos..	4,749,399	76,196
Cement ..... do....	45,075	1,352
Printer's ink ..... do....	8,807	1,950
Printing type ..... do....	4,503	2,702
Whitening (chalk) ..... do....	201,583	3,046
Material for printing establishments ..... value..	.....	872
Window glass ..... boxes..	9,058	30,306
Window glass for skylights ..... kilos..	32,817	3,255
Plaster of Paris ..... do....	141,831	1,393
Jute ..... do....	126,593	14,014
Zinc ..... do....	137,430	12,526
Sundry articles (free of duty) for telegraphs, telephones, railroads, tramways, electric light, use of foreign legation, etc	.....	318,922
Total machinery, etc	.....	3,846,337
scellaneous:		
Hides, skins, and leather:		
Sheepskins, dressed ..... dozen..	1,374	8,925
Calfskins ..... value..	.....	9,372
Kidskins ..... dozen..	5,599	66,398
Patent leather ..... do....	835	14,002
Sheepskins ..... do....	1,041	20,419
Pigskins ..... number..	50	200
Chamoisskins ..... dozen..	161	1,019
Guanacoskins ..... number..	36	292
Horse leather, varnished ..... do....	257	1,542
Skins for cloaks ..... do....	444	5,328
Morocco leather ..... dozens..	44	701
Soles for shoes ..... do....	406	3,244
Do ..... kilos..	643	574
Maroquin ..... dozen..	410	2,458
Cow hides, tanned ..... number..	164	862
Animals:		
Horned cattle ..... number..	58,926	619,677
Sheep ..... do....	15,677	28,926
Horses and mares ..... do....	1,271	107,902
Mules ..... do....	523	7,474
Hogs ..... do....	252	510
Sewing cotton ..... value..	.....	116,263
Tack thread ..... kilos..	100,108	28,007
Binding-twine for binders ..... do....	84,709	27,106
Thread for shoemakers ..... do....	3,087	1,809
Paper:		
Albuminous ..... do....	100	230
White, in general ..... do....	144,383	47,066
Straw ..... do....	433,910	69,887
Printing ..... do....	645,225	90,517
Printed matter ..... value..	.....	25,518
Silk paper ..... kilos..	999	371
Sandpaper ..... do....	4,801	960
Other kinds ..... do....	20,173	8,354
Bran ..... do....	17,280	346
Lucern ..... do....	1,443,800	15,635
Soda and mineral waters ..... dozen..	15,383	23,158
Starch ..... kilos..	311,878	34,234
Indigo ..... do....	232,919	9,408
Scientific apparatus ..... value..	.....	2,282
Arms and accouterments ..... do....	.....	19,476
Harmonicums ..... number..	14	826
Office and school apparatus ..... value..	.....	47,281
Scales and balances ..... kilos..	69,987	3,175
Do ..... number..	113	828

Imports into Uruguay in 1891 by articles—Continued.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
Miscellaneous—Continued.			
Trunks and valises	number	59	$294
Bags, tarred	kilos	7,500	1,260
Bags, ordinary	do	91,725	15,262
Paper bags	do	1,062	214
Bottles and siphons	dozen	75,887	24,235
Iron safes	kilos	45,025	9,005
Do	number	5	95
Iron and bronze bedsteads	kilos	61	518
Baskets	number	1,104	326
Capsules for bottles	kilos	3,496	2,273
Charcoal	hectoliters	305,971	152,986
Wheelbarrows	number	16	81
Carts	do	12	522
Carriages	do	37	5,178
Cooking stoves	kilos	4,471	662
Rockets and firecrackers	boxes	40	44
Crystals and glasses	value		87,442
Confectionery articles	do		1,064
Demijohns	do		6,321
Drugs	do		193,998
Specifics for sleep	kilos	109,755	33,320
Brooms	dozen	660	420
Lookingglasses and mirrors	value		13,082
Iron stoves	kilos	6,387	1,249
Pharmaceutical articles	value		16,726
Hardware			480,646
Matches	kilos	1,337	802
Photographic articles	value		1,310
Empty bottles	do		7,760
Surgical instruments	do		1,206
Musical instruments	do		5,033
Common soap	kilos	22,567	2,491
Coarse frieze cloth	do	8,287	5,908
Jewels and precious stones	value		26,731
Petroleum	liters	7,466,249	347,993
Wool	kilos	2,300	440
Wool, for embroidery	do	4,931	12,326
Wood, for kindling, etc			6,525
Blank books	kilos	30,062	16,896
Printed books	do	86,281	34,902
Porcelain and earthenware	value		76,697
Coarse aprons	dozen	401	3,604
Woolen blankets	kilos	1,344	3,763
Mixed	do	595	1,666
For traveling	meters	201	161
Haberdashery in general	value		435,833
Saddles	number	61	602
Furniture	value		67,382
Ammunition	kilos	106,771	8,561
Playing cards	gross	450	3,503
Toothpicks	value		827
Parasols and umbrellas	dozen	1,735	11,003
Robes and rugs	number	1,159	2,396
Perfumery in general	value		51,271
Pianos	number	126	24,250
Pizabel	kilos	20,548	1,233
Live plants	value		3,047
Silver, worked	do		4,117
Powder and dynamite	kilos	27,606	17,995
Empty pomos	do	2,917	2,062
Watches, of copper and composition	number	689	1,938
Clocks	do	1,752	6,069
Watches:			
Gold	do	490	15,014
Silver	do	1,372	10,220
Articles for watchmakers	value		2,999
Leeches	number	14,000	490
Silk,[2] sewing	kilos	705	7,064
Common soda	do	206,864	8,906
Crystallized soda	do	14,153	849
Crystallized soda, double	do	491,215	39,252
Articles for saddlery	value		6,231
Articles for carriage builders	do		5,560
Wax candles	kilos	36	29
Stearine candles	do	138,305	41,498
Tallow candles	do	30	6
Small railroad cars	number	12	710
Various railroad cars	value		61,433
Total miscellaneous			3,922,148

Imports into Uruguay in 1891 by articles—Continued.

RÉSUMÉ.

Articles.	1890.	1891.
Liquors	$4,408,468	$2,998,361
Comestibles	6,777,837	4,380,777
Tobacco	589,595	273,132
Dry goods	3,770,977	2,561,546
Ready-made clothing	1,532,206	996,119
Machinery, etc	8,677,114	3,846,337
Miscellaneous	6,608,430	3,922,148
Grand total	32,364,627	18,978,429

Quantities and value of exports from Uruguay in 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals:		
Horned cattle ..... number	101,243	$1,407,719
Sheep ..... do	35,683	21,352
Horses ..... do	2,529	45,803
Mules ..... do	2,821	33,844
Hogs ..... do	201	1,344
Goats ..... do	11	22
Total	142,488	1,510,084
Animal products:		
Animal oil ..... kilos	13,829	1,936
Ox horns ..... number	1,225,141	133,835
Liquid extract of meat ..... kilos	67,577	26,686
Horsehair ..... do	1,001,370	410,124
Bones and bone ash ..... do	11,277,262	245,867
Marrow and shin bones ..... do	252,908	5,562
Meat:		
Jerked beef ..... do	33,598,795	3,501,197
Extract ..... do	711,564	2,134,692
Liquid ..... do	1,827	1,827
Hides:		
Ox and cow:		
Salted ..... number	810,308	4,200,547
Dry ..... do	1,008,747	2,017,494
Heifer and kip:		
Dry ..... do	85,654	171,308
Salted ..... kilos	519,664	103,933
Skins:		
Unborn calf:		
Dry ..... kilos	128,742	25,748
Salted ..... number	1,163	233
Pickled ..... do	30	30
Horse hides:		
Dry ..... number	25,153	35,214
Salted ..... kilos	80,375	7,234
Do ..... number	16,099	16,099
Skins:		
Goat ..... kilos	826	330
Do ..... number	70	70
Seal ..... do	56,935	227,740
Nutria ..... kilos	71,427	19,285
Carpincho ..... number	19,147	19,147
Sheep ..... kilos	4,090,556	1,130,357
Deer ..... number	13,669	13,669
Lamb ..... kilos	161,016	44,228
Pig ..... number	713	713
Hide cuttings ..... kilos	635,610	33,363
Suet ..... do	895,759	102,912
Guano ..... do	10,117,327	216,329
Wool ..... do	25,910,039	8,206,652
Tongues, preserved ..... do	662,054	139,032
Horn piths ..... do	719,455	15,779
Hoofs ..... do	66,000	1,452
Bristle ..... do	985	59
Ox and cow hair ..... do	2,224	44
Ostrich feathers ..... do	44,345	88,687
Dry blood ..... do	20,226	445
Tallow ..... kilos	13,081,742	1,504,400
Tripes, pizzle, and nerves ..... do	23,902	524
Total animal products	.....	24,804,823

Quantities and value of exports from Uruguay in 1891—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural and dairy products:		
Bran ..... kilos..	176,262	3,760
Garlic and onions ..... value..	----------	3,967
Bird seed ..... kilos..	340	24
Lucern ..... bales..	4,289	17,156
Oats ..... kilos..	5,808	174
Fowl ..... value..	----------	26
Hayricks ..... kilos..	16,290	652
Barley ..... do....	3,330	100
Vermicelli ..... do....	880	141
Fresh fruit ..... value..	----------	11,421
Wheat flour ..... kilos..	477,271	33,409
Linseed ..... do....	400	12
Butter ..... do....	45	22
Corn ..... do....	1,399,944	41,998
Hay ..... bales..	3,507	14,028
Broom straw ..... do....	942	5,652
Straw ..... cart loads..	50	100
Do ..... value..	----------	291
Straw of wheat ..... bales..	50	150
Potatoes ..... kilos..	575	29
Beans ..... do....	2,084	147
Cheese ..... do....	3,296	659
Lucern seed ..... do....	380	8
Wheat ..... do....	501,110	25,056
Total agricultural and dairy products	----------	158,982
Miscellaneous:		
Sand ..... tons..	115,640	115,640
Lime ..... hectoliters..	50	10
Charcoal ..... do....	4,705	3,251
Old copper ..... kilos..	33,234	4,985
Old iron ..... do....	675,465	4,053
Wood ..... value..	----------	100
Ore ..... do....	----------	20,580
Stone:		
Common ..... tons..	126,560	126,560
Paving ..... square meters..	1,777	1,777
Paving, small ..... number..	2,368,273	94,728
Bricks ..... do....	58,750	472
Pickets ..... do....	1,000	10
Posts ..... do....	900	625
Agate stone ..... kilos..	144,315	14,431
Clay tiles ..... number..	2,000	24
Beams ..... do....	39	39
Rags ..... kilos..	1,708	17
Tallow candles ..... do....	98	10
All other	----------	3,719
Total miscellaneous	----------	391,031

RÉSUMÉ.

Articles.	1890.	1891.
Animals on the hoof	$544,709	$1,510,084
Animal products	26,007,091	24,804,833
Agricultural and dairy products	1,234,934	158,982
Miscellaneous products	1,253,849	391,031
Articles for provision of vessels	44,936	133,343
	29,085,519	26,998,270

The imports and exports of gold which are not included above, have been as follows since:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	$9,456,008	$9,006,058
1891	8,187,066	7,341,239
1892	3,193,990	3,978,667
Total	20,837,064	20,325,964

that there has been no drain of gold from the country so that the ie money market can not be attributed to lack of money metal. In ommodities have been paid for with commodities, and little specie way.

ie returns of trade for 1891 with those for 1890, an increase of ruguay is noted from one country only, Cuba, amounting to mports diminished from the following countries to the following

ries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
	$3,295,697	Brazil	$788,092
	2,623,715	United States	1,517,010
	964,878	Spain	348,037
lc	1,065,419	Belgium	764,340
	672,809		

from Uruguay in 1891 increased over those of the previous year g countries to the following amounts:

ries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
	$1,433,593	Italy	$203,483
	1,014,433	France	103,061
	453,769	Cuba	113,984
	439,138		

ed to the following countries: United States, $154,861; Argentine 19; Spain, $14,815.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

from Germany to this country in 1891 amounted to $1,844,437, the nany to $1,473,344, giving a total of $3,317,781, in comparison to rts, $1,019,575 exports, a total of $3,828,890, in 1890.

Principal imports from Germany in 1891.

les.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	$196,568	Hardware, machinery, etc	$260,666
	177,082	Drugs, etc	49,850
and liquors	152,336	Glass and glassware	54,320
s	25,121	All other imports	211,644
	531,123		
	120,537	Total	1,844,437
	65,199		

o Germany in 1891 consisted principally of the following articles:

les.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	$1,155,164	Hide weltings	$10,083
	154,593	Horsehair	17,776
	41,101	All other exports	6,784
skins	45,188		
	42,655	Total	1,473,344

TRADE WITH BELGIUM.

	$731,327
	1,495,667
	3,579,762
	4,636,291

Principal imports from Belgium in 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Sugar	$48,936	Paper of all kinds	$46,762
Cloth	18,134	Glass and glassware	101,009
Dry goods and haberdashery	136,526	All other imports	110,024
Hardware, machinery, etc	225,200		
Fence wire	44,677	Total	731,327

Exports to Belgium in 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Horns	$10,438	Wool	$2,306,180
Horsehair	52,558	Tallow	62,422
Jerked beef	12,415	All other exports	66,902
Extract of	380,565		
Hides:		Total	3,579,782
Salted	697,694		
Dry	10,588		

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

Imports:	
1891	$2,475,721
1890	5,099,436
Exports:	
1891	6,284,026
1890	6,130,697

Principal imports from France in 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Wines and liquors	$649,148	All other imports	$407,771
Comestibles	477,122		
Dry goods	784,628	Total	2,475,721
Hardware and machinery, etc	207,052		

Exports to France in 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Horns	$77,629	Wool	$3,155,921
Horsehair	163,278	Ostrich feathers	71,708
Hides:		Tallow	146,137
Salted	1,458,535	All other exports	116,266
Dry	105,974		
Sheepskins	968,578	Total	6,284,026

TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

Imports:	
1891	$5,476,661
1890	8,772,578
Exports:	
1891	4,969,789
1890	3,946,247

Principal imports from England in 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Wines and liquors	$50,495	Fence wire	$316,210
Comestibles	307,336	All other imports	724,948
Dress and other goods	2,271,662		
Hardware, machinery, etc	961,650	Total	5,476,661
Coal	864,180		

Exports to England in 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Jerked beef	$153,329	Tallow	$607,401
Extract of meat	1,689,864	All other exports	596,998
Hides (salted)	1,647,880		
Seal skins	156,516	Total	4,960,780
Preserved tongues	108,792		

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports from the United States in 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Liquors ..liters	340	$52
Wines ..do	525	63
Comestibles:		
Cinnamon ..kilos	495	134
Corn starch ..do	10,879	2,176
Oysters and lobsters ..do	4,547	1,364
Olive oil ..do	2,048	614
Sugar ..do	3,125	313
Preserves ..do	1,836	599
Lard ..do	51,271	14,353
Ham ..do	593	273
Condensed milk ..do	75	45
Butter ..do	1,180	743
Tea ..do	90	72
Tobacco:		
Leaf ..do	46,599	16,543
Cut ..do	231	277
Plug ..do	715	254
Dry goods:		
Bagging ..do	1,050	147
Cotton ..do	20,167	15,932
Canvas ..do	27,250	16,326
Sackcloth ..do	9,855	5,915
Ready-made clothing, etc.:		
Undershirts, cotton (knit) ..dozen	223	781
Stockings, cotton ..do	927	844
Blankets, cotton and wool ..kilos	1,227	1,219
Machinery, etc.:		
Plows ..number	4,425	47,520
Spades and hoes ..kilos	205	36
Pitchforks ..dozens	173	865
Rakes ..number	216	90
Plowshares ..dozens	920	3,684
Miscellaneous agricultural implements ..value	----------	35,778
Corn shellers ..number	160	1,560
Harvesters ..do	16	2,040
Threshers ..do	9	17,500
Crushers ..do	62	496
Other agricultural machinery ..value	----------	8,000
Hatchets ..dozens	158	1,062
Spades ..do	18	90
Picks ..kilos	715	214
Other tools, etc ..value	----------	5,839
Sewing machines ..number	459	6,303
Washing machines ..do	10	120
Other machinery ..value	----------	14,532
Cedar, walnut, and oak ..square meters	9,499	5,543
Bamboo sticks ..number	9,000	270
Pickets ..do	86,473	2,942
Spruce ..square meters	535,690	156,438
Do ..feet	1,040	332
Boards ..square meters	1,233	370
Cotton wadding ..kilos	16,830	1,440
Tar, pitch, and rosin ..do	1,424,607	27,088
Handles for axes, etc ..do	2,498	525
Oakum ..do	6,847	831
Oars ..value	----------	579
Other naval articles ..do	----------	3,016
Machine oil ..liters	509	718
Turpentine ..do	109,568	16,060
Sulphur ..kilos	763	61
Varnish ..do	4,505	1,982
Shoe blacking ..dozens	3,000	851
Boxes, knocked down ..square meters	73,700	22,110
Coal ..tons	275	2,750

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Imports from the United States in 1891—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Machinery, etc.—Continued.		
Empty barrels ..... value..	.....	838
Gasoline ..... liters..	10,941	695
Tin plate ..... kilos..	2,590	259
Wicking ..... do....	3,820	1,528
Paints ..... do....	3,751	471
Housing and cord ..... do....	599	518
Potash ..... do....	250	23
Sulphate of copper ..... do....	480	96
Printing type ..... do....	1,071	643
Plaster of Paris ..... do....	124,248	1,129
Sundry articles free of duty for telegraphs, telephones, railroads, tramways, and use of foreign legations, etc ..... value..	.....	23,065
Miscellaneous:		
Sewing cotton ..... kilos..	918	826
Twine for binders ..... do....	10,601	3,392
Straw paper ..... do....	2,260	389
Printed paper ..... value..	.....	20
Sandpaper ..... kilos..	2,025	405
Wall paper ..... do....	580	209
Starch ..... do....	39,834	4,382
Arms and accouterments ..... value..	.....	200
Office and school apparatus ..... do....	.....	1,170
Scales and balances ..... kilos..	33,759	1,843
Iron safes ..... do....	170	34
Wheelbarrows ..... number..	15	77
Carriages ..... do....	1	165
Glassware ..... value..	.....	5,378
Drugs ..... do....	.....	19,295
Pharmaceutical articles ..... do....	.....	630
Hardware ..... do....	.....	26,696
Photographic articles ..... do....	.....	44
Empty bottles ..... do....	.....	529
Musical instruments ..... do....	.....	100
Petroleum ..... liters..	7,439,529	346,693
Books ..... kilos..	4,541	1,660
Porcelain and earthenware ..... value..	.....	1,708
Haberdashery in general ..... do....	.....	1,102
Furniture ..... do....	.....	13,426
Perfumery ..... do....	.....	2,602
Pianos ..... number..	2	300
Powder and dynamite ..... kilos..	230	184
Clocks ..... number..	709	3,244
Silver watches ..... do....	54	405
Articles for watchmakers	.....	78
Sundry articles	.....	5,420
Total	.....	927,925

The imports from the United States in 1890 and 1891 were as follows:

Description.	1890.	1891.
Dutiable	$2,109,889	$753,098
Free	335,047	174,828
Total	$2,444,936	$927,926

The drop in imports from the United States is most unwelcome to those who rather desire earnestly to see the figures increase, even though slowly, from year to year. Besides, there had already been a great decrease in 1890 from the figures of 1889, when we sold Uruguay $3,411,601 worth of goods. The large amount of imports in 1889, as has been noted before, arose from our shipments of wheat, brought about by the failure of the crops here. The falling off in 1891 as compared with 1890 is due, in the main, to the cessation in demand for our lumber, with which the markets had been glutted in the more prosperous years. The imports of pine and spruce from the United States amounted in 1890 to $1,095,116; in 1891 we sent nearly $156,780 worth. In addition, I observe a decrease in our sales of beverages, comestibles, tobacco and cigars, dry goods, and machinery. We sent no wheat or flour in 1891, and may not expect longer to

ind a market for them in the river Plate. On the other hand, our shipments of petroleum were considerably increased. England, France, Germany, Spain, and Italy are holding their own, and we do not appear, relying on the trade returns, to be making much headway in introducing our merchandise here.

Turning to the exports from Uraguay to the United States, we find a slight decline, being from $2,004,217 in 1890 to $1,849,356.

Exports to the United States in 1891.

Articles.	Quantities	Official value.
Horse hair ..... kilos	272,261	$110,336
Bones and bone ash ..... do	2,946,943	63,200
Hides:		
Dry ..... number	684,689	1,364,109
Heifer and kip ..... do	166	332
Heifer and kip, salted ..... kilos	134,021	26,804
Calfskins, dried ..... do	909	182
Goatskins ..... do	548	219
Nutria skins ..... do	5,727	1,546
Carpincho skins ..... number	19,133	19,159
Sheepskins ..... kilos	646	194
Deerskins ..... number	13,669	13,669
Hide cuttings ..... kilos	211,137	19,959
Guano ..... do	1,213,286	24,287
Wool ..... do	637,006	198,714
Horn piths ..... do	19,162	504
Dried blood ..... do	20,226	445
Tripe, pizzle and nerves ..... do	890	20
Straw ..... value	----------	24
Sand ..... tons	1,600	1,600
Old iron ..... kilos	675,465	4,053
Total 1891	----------	1,849,356
Total 1890	----------	2,004,217

About all that need be said is that there was a considerable decrease in the number of dry ox and cow hides shipped and a large increase in the wool shipments, which in 1890 amounted to nothing. The export trade with the United States remains in nearly the same situation from year to year. The same may be said of our trade in general. There are good years and bad years; that is, some years are better and some worse than others, and the figures embraced in trade returns consequently vary somewhat. But our trade here oscillates; it does not move either in one direction or another, and the slight changes from year to year are fraught with no significance. The crisis has affected us in common with the other commercial nations, but I can not discover that we or anybody else has gained or lost place relatively the one to the other.

Uruguayan imports in 1892, by quarters.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Liquors	$747,750	$718,714	$565,527	$600,997	$2,632,988
Comestibles	1,029,765	1,179,477	1,079,350	956,558	4,245,150
Tobacco	95,020	90,322	74,381	70,877	330,600
Dry goods	884,225	600,417	930,168	698,445	3,113,255
Ready-made clothing	345,506	251,237	287,433	252,192	1,136,368
Machinery	1,077,962	855,177	1,042,660	1,421,141	4,396,940
Miscellaneous	576,719	611,017	623,872	563,817	2,375,425
Live stock	39,990	13,432	47,737	72,411	173,570
Total	4,796,937	4,319,793	4,651,128	4,636,438	18,404,296

These figures show that the restriction in consumption reached its limit in 1891, since they are almost identical with the returns of that year, which were 4 per cent below those of 1890. Further details are not now at hand. It seems certain that no further decline in imports is to be apprehended—a matter of importance, since the Government exists on the product of customs levied upon imports and the foreign bondholders rely upon it for the service of the debt.

Uruguayan exports in 1892, by quarters.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Cattle, on the hoof	$253,472	$684,745	$23,923	$147,786	$1,114,926
Animal products	7,976,172	6,644,264	3,381,479	6,335,502	24,337,417
Agricultural and dairy products	68,750	15,029	11,907	41,066	136,752
Miscellaneous products	62,861	57,177	72,143	54,596	246,777
Articles for provision of vessels	37,047	28,745	25,996	24,158	115,946
Total	8,398,302	7,429,960	3,520,448	6,603,108	25,951,818

The total exports are about $1,000,000 under those of 1891. This is accounted for not by smaller shipments but by lower prevailing prices for wool, meat, and hides. Prices of the two latter articles have already improved, due in part to the scarcity of fat cattle owing to the prolonged drought. The expected increase in wool clip and surplus of wheat for export presage larger exports in 1893. Detailed figures of imports and exports for 1892 are not at present available.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The number and value of the live stock of Uruguay have been estimated by the head of the Statistical Bureau to be as follows:

Class.	Head.	Price each.	Total value.
Cows and calves	8,000,000	$6.00	$48,000,000
Oxen	690,000	15.00	10,350,000
Horses	599,000	6.00	3,594,000
Mules and asses	11,000	12.00	132,000
Sheep	23,000,000	.60	13,800,000
Goats	24,000	1.00	24,000
Hogs	23,000	6.00	138,000
Total	32,347,000	.....	76,038,000

Compared with other countries Uruguay stands as follows:

Countries.	Head, per thousand inhabitants.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
Uruguay	11,299	32,485	996
Argentina	5,464	27,955	1,868
Germany	375	595	80
Spain	185	1,414	43
France	307	646	77
Italy	130	334	27
England	292	946	86

Cattle and sheep raising are at present the two founts of riches of the country. Agriculture is spreading rapidly, and in a few years will materially swell the wealth of the land. The development of the slaughtering industry in this section of the world may be gathered from the following table:

Number of cattle slaughtered.

Years.	Uruguay.	Argentina.	Rio Grande.	Total.
1881	576,170	399,000	310,000	1,285,170
1882	738,500	434,500	300,000	1,503,000
1883	704,400	365,100	375,000	1,444,500
1884	853,600	316,800	335,000	1,305,400
1885	647,029	610,700	410,000	1,667,729
1886	751,067	480,900	310,000	1,541,967
1887	499,554	314,700	415,000	1,219,254
1888	763,900	452,250	396,000	1,622,150
1889	708,923	707,400	365,000	1,778,320
1890	642,100	764,000	380,000	1,786,103
1891	613,500	844,600	445,000	1,913,100
1892	667,521	.....	.....	.....

Nearly 2,000,000 head of cattle are now slaughtered annually for charque (sun-dried beef) and extract. Since 1889 Argentina has usurped the first place, till then held by Uruguay. This was due to the stocking of the immense stretch of wild camp in the province of Buenos Ayres. The number of cattle slaughtered in that province arose from 194,850 head in 1888 to 423,000 head in 1891 and 443,200 head in 1892. Inasmuch as Uruguay has no such reserve to draw upon and agriculture is trenching daily on lands devoted to pasturing herds it is probable that the saladero industry has reached the limit of its expansion in this country.

A word or two with regard to the great establishment of Liebig at Fray Bentos on the Uruguay River may not be without interest. This enterprise was founded in 1864. In 1891, 208,800 animals, and in 1892, 156,200 animals were slaughtered. In 1890, 820,670 kilograms, and in 1891, 711,564 kilograms of extract were exported, the product of 1890 being valued at the custom-house at $1,677,408, that of 1891 at $2,134,692. The works form the center of quite a village, numbering about 2,500 people, of whom 600 are employed in the establishment. The company owns several leagues of camp in proximity to the saladen on which 50,000 head of their own cattle are pastured. The capital of the enterprise is £500,000, divided into 25,000 shares, of which only 24,000 were issued. The par value of the shares is £20, their market price from £42 to £44. Dividends run from 10 to 12 per cent. Owing to their great demand this organization fixes the market price of all cattle in Uruguay, this price depending on the quotation of the extract in European markets.

[Extract.]

"On the 16th and 17th of November last, the river Plate local directors held their usual annual meeting at Fray Bentos, when the company's books and accounts there, to the 30th September, 1891, were examined and certified as correct. All our factories, machinery, and plant were reported to be in their usual efficient state. The enlargement of the slaughtering place and the erection of the new buildings mentioned in the last report have proved of great advantage, and from some further works since carried out equal success is anticipated. The Fray Bentos manager does not propose any new buildings for this year. Owing to the imposition of export duties, to high cattle prices, and to a smaller yield in hides and tallow, also to the lower value of produce in Europe, the profit is, we regret to say, somewhat less than last year. Cattle prices have since declined, improving the prospect for next season. The sale of our staple article, "Liebig Company's extract of meat," has again proved very gratifying, and the number of our clients continues to increase in all parts of the world. Our estancias are reported to be in a first-rate condition, and have given a result which we must look upon as favorable. Our stock of cattle on the 30th September last was 49,652 head. Mr. C. E. Günther, one of the board of directors, left London in November last to pay a visit of inspection to our Fray Bentos establishment, and to confer with the local directors at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and it gives us much pleasure to report that Mr. C. E. Günther found everything going on satisfactorily at Fray Bentos, and the prospects for next season propitious. The balance of the annexed profit and loss account amounts to £81,148 8*s.* 7*d.*, to which (under section No. 161 of the articles of association) the directors propose to transfer £15,000 from the reserve fund, making £96,148 8*s.* 7*d.*; out of this an interim dividend of 5 per cent was paid on the 15th February last, amounting to £24,000, and the directors further propose to appropriate the balance in the following manner: To pay a dividend of 12½ per cent, equal to 50*s.* per share, £60,000, being, together with the interim dividend, equivalent to interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and a bonus of 11½ per cent per annum (both free of income tax); to carry to the employés' provident fund, £1,000; to deduct for percentage of European directors and river Plate local directors, 13 per cent, £6,127 15*s.* 10*d.*," leaving a sum of £5,020 12*s.* 9*d.* to carry forward to profit and loss new account.

Speaking of the crisis in the live-stock industry the President in his message to Congress February 15, 1893, says:

"The crisis through which the live-stock industry is now passing is the more profound because its fundamental cause is recognized, viz, lack of markets for saladero products which struggle to-day with the frightful competition of the Argentine Republic in the only two markets that consume tasajo (jerked beef), Brazil and Cuba. This problem has but one solution—the improvement and diversification of live-stock products as a means of finding new markets for their sale; but to accomplish this it is necessary to begin with refinement of breeds

and improvement in our system of fattening, both of which require the employment of large capital, which will be forthcoming for this object only, assurance of prompt and profitable returns. It was with this understanding of the subject that the public powers sanctioned, on November 23, 1885, a law guaranteeing capital which should be devoted to the foundation of large enterprises for the exportation of preserved meats. The stimulus provided by this law has been inefficacious up to the present because these privileged enterprises required to have assured to them beforehand a market for the consumption of their products. The problem of food supply for Brazil has come to remove this difficulty, and the Government has just received a proposal from an important Brazilian company, which it has accepted and will at once submit for your consideration, for the establishment of an exporting company of fresh meat, the company to have a capital of $3,000,000 and agreeing to export 15,000 cattle and 130,000 sheep for each $500,000 of capital invested, as provided in the law; so that the total minimum exportation for the capital of $3,000,000 of the company will be 90,000 cattle and 720,000 sheep."

WOOL EXPORTS.

While the cattle industry remains about stationary the exports of wool exhibit progress, as may be seen by consulting the subjoined table:

Years.	Kilograms.	Bales.	Years.	Kilograms.	Bales.
1879–'80	16,309,760	35,456	1886–'87	29,696,220	65,987
1880–'81	19,385,320	42,142	1887–'88	30,340,220	75,778
1881–'82	19,725,720	48,862	1888–'89	39,194,000	78,388
1882–'83	22,476,520	58,032	1889–'90	26,042,500	52,085
1883–'84	22,694,720	60,834	1890–'91	23,053,500	46,107
1884–'85	27,383,640	63,947	1891–'92	29,334,500	58,669
1885–'86	29,415,620	64,557			

In the present season it is thought that, after making liberal allowance for loss of lambs, the product of wool will be increased over the figures of last year from 10 to 15 per cent, thus tending to fill up the gap caused by the great mortality among sheep three years ago. The price of wool has continued low during the year. On the other hand, the price of jerked beef (tasajo) in the Brazilian markets has steadily risen in the last few years, being quoted in December, 1892, at 580 to 720 reis, against 240 to 440 reis in January, 1890. Notwithstanding the depreciation of the milreis it has been estimated that the real advance in price of a River Plate steer in the Brazilian market has been about $4.

AGRICULTURE.

The progress of the country from a pastoral to an agricultural land continues. Anent this change a recent issue of a local newspaper has this:

"Despite drought, locusts, and other natural enemies for which no government is responsible, the produce season has opened under very favorable auspices. There can be no doubt that the exports will once more considerably exceed the imports, and as this will be the third season in succession that this has happened, the country can not but feel the benefit. And this is likely to continue, for there are many signs that the long-needed transformation of Uruguay from a pastoral to an agricultural country is beginning in earnest. The area of land under cultivation for wheat, maise, tobacco, vines, and so forth, has increased by a large percentage in the last two years, and is steadily increasing still. The plow is replacing the stock whip on all sides, and, as pointed out by Mr. Vice-Consul Grenfell, even the haughty 'gaucho' is descending from horseback to join in tilling the soil. Stock-farming itself is also taking a turn for the better, more attention being paid to the improvement of the stock, it being found that quality is an even greater desideratum than quantity. And then the crisis itself has not been an unmixed evil, for it has taught a wholesome lesson to almost everyone, except the Government."

The increase in population, the breaking up into small holdings of the vast tracts of "camp" land, and their great advance in value have united to compel the people to seek more remunerative pursuits than simple stock-raising. The President, in the message already referred to, stated that in the year 1891-'92,

there were under cultivation 380,000 squares, and that the product therefrom notwithstanding the loss of the wheat and maize crop, amounted to $7,500,000. In the year 1892–'93, the area under cultivation had risen to 500,000 squares, and the value of the product to $8,500,000.

According to the estimate of a leading newspaper, there will be this year a surplus of wheat available for export amounting to 500,000 fanegas. The same authority estimates the wheat crop last year at 900,000 fanegas, which obviated the necessity of importing wheat from the outside. The annually increasing sales of agricultural machinery likewise attest the rapid development of agricultural pursuits. As I have often said the change will not be sudden, but, considering all the difficulties, agriculture is advancing much more rapidly and certainly than was thought likely or possible a very few years back. It is beginning to be recognized here that the true patriots are not the factious politicians, intent on political changes, but rather the laborers or employers of labor, who make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. The dignity of honorable toil is coming to be appreciated as the Spanish and criolla prejudices yield to reason. The old, careless, picturesque life of the wandering gaucho, and his precursor, the tupamaro, with his train of horses, lasso, bolas, and other paraphernalia, has gone never to return, Wire fencing made his roaming at free will over prairies boundless as the sea impossible, and modern methods of handling cattle and cattle products have transformed him into a very commonplace foot laborer. The dismounting of the gaucho, and the disappearance of his influence marks an epoch in the political, social, and economic life of the country.

MANUFACTURERS.

There are no manufacturing industries, and no serious attempts have been made to establish any. Sully's maximum, that "tillage and pasturage are the two breasts of the State," is literally true here.

VINE GROWING.

This industry is constantly increasing. There is a phylloxera scare on just now, exciting the gravest apprehensions. How well founded the trepidation is cannot be stated at this writing. My opinion is that there will prove to be more smoke than fire.

IMMIGRATION.

In the year 1892 the entrances of passengers from beyond the sea numbered 11,871, the departures 8,827. Affairs in the neighboring Argentine Republic have revived considerably, and there has in consequence been quite a movement thither from Uruguay, entailing during the year a loss of about 4,000 souls, most of these probably being drawn from Montevideo and the towns where work was scarce since all building enterprises had been suspended. It is not likely that the camp has suffered. The restrictive legislation which the United States is adopting will tend to start European emigration this way again. Manners and customs render these countries less desirable fields for English and Germans, but for southern Europeans it would be difficult to find lands better adapted. I receive numerous letters from Americans asking as to the advantages of Uruguay as a place of residence. Let me say once for all that this is no place for Americans whatever. For them our newer States, growing old fast, as I am well aware, offer manifold advantages and attractions which are utterly lacking here. There they can grow and finally attain the full stature of American citizenship. Americans with capital are not likely to remove anywhere and for those without capital this truly foreign country, whose language, customs, and habits are all strange to such newcomers, is indeed a poor place. Some who have come in the early days and grown up with the country, keeping pace with its gradual development, have done well, still anybody who has done well here ought to have done better at home. But most Americans who have been so unfortunate as to find themselves out here without money or friends and seeking fortune have been delighted to get back to "God's country," as they denominate it, after having undergone in their own persons the privations and salutary experiences of a sojourn in the River Plate. This may be taken as my advice to my most of correspondents who dream of coming to the River Plate to better their worldly condition.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year considerable attention has been directed to public works. Progress, however, has been slow because of the lack of means at the disposal of the government.

A contract was signed by the government with Hufnagel, Plottier & Co., of Paysandú, for the removal of the bar at Almiroú, which for several years has been a great drawback to the river trade, preventing during certain seasons ocean and even river vessels from proceeding up the Uruguay River to Paysandú. The work is now nearly completed.

Capital has been supplied by the Northwest of Uruguay Railroad and the Brazil and Southern Railroad for the construction of the international bridge at Cuareim, which will unite the two lines. The work is to be undertaken as soon as the location of the bridge can be decided upon.

The most imperative need of the country now next to the construction of a port at Montevideo—a work not to be thought of at present—is the making of roads and bridges throughout the camp. The remarks of the British consul in a late report state the situation well:

"Practically speaking, neither made roads nor bridges exist in the Republic of Uruguay. The law enacts that owners of land shall be liable to give up a width of 19 yards for public roads between the boundary fences of the estates where necessary; beyond this nothing else is done, nor is any attempt made to keep even these in order. Constant traffic soon renders these embryonic roads utterly useless, especially in winter and wet weather, and transit often becomes impossible. Traveling was infinitely easier before the estates were fenced in, as each person chose his own route, and naturally avoided tracks that had from continued use become converted into deep ruts and sloughs.

"Good roads might easily be made, since all the necessary materials are everywhere to be found at hand, such as stone, gravel, lime, and sand.

"As yet there is but one road-making machine in the country. This has been used with excellent results in the suburbs of Montevideo and has given great satisfaction. Great expense will often be incurred in the rural districts on account of the state of the roads under ordinary circumstances, and it frequently costs more to cart grain, etc., for a short distance than the railway charges would amount to for conveyance to the port for shipment. The want of bridges is still more felt, for there are cases, not infrequent ones, of the roads being transitable, while the rivers are not, from ordinary rains, floods, and various causes. The movement of cattle is very great in this country throughout the year. The nonexistence of good roads and bridges causes the animals to become wearied and emaciated in transit, so that they usually arrive at their destination in a pitiful state and unfit for human food, thus losing much of their salable value."

PORT WORKS.

During the year several plans have been discussed in Congress and by the press, one of which has the sanction of the Executive. In the absence of means even to initiate such a gigantic enterprise, any and all discussion of the merits of the different plans submitted is sheer folly. While the Government is so sorely pressed to meet the demands of carrying on the administration and the service of the public debt—which is quoted at 36—and all activity, public and private, is weighted down by the unrelenting crisis; the much needed improvement of the port, requiring at least £3,000,000, must be postponed to more immediate demands.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The construction of railways, carried on continuously since 1884, came to a dead standstill in 1892, not a kilometer having been built. The system now consists of 1,531 kilometers (956 miles), of which 1,099 kilometers (682 miles) enjoy Government guaranty. This guaranty was originally 7 per cent, on a basis of £5,000 a kilometer, or $1,808,332, on a capitalization of $25,833,323. In the new debt arrangement the rate was reduced to 3½ per cent. Until there is a positive improvement in the economical condition no more railroads will be built. Country roads (and bridges) to act as feeders to the railway lines, the planting of colonies of husbandmen, and the erection of elevators at the various stations, are a more immediate necessity, and should be an earlier consideration.

There are 6,287 kilometers (3,904 miles) of telegraph line in the Republic. Nothing was added to this during the year.

NAVIGATION.

Arrivals from and departures for foreign ports, at Montevideo, according to flag, in 1891.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Uruguayan	1	247	8	1,711	28	1,612	18	2,612
Argentine	1	192	5	515	6	879	6	576
Austrian	7	4,673	------	------	4	2,161	------	------
Brazilian	4	1,041	42	30,721	11	2,624	41	29,512
Belgian	------	------	20	30,668	------	------	22	35,725
Chilean	------	------	1	22	------	------	1	22
Danish	10	1,842	------	------	6	1,064	------	------
French	1	565	97	236,963	1	565	105	243,243
English	103	85,818	258	456,690	64	61,362	219	379,747
German	21	14,136	112	183,450	21	10,020	105	173,103
Dutch	9	5,490	1	2,267	5	3,183	2	3,715
Italian	58	35,129	97	174,812	32	19,892	97	170,916
North American	19	10,720	2	3,081	8	4,980	2	3,081
Spanish	73	21,463	15	30,577	46	11,666	17	31,784
Paraguayan	------	------	------	------	1	90	------	------
Russian	4	3,921	------	------	2	1,900	------	------
Norwegian and Swedish	123	89,947	------	------	89	81,015	------	------
Total	434	275,184	658	1,154,477	324	209,013	635	1,074,036

Of the foregoing the following vessels entered and cleared in ballast:

Class.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Sailing vessels	12	5,876	176	147,169
Steamers	15	14,355	41	26,690

Of the arrivals 43 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 22,752 tons, did not discharge here, but continued their voyage up the river.

In the coasting and river trade 1,680 sailing vessels of 85,542 tons register, and 1,261 steamers of 1,217,106 tons register, entered the port of Montevideo, and 1,785 sailing vessels of 143,750 tons register, and 1,315 steamers of 1,315,194 tons, cleared from the same.

The total entrances and clearances at the port of Montevideo for year 1891 were:

Description.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Foreign trade	434	275,184	658	1,154,477	324	209,013	635	1,074,036
Coasting and river trade	1,680	85,542	1,261	1,217,106	1,785	143,750	1,315	1,315,194
Total	2,114	360,726	1,919	2,371,583	2,109	352,763	1,950	2,389,230

Total entrances and clearances in the port of Montevideo during 1891, 8,092 vessels of 5,474,302 tons register.

Entrances and clearances at all other ports of the Republic of Uruguay, Montevideo excepted, in 1891.

Ports.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Paysandu	833	338,873	629	31,607	833	338,873	572	31,150
Independencia	1,583	409,179	453	25,005	1,584	408,877	427	25,631
Nuevo Berlin	4	614	103	1,084	4	614	93	966
Salto	453	191,239	369	12,783	438	187,259	366	12,641
Constitucion			7	14			8	16
Santa Rosa	12	840	57	788	12	841	58	809
Colonia	206	19,067	316	19,118	202	18,517	289	18,564
Carmelo	129	11,437	416	20,818	129	11,361	410	19,129
Nuevo Palmira	655	333,279	269	9,542	659	336,269	264	8,994
Conchillas	671	128,866	391	37,775	671	128,866	391	37,769
Rosario	1	4	248	4,257	1	4	256	4,418
Riachudo			133	9,620			133	9,620
Sauce	37	1,369	294	25,498	37	1,369	289	25,385
Meriedes	503	281,098	274	7,253	502	280,992	266	8,256
Dolores	85	66,021	260	11,839	80	58,276	254	11,868
Soriano	8	4,496	147	3,159	8	4,496	152	3,124
Maldonado			87	3,267			86	3,304
La Palonia			4	142			4	142
Total	5,180	1,786,382	4,457	223,569	5,160	1,776,614	4,318	221,777

Ports from which the above vessels arrived and for which they sailed.

Ports.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Uruguayan	5,725	1,608,561	5,797	1,611,293
Argentine	3,815	380,494	3,554	349,356
Other foreign	97	20,896	127	37,742
Total	9,637	2,009,951	9,478	1,998,391

Movement of navigation in all ports of Uruguay during 1891.

Flag.	Entrance.		Clearance.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Uruguayan	5,229	469,467	5,092	452,758	10,321	913,225
Foreign	8,441	4,281,793	8,445	4,287,626	16,786	8,569,419
Total	13,670	4,742,260	13,537	4,740,384	27,207	9,482,644

The actual freight brought to and taken from the port of Montevideo from 1887 to 1891, inclusive, was as follows:

	Tons.
1887	1,187,577
1888	1,411,686
1889	1,773,610
1890	1,316,296
1891	1,089,992

The falling off in the traffic of the port has been so decided during the last three years as to excite grave apprehensions that Montevideo as a port was sinking into decay. This marked diminution in the movement here being coincident with the opening of the costly and magnificently constructed ports at Buenos Ayres and La Plata, was at first sight naturally enough attributed to their rivalry, and this is still the opinion of many well-informed people. The figures, however, of all three ports show an almost uniform decline, which it scarcely need be pointed out indicates that it is in the crisis which all suffer in common an explanation must be sought, and not from apprehended inroads that the newer ports are making on this old one. It seems to me, nevertheless, that unless the harbor of Montevideo be improved, much trade which she formerly

enjoyed—especially transit trade of goods destined for the vast up-river country, certain Argentine provinces, Paraguay, Back Bolivia, and Matto Grosso—which has been the foundation of her present commercial position, must inevitably be transferred to the other side of the Plate. Would that the country could count a noble port as an asset for the construction of which a part of her enormous burden of debt had been contracted.

THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO.

The following regarding shipping facilities, from a recent circular of a firm of ship brokers, may be of interest to those of our people who have relations with this port:

"There are no docks at Montevideo, and vessels arriving there generally anchor at a distance of about 2 or 3 miles from shore, where there is a depth of from 20 to 24 feet of water. Vessels of all classes can enter the port at any hour of the day and night, but can not have any communication whatever before receiving the health visit, which is only passed between sunrise and sunset.

"The rule of the port is, that all vessels after entering at the customs and obtaining the necessary permits, are allowed to discharge and load from sunrise to sunset every day, Sundays and holidays excepted; but steamers can, and generally do, apply for, and obtain packet privileges, which cost about $20 for the necessary stamp paper, and these privileges not only enable them to commence to discharge or load immediately the health visit is passed, but also to work night and day, Sundays and holidays included, and to leave the port at any hour and without settling up and clearing at the customs, which otherwise would be necessary, the agent or consignee remaining responsible to do this after departure.

"All expenses incurred upon cargo before it leaves the steamer's deck are for vessel's account, such as labor, stevedore, etc., and all expenses attached thereto, after it leaves the vessel's deck, are for account of the consignee of the cargo, such as lighterage, wharfage, storing, etc., but as the customs hold the steamer and agents responsible for the true and correct delivery of the cargo to the customs depot according to what may be manifested, it is the rule of the port that the agent employs a trustworthy lighterman to discharge all the cargo, thus also avoiding the confusion, delays, and difficulties which would ensue if each consignee of cargo sent off his own lighterman for his respective cargo, and although the lighterman is thus employed or selected by the agent of the vessel, it is for account of the consignees of the cargo, and it is from them that the lighterman collects the cost of lighterage. Lighters, laborers, stevedores, etc., are always plentiful, and no delay need be anticipated for lack of these; and the rapidity of discharge depends upon the facilities a steamer may have for the purpose.

"There is also ample accommodation in the customs depots for receiving large quantities of merchandise, consequently there is no delay in discharging from lighters on shore. Outward cargo is put alongside in lighters at the shipper's expense, but the steamer has to supply winches and labor for receiving and stowing it on board, giving a receipt for same as each lot comes on board. In the months of December to March, or April, considerable quantities of produce are shipped from this port, such as wool, sheepskins, dry and salted hides, tallow, jerked beef, etc., but as yet very little grain and no live stock has been shipped hence. Freights hence vary according to ports of destination, season, and amount of tonnage offering."

Entrances and clearances in 1892 from and for foreign countries, in Montevideo.

Class of vessels.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Steamers	692	1,188,696	566	1,014,435	1,264	2,203,131
Sailing vessels	376	231,528	239	151,837	615	383,365
Total, 1892	1,068	1,420,224	805	1,166,272	1,879	2,586,496
Total, 1891	1,092	1,429,661	959	1,283,049	2,051	2,712,710

Of the vessels entered in 1892, there came in ballast 18 steamers of 15,906 tons register, and 15 sailing vessels of 5,958 tons; 44 sailing vessels, of 26,656 tons

register, made no operation in this port, proceeding with all their cargo up the River Plate. Of the clearances of 1892, there left in ballast 27 steamers of 23,764 tons register, and 107 sailing vessels of 94,548 tons.

Coast and river trade of Montevideo in 1892.

Class of vessels.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Steamers	1,050	1,094,157	1,196	1,284,430
Sailing vessels	1,521	74,759	1,703	156,932
Total	2,571	1,168,916	2,899	1,440,362

Of these, 67 steamers, with 27,813 register tons, and 102 sailing vessels, with 6,088 tons, arrived in ballast, and 76 steamers, with 33,122 tons, as well as 446 sailing vessels of 41,924 tons, left in ballast.

At all the other ports of the Republic there arrived in 1892 9,146 vessels (5,378 steamers and 3,768 sailing vessels) of a registered tonnage of 2,380,903 tons, of which, however, about two-thirds were in ballast. The proportion of vessels coming from foreign ports contained in these last figures can not now be obtained.

Total entrances and clearances in all the ports of the Republic in 1892.

Classification.	Entrances.		Clearances.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Montevideo	3,639	2,589,140	3,704	2,606,654
All other ports	9,146	2,380,903	8,985	2,370,251
Total	12,785	4,970,043	12,689	4,976,905

AMERICAN VESSELS.

Arrivals and departures of American vessels at the port of Montevideo since 1882.

Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.		Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1882	33	19,448	32	11,746	1888	18	11,632	16	8,560
1883	22	12,388	24	13,680	1889	42	27,321	36	22,196
1884	45	28,743	36	23,665	1890	15	8,529	24	13,485
1885	32	20,082	41	27,414	1891	17	11,461	15	10,417
1886	21	16,229	19	17,073	1892	23	19,932	24	19,974
1887	21	17,700	18	15,480					

The increase in the arrivals and departures of 1892 over those of 1891 is due to the entrance and clearance of several vessels of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The republic has sent a small, but, I think, creditable exhibit to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The state of finances rendered anything more than a modest display of the resources of the country impossible.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company extended their line to the river Plate during the year, the steamship Allianca arriving here October 25, twenty-two days out from New York. The vessels of this line, under the provisions of the postal subsidy law, come out direct, and after going on to Buenos Ayres, return, stopping here, at Santos, Rio, and the other Brazilian and West Indian ports. In this way they are enabled to secure return freight. John Norton & Sons also put on a line of chartered freight steamers with limited

passenger accommodations, but this was shortly merged into the Brazil Company. The Ward line consists of steamers of much the same class as those sent out by Norton & Sons, and sail at regular intervals.

Telegraph tolls to the United States have suffered a further reduction during the year to $1.59 per word.

THE SITUATION.

We are now well into the third year of the crisis, which shows no signs of yielding. There has been no crash—no high and lofty tumbling—simply a continual sag, as of a patient slowly and surely losing strength from a wasting disease. There has been nothing of the spectacular in the collapse here; scarcely enough, I should say, to satisfy the native mind. Everything has sunk into the deadest of calm; into the most unutterable and exasperating dullness and torpor.

This report leaves Montevideo with more vacant business houses, more beggars and less traffic in the streets, more public employés unpaid, fewer vessels in port or bound out, and fewer charters made than has been known for many years. The coal trade has been transferred to Buenos Ayres and La Plata, and vessels which have little freight for this port pass by and reship it from Buenos Ayres. The once busy Colsa (exchange) is but a meeting place for petty brokers, who strive to keep up appearances, and of loungers who drop in to read the papers. The mammoth hotel on the beach, larger, according to the Buenos Ayres Standard, than the Grand at Paris, and the baths beside it as fine as can be found anywhere, are advertised to be sold by auction. Hotels deserted, houses to rent in every quarter, and the graveyard New England Sabbath quiet broken only by the innumerable ringing of the church bells and the rattle of an occasional carriage over the stony pavement, or a blast from the shrill horn of the tramway driver. This is Montevideo in the opening months of 1893. It is a time when, as a great English novelist has said, "Even hopeful people take refuge in their hopes."

FRANK D. HILL, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Montevideo, March 29, 1893.

VENEZUELA.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION IN VENEZUELA.

I have the honor to inclose copy of and translation of the decree, just published, relative to immigration and colonization in Venezuela. The merits of the measure are apparent, and the decree is evidently the result of mature deliberation, being superior in every respect to all previous schemes for increasing the population of the country.

E. A. PLUMACHER, *Consul.*

MARACAIBO, *February 18, 1893.*

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION DECREE.

[Inclosure in Consul Plumacher's report—Translation.]

CHAPTER I.—*Immigration.*

ARTICLE 1. The immigration of foreigners into the country will be established and regulated in conformity with the precepts and dispositions of the present decree.

ART. 2. The governments of the nation and states will promote and facilitate the immigration into the territory of the Republic of foreigners suitable for agricultural work and for caring for cattle, and also those apt at trades or fitted for domestic service.

ART. 3. Inhabitants of the Antilles shall not be contracted for nor accepted as immigrants, nor those of any country who shall be more than 60 years of age, unless these last be parents of families accompanying them, or which may be already settled in the country.

ART. 4. The same restrictions will be enforced respecting persons whose health or morals would render them undesirable acquisitions.

ART. 5. The governments of the states, before executing the measures they may decide upon in favor of immigration, in conformity with article 2, will communicate the same to the national Government.

ART. 6. For the purposes of this decree every foreigner will be considered an immigrant who, abandoning his domicile for the purpose of establishing himself in Venezuela, accepts the free passage granted him by the Government of the Republic from the foreign port of embarkation. All foreigners will also be considered as immigrants who, although not accepting the passage referred to in this article, do manifest, voluntarily, previous to embarkation, before the "agent of information," or in his absence, the consul of Venezuela, their intention to take advantage of the benefits conceded by this decree and to comply with all the obligations it imposes.

ART. 7. Immigrants will be divided into the following classes:

(1) Immigrants not under contract, seeking employment.

(2) Immigrants contracted with by the government of the states.

(3) Immigrants under contract with individuals, societies, or companies, not of colonization.

(4) Immigrants under contract for private colonies on private lands.

(5) Immigrants under contract for colonies under the direct administration of the Government, this last class to be subdivided into two—first, immigrants contracted for colonies to be established upon public lands; and, second, immigrants contracted for colonies upon lands bought from private parties.

ART. 8. The Government will endeavor, as circumstances may require, to establish a just proportion among the immigrants as to sex and nationality; that is to say, that one sex should not excessively predominate, nor one nationality over the others, in respect to numbers.

ART. 9. A junta shall be created, to consist of six members, at least two of whom shall be agriculturists and two merchants, all to be residents of the capital of the Republic, and this body will be appointed and its functions designated, as may determine the executive decree reglementary of the present.

ART. 10. The said body will be entitled "central junta of immigration," and, when organized, may establish subaltern juntas throughout the Republic, selecting their members from among the most honorable and capable citizens of the various localities.

ART. 11. In order to encourage and assist immigration the Government will grant to the immigrants who come of their own free will the following privileges, assistance, and guaranties.

(1) Payment of passage by sea and land from the port of embarkation to the principal depots. The Government may pay also the passage by land from the home of the immigrant to the port of embarkation.

(2) Payment of costs of disembarkation, lodging, and maintenance during thirty days after disembarking.

(3) Exemption from import duties upon clothing, domestic effects, seeds, useful animals, machinery, tools, and instruments of an art or trade.

(4) Exemption from payment of consular fees, including that of dispatch by the various consuls, and of the passport which each immigrant must obtain and which shall specify his condition of immigrant.

Immigrants pertaining to class 6 will be sent at Government expense to the colonies for which they come contracted.

ART. 12. The executive power will assign to immigrants of more than ten years of age, comprised in classes 1, 2, and 3, and in the first subdivision of class 6, lots of public lands not less than 2 nor more than 6 hectares for each immigrant, according to the conditions of fertility, salubrity, and distance from centers of population, with the understanding that within four years from the time of taking possession of the land at least one-third part of the said grants shall be under cultivation with plantations of staple or minor products, particularly the former. Whenever this condition shall be complied with the national executive will immediately grant a definite property title to the lands thus assigned.

Note 1.—In respect to these lands the national executive is subject to the same restrictions as specified in note 1 of article 27.

Note 2.—These lands are subject to the same conditions as established by article 30, except in regard to the species of product cultivated.

Note 3.—Possession of the said lands will not be given to immigrants of classes 2 and 3 until after the completion of their contracts.

ART. 13. In order to save the parties interested from costs and delays the National Government will excuse the immigrants from the payment of the costs occasioned by their compliance with the indispensable formalities necessary to secure their rights in the following cases:

(1) Upon assigning or giving to the promoters of colonization property rights to the lands treated of in article 27.

(2) Upon said promoters making the transfers specified in Note 1 of article 30.

(3) Upon assigning or giving in property to the immigrants the lands referred to in article 12.

(4) Upon buying from private parties the lands referred to in article 33 and upon selling to the colonists the portions treated of in the said article.

(5) Upon selling to the colonists the first acquired lots of which article 34 treats, and upon selling the second lots referred to in the said article.

(6) Upon delivering to the immigrants the property titles to the public lands purchased, as referred to in article 25.

ART. 14. The immigrants will enjoy in the Republic the same privileges which the laws concede to foreigners, and in case they become naturalized they will be exempt for life from military service, except in case of foreign wars.

ART. 15. Besides the duties bearing upon foreigners resident in Venezuela, the immigrants are subjected to the following obligations:

(1) Comply with the contracts through which they have been brought to the country.

(2) Not to absent themselves from the country within eighteen months after their arrival, unless they repay the amounts expended for their transportation.

ART. 16. The immigrant who desires to return to his fatherland in search of his family before the expiration of the eighteen months referred to, may do so by giving satisfactory security to the central junta of immigration for the amount expended by the Republic in bringing him.

In order, however, to return to Venezuela with his family he will be allowed his return passage, and upon arrival the amount expended by him in returning to his country will be returned him, this amount having been fixed before commencing his voyage, in accord with the central junta of immigration.

ART. 17. The company or individual which desires to bring immigrants into the Republic will solicit the corresponding authorization from the national executive, which will be granted him through the minister of that department, previous assurance being given of compliance with all the rules and prescriptions of the present decree, as well as of the reglementary decrees and resolutions in force at the time of granting the authorization.

ART. 18. In order to be able to concede the authorization spoken of in the preceding article, as well as to celebrate whatever contract referring to immigration or colonization with individuals or companies, the minister will hear, first, the report of the central junta of immigration, and should this be unfavorable he will require the guaranties necessary for guarding the interests of the treasury or of the country, and should he not obtain them he will refuse the said authorization.

ART. 19. The individuals or companies which desire to bring immigrants may so do in the vessels and class of passage they prefer. the Government being only responsible for the amount of passage money agreed upon in accord with the petitioner.

ART. 20. The individuals or companies which have obtained authorization to introduce immigrants into the Republic and desire to celebrate contracts with them may so do either personally or through their attorneys according to the usual routine, but subject to the restrictions established by article 22, respecting the duration of the contracts, or by means of the information agents, according to the rules established by articles 21 and 22.

ART. 21. Individuals or companies which desire to celebrate their contracts through the information agents, will, upon making their petitions, manifest the number, nationality, and class of persons they may need; the sex and age, the kind of work to be done, and the number of hours of labor expected, the wages offered, whether habitations are furnished and land for cultivation, and whatever other conditions they may wish to specify. As far as it may be compatible with the official character of the governments of the States, these are in duty bound to indicate to the National Government the same circumstances aforesaid respecting the immigrants they may desire to take up their residence in the territory of their jurisdiction, supplying moreover, all other explanatory data.

ART. 22. The propositions contained in the petitions spoken of in the preceding article will be transmitted by the national executive to the information agents in foreign ports, and, upon being accepted by the immigrants, constitute between them and the petitioners a bilateral contract which will be celebrated before the respective consuls, and which will be binding upon the contracting parties.

These agreements, erected into contracts, will remain in force only two years to be prolonged by consent of both parties, but no clause will contain stipulations contrary to the constitution and laws of the Republic nor to international treaties.

Note.—Contracts between promoters of colonization and their colonists may be valid for four years.

ART. 23. Individuals or companies desiring to celebrate contracts personally or through their attorneys will, upon soliciting permission to introduce immigrants, express the number, nationality, profession, sex, and approximate age of those they wish to introduce.

ART. 24. Immigrants who purchase public lands during the first two years of their residence in the Republic will not be obliged to pay their value until four years subsequent to taking possession of the land purchased, but they will not in the mean time be permitted to transfer the lands to other parties.

ART. 25. The property titles will not be extended to the immigrants before the payment of the stipulated price, nor unless residence of the immigrant upon the land be proven, as well as the commencement of its development or cultivation.

ART. 26. The prices established by law for the public lands of the Republic are 40 bolivars per hectare of land suitable for cultivation, and 2,000 bolivars per square league of grazing or breeding lands.

CHAPTER II.—*Colonization.*

ART. 27. The Executive power will assign to individuals or companies desiring to establish colonies on the public lands which they may solicit, upon their binding themselves to cultivate said lands with the immigrants introduced through the National Government within the period of four years from the time of taking possession.

Note 1. The Executive can not assign lands cultivated or occupied by Venezuelans who may wish to buy them, nor those which are formally denounced by individuals, nor those containing valuable woods or suitable for construction whose reservation is believed more convenient for national interests.

Note 2. The Executive power will assign the lands referred to in this article with relation to the number of immigrants of and above ten years of age, not to exceed 6 hectares for each one, nor to be less than 2 hectares, according to the conditions of fertility, salubrity, and distance from centers of population.

Note 3. The Executive power will cause these lands to be measured by a surveyor appointed for the purpose.

ART. 28. The Executive power will take care that in the contracts for colonization of public lands the promoters bind themselves to distribute, with property rights among the colonists, one-half of the lands conceded.

ART. 29. If, after four years from the assignation of the lands referred to in the foregoing articles the promoters shall prove to the satisfaction of the Executive power that at least one-third of the land is under cultivation with plantations of staple products, the cultivation having been carried on principally by the immigrants introduced, then the Executive power will extend to the promoters titles of property to the assigned lands.

Note.—The promoters will then transfer to the colonists the property right to their proportion of the land as established by article 28.

ART. 30. The lands which at the expiration of four years shall not be under cultivation to the extent and in the manner expressed in the preceding article shall revert to the condition of public lands of the Republic.

ART. 31. In order that an agglomeration of immigrants upon private lands may be considered as a colony, it is necessary—

(1) That the owner of the lands shall have declared his intention to found a colony, and have solicited permission from the Government.

Note.—Upon requesting this authorization, the petitioner will explain circumstantially the conditions under which he thinks of founding the colony, indicating principally the number of persons of which it is to consist. The ministry will hear the dictamen of the central junta of immigration, who will report

after having seen all the data presented, and should these data be considered insufficient, the junta may demand their amplification or additional explanatory details.

(2) That the colony contain at least five hundred immigrants introduced expressly for that purpose.

(3) That there exist in the colony at least one hundred dwelling houses, and be cultivated 500 hectares of land after the foundation of the colony.

(4) That the majority of the immigrants composing the colony shall have been residents thereof for at least five consecutive years.

ART. 32. The requisites established by the foregoing article having been complied with, each one of the immigrants composing the colony will, at the expiration of his contract with the owner of the land, be entitled to the sum of 100 bolivars, which will be paid by the National treasury as compensation for the public land which the nation does not give him, and the owner of the land upon which the colony is founded shall be entitled to reclaim from the Government 60 bolivars for each immigrant of more than ten years of age, a sum granted as remuneration for his efforts.

Note.—In case the requisites established by the foregoing article fail to be complied with through fault of the owner of the lands, said owner is bound to indemnify the immigrants for damages thus caused, and when the fault is with the immigrants they will be obliged to indemnify the owner. The indemnification paid by the owner to an immigrant shall not exceed 100 bolivars, nor 60 bolivars from an immigrant to the owner.

ART. 33. The Government may purchase, for colonization purposes, from private parties, uncultivated lands only, and these will be divided, as nearly as the confirmation of the lands will permit, into equal portions not exceeding 4 hectares, and as nearly square as possible.

The Government will sell these portions alternately, that is to say, leaving one unsold between two that have been purchased. The first portions will be offered to the first settled immigrants, founders of the colony, at prices and terms convenient, taking into consideration the especial conditions of each portion. The second portions will be reserved for sale at auction or by private agreement when they shall have so increased in value as to balance the losses suffered in the first portions.

Note 1.—Other things being equal, the proprietors of the first lots will have the preference in the acquisition of the second.

Note 2.—All proprietors are obliged to open their roads in the manner least prejudicial to the colony.

Note 3.—The Government will distribute water in the most equitable manner among the portions into which the land is divided.

ART. 34. When the Government desires to found a town in an agricultural colony, it will reserve at the most suitable point the land necessary for the principal square of the projected town, at the side of which will be erected the public buildings. The remainder of the ground set apart for the town site will be divided into portions of 100 meters square, separated from each other by streets 12 meters in width, and each one of these portions will be sub-divided in large or small lots, fronting the streets, for the sale of which the system indicated for lots of land for cultivation will be observed, no preference, however, to be shown to the first settlers.

ART. 35. In the colonies founded by the National Government upon lands purchased from private parties, the colonists will have the right to elect their own public authorities.

ART. 36. In no case may the Government oblige any legitimate proprietor to cede or abandon any part of his lands for the establishment of colonies, nor the buildings or waters pertaining to said lands.

ART. 37. For the purpose of forming colonies upon public lands under the direct control of the Government, the national executive will select portions of land containing at least three 3,000 hectares, and will designate the part corresponding to each immigrant of the first and third classes, and of the first subdivisions of class 6, the Government having previously classified and set apart such portions.

Note.—As soon as the colony shall comprise at least five hundred foreign colonists, these will have the right to choose their own police officers, and will also be aided by the Government, the state of the treasury so permitting, in the opening of roads to place them in communication with the nearest railroad or highway.

Said roads shall be 6 meters wide, and of a grade not exceeding 6 per cent.

CHAPTER III.—*General dispositions.*

ART. 38. The dispositions and precepts of this decree must be made known to the immigrants before leaving their respective countries, it being the duty of the agents or consuls of Venezuela to comply with this rule, to which they will attest in a registry kept for the purpose.

ART. 39. It pertains to the national executive to dictate regulations, establish corporations, authorities, agencies, principal or subordinate immigrant depots, etc., which may be necessary to put into practice the dispositions of this decree, as well as to assign to the central junta of immigration its duties and attributes.

ART. 40. To further compliance with the present decree, the appropriation law will set apart yearly the amount assigned for the encouragement of immigration and colonization in Venezuela.

CARACAS, *January 7, 1893.*

VENEZUELAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

The decrease in the exports from Maracaibo to the United States during the fiscal year just ended as compared with that for the preceding twelve months is so marked that I venture to add the following comments:

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1892, the total value of exportations from this port to the United States amounted to $7,716,356.95 United States gold, a sum in excess of that reported during any previous year, and at least nine-tenths of Maracaibo's total exports.

This was a virtual monopoly, and had the natural effect of increasing our sales to the buyers of this district, it being a logical conclusion that as their credits for their coffee, etc., were in New York it was easier and cheaper for them to purchase there than in Europe, especially with the quick dispatch and advantageous terms offered by the American line of steamers direct to this coast.

Until the imposition by our Government of duties upon Venezuelan products, our commercial prospects could not have been brighter, in spite of our being handicapped by our system of short credits and the general apparent apathy of our merchants and manufacturers, who, with a few exceptions, seemed to take but little interest in ascertaining the needs of the people of this country, and in properly advertising their wares—it being a most exceptional occurrence to meet the representative of a United States house in this part of South America.

Notwithstanding these and other drawbacks, our export trade to this Republic steadily increased in proportion almost to the consumption in the United States of Venezuelan products, until in March of last year duties were imposed on these latter.

The result was immediate and a clear prophecy of the future. During the quarter ending March 31, 1892, which was practically unaffected by this retaliatory measure. Maracaibo shipped to the United States products of a value of $2,439,412.84; but during the succeeding three months ending June 30, the exports had dwindled to $1,293,155.21, a decrease in that brief period of nearly $1,225,000.

The history of the remainder of the fiscal year is more or less the same, and at its close on the 30th ultimo the total of the shipments to the United States amounted only to $5,078,320.95, a decrease during the twelve months of, to be exact, $2,638,036. This, however, is only a partial exposition of the injury to our trade relations with this country. From the five millions and odd dollars of products received at New York, there must be deducted $1,731,321.10 for coffee, which, although shipped primarily to the United States, was not placed on the American market, but was merely sent in transit for other countries, New York being a convenient point for reshipment. This leaves a total value of $3,346,999.85, and even of this, about $1,500,000 was invoiced with option to sell to us or to reship for Europe, a good part, no doubt, finding its way abroad. So it is evident that under the most favorable circumstances, the transactions of the past twelve months have given the Venezuelan buyers but very little money in the United States with which to make their accustomed purchases.

Their coffee credits are now for the most part in Europe where they will therefore buy a large proportion of needed merchandise.

I have, in previous dispatches, dwelt upon this matter which is really a serious one, and have therefore a natural desire to avoid prolixity, but I am convinced that every day that the present situation is prolonged will render it more difficult to regain lost ground when the conditions are changed.

As to the principle upon which these duties were levied and the general policy involved, that is a subject upon which I have no desire to enter, nor is it within my province. As a consular officer, however, I deem it my duty to call attention to the practical results as affecting our trade interests.

E. T. PLUMACHER, *Consul.*

MARACAIBO, *July 7, 1893.*

MARACAIBO.

COFFEE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

While preparing the official returns of this consulate for the quarter ended March 31 of the present year my attention was forcibly attracted by the great difference in the value of the exports to the United States during the first three months, as compared with the returns for the corresponding period of 1892.

Almost immediately upon the imposition by our Government of import duties upon certain Venezuelan products, dating from March 15 of last year, the exports to the United States began to diminish. I have reported at length upon this subject, with detailed reference to the injury inflicted upon both our commercial and maritime interests by the loss of the virtual monopoly of Venezuelan coffee, which we had hitherto enjoyed. [Consular Report No. 151, p. 638.]

It may seem to a superficial observer that the deviation of the exports of this country (which, for practical purposes, may be considered as almost solely coffee) from the markets of the United States to those of Europe is a matter of but small importance, as the same products can be obtained from other parts of the world in any desired quantities, but this reasoning would lead to serious error. For many years, and by the expenditure of no little money and American energy, our merchants and exporters have been striving to secure at least a fair share of the trade of these countries, and, as far as Venezuela is concerned, with most gratifying results, one of the most important aids in attaining this desirable end being the American Red D line of steamers, which has been, and is of incalculable benefit to our commercial interests.

One effect of our practical monopoly of Venezuelan coffee, as well as of hides, skins, and various minor articles, was to give us a certain advantage in our rivalry with Europe for supplying this people with articles of foreign manufacture and production. It may be considered almost an axiom that people will buy where they sell, and as the exports from Venezuela to the United States were, until the past year, steadily increasing, her merchants were therefore purchasing more and more in our markets, until, at the close of 1891, we were in a fair way not only to overtake, but even, in spite of many obstacles, outstrip the sellers of the Old World.

As I have previously stated, the convenience of the American steamship line and the advantages it offered in bringing New York into such close communication with this coast, did much to help our merchants in the great struggle for commercial supremacy, and the line prospered correspondingly, as indeed it deserved, enabling it thereby to give better and better service, until to-day it leaves nothing to be desired.

Now, however, should the anticipations of the European exporters be realized, and the tide of both imports into and exports from Venezuela set in the direction of England, France, and Germany, to the virtual exclusion of the United States from further participation in this trade, what will become of the only steamer line which, thanks to a long and gallant struggle, has been able to successfully display our flag in these waters, and if it be true that "trade follows the flag," the enforced withdrawal of the Red D vessels would be the last blow to our already menaced commerce.

I do not, it is true, anticipate, even under any circumstances which are likely to arise, such a disastrous ending, desiring only to call attention to what might be, should the worst come to the worst, as the commercial international rivalry for South American patronage was never more intense than at present, a fact which our merchants would do well to keep in mind.

Returning, however, to the comparison between the March quarters of 1892 and 1893, I beg to state that during that period of last year the total value of all exports from Maracaibo to the United States amounted to $2,439,412.84, of which the sum of $2,405,308.35 represented coffee alone. Had equal shipments been made during the remaining three quarters of the year the annual total would

have nearly reached $10,000,000, United States gold, a sum greatly in excess of the returns of any previous year.

On March 15, however, duties began to be levied upon the Venezuelan products and the result was immediately seen. Exporting houses here, which had never sent a bag of coffee to any point outside of the United States, commenced shipments to Hamburg, Havre, and other European centers, until former conditions were exactly reversed, shipments for European consumption becoming the rule and those for the United States the exceptions.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the total value of all exports from Maracaibo to the United States during the March quarter of the present year amounted to only $1,250,027.38, of which coffee alone was represented by $1,221,294.18. This appears to be a very considerable falling off, but still a further deduction must be made.

Previously, practically all the coffee imported into the United States was for consumption in that country, only a very small proportion being shipped in transit for foreign ports, but during the three months now under consideration coffee from Maracaibo, of a value of $431,540.41 was shipped to New York absolutely and truly in transit for Europe, Canada, and Mexico, while perhaps a still greater amount was invoiced as with option to reship for foreign ports.

Without, however, for the present, taking this latter into consideration (although I am informed that the greater part of the "optional" coffee is finally reshipped abroad untouched), but deducting the value of the coffee absolutely in transit, our total for the quarter is reduced to $818,486.97, and the value of the coffee, both optional and for consumption to $789,753.77.

It will be understood that with the money resulting from the sale of their products the people of this country buy what they need of foreign manufacture and production: and for the March quarter of 1892 Maracaibo had to her credit in the United States, as previously stated, the large sum of $2,439,412.84 to exchange, should she so choose, for American goods. For the corresponding period of the present year, however, admitting even that all the coffee invoiced as "optional" is consumed in the United States, this credit is reduced to $818,486.97.

Let us consider, however, that the coffee which is invoiced "with option" is really reshipped and sold in foreign ports, and as I find that its value amounts to $734,219.21, this large sum must also be deducted from the already shrunken credit of Maracaibo in the United States, which now amounts to only $84,267.76. It is probable, no doubt, that a certain proportion of the "optional" coffee is consumed by our people, but the quantity, as I have reason to believe, is so comparatively small as to make but a trifling difference in the foregoing calculations. It is not surprising, therefore, that the purchases made in New York for the great territorial area of which Maracaibo is the center should diminish perceptibly.

Much could be written in this connection, but in order not to multiply dispatches upon the same topic, I beg to call the attention of the Department to my former reports already referred to at the beginning of this communication.

E. H. PLUMACHER, *Consul.*

MARACAIBO, *April 17, 1893.*

THE WEST INDIES.

THE BAHAMAS.

GENERAL TRADE.

The volume of general trade in the Bahamas during the year 1892 was, with one exception, the largest in the past five years. The total amount of exports and imports during the year was $1,666,956, as against $1,504,803 in 1891. The imports in the year just closed were valued at $960,651.96, and the exports at $706,304.35.

When it is remembered that the change in the method of keeping accounts at the custom-houses, adopted in 1891, by which was abolished the practice of considering wrecked goods as imports, and such goods, when reshipped, as exports, came into full operation during 1892, it will be observed that the improvement in real trade was very decided and satisfactory, for, even with the item of wrecked goods excluded, there was an increase over 1891 of $162,153.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

That portion of the trade of the colony which is with the United States is, of course, of most interest to ourselves. During 1892 the Bahamas imported from us merchandise valued at $679,673.90, and exported to us goods worth $592,320.10, making a total trade with the United States of $1,271,995. This was an increase of trade with our country over 1891 of $136,000, the increase with all other countries being only $26,000, showing that over eighty per cent of the increased trade came to us.

The increase in exports to the United States was about $87,000, made up in the following articles, viz: Medicinal barks, $2,500; marine curios, $3,500; pineapples, $52,000; sponges, $23,000; dye works, $6,000. The imports from the United States were increased by about $48,000, made up as follows, viz: Flour, $6,000; corn meal and hominy, $10,000; lumber, $5,000; salted meat, $9,000; unrefined sugar, $6,000; general merchandise, such as cottons, linens, hardware, earthenware, boots and shoes, etc., $12,000.

This showing is very gratifying to ourselves, proving that we are not only holding our own but steadily increasing our trade with the Bahamas, of whose total business we have fully four-fifths.

THE SPONGE TRADE.

This industry continues to be the most important one of the colony. The exportation of sponges in 1892 was 1,132,609 pounds, invoiced at $318,970, as against 1,121,000 pounds, valued at $286,000 in 1891. It will be noticed that while the quantity exported was nearly the same in each year, the price obtained in 1892 was somewhat higher.

The United States, as usual, took the bulk of the trade receiving in 1892 765,000 pounds worth $236,000, against sponge valued at $213,000 in 1891. The balance was distributed between Great Britain, France, Holland, and Belgium. The American trade centers in New York, though small shipments are made to Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco.

FRUITS.

The pineapple is the principal fruit raised in the colony and upon the success or failure of this crop rests a large portion of the prosperity of the islands in any given year. The crop in 1892 was a good one, 665,000 dozen being exported invoiced at $273,000 as against 510,000 dozen, valued at $225,000 in 1891, which was of itself a good average year. The crop goes to the United States. The use of fertilizers, imported from our country, is on the increase with the best results on pineapple lands.

The orange crop, with bananas, cocoanuts, and mixed fruits, is so small as to be of but trifling importance. The total value of these fruits shipped in 1892 was only $20,000. Preserved fruits remained stationary, about 17,000 cases being exported in each of the last two years.

HEMP CULTURE.

This new industry, now in its fourth year, is coming rapidly to the front, and will soon be the leading one of the colony, surpassing both the sponge and pineapple trade. The initiation of its development in 1888 by the present admirable governor, Sir Ambrose Shea, marked distinctively the beginning of a new and most important era in the industrial history of the Bahamas. The results which have already been accomplished, and the still more important ones that lie in the near future, in connection with hemp culture in this colony, are something very remarkable, and reflect great credit upon the foresight, prudence, skill, and energy of the present executive of the Bahamas.

The year 1888 was largely spent in acquiring thorough and reliable information touching the subject in hand, the real character and value of the fiber itself, the adaptation of the soil and climate of these islands to the growth of the plant, and the best methods and conditions of culture. These were questions of prime importance, with which the carefulness and sagacity of the governor was fully competent to deal.

During 1889 the industry became fairly under way, the large business experience and sound judgment of the executive being most important factors in the suc-

cessful inauguration of the enterprise. A bounty of 1 cent per pound on exported fiber was allowed for seven years; all exportation of plants was prohibited; crown lands were offered for sale at most reasonable prices; allotments were so made as to distribute the plantations among the different islands; possible labor conflicts were provided against; foreign capital was induced to embark in the enterprise by having all its interests carefully guarded; and all danger of overproduction was eliminated. A mistake in any of these particulars might have been prejudicial, but no mistake was made.

During 1890 and 1891 the industry was rapidly developed upon the wise and prudent foundation that had been laid during the previous year. As my reports for those years cover the progress of the business in detail I will not enlarge upon them; but will say that the close of 1892 finds the industry in a most satisfactory condition, answering all the expectations of its most sanguine supporters, and thoroughly confirming all that its wise promoter, Sir Ambrose Shea, had predicted of it.

Of the 100,000 acres of crown lands, to which quantity the area of crown allotments is limited, about 70,000 acres have been assigned, whilst, in addition, about 15,000 acres belonging to private parties are applied to fiber cultivation, and are in different stages of culture and development. The export of fiber is steadily increasing, all of which finds instant sale abroad at the highest prices. The benefits which the colony is already experiencing from the industry will presently be largely increased, as plantations come into bearing and exports are enlarged.

Some apprehension is felt on the part of the colonists lest Sir Ambrose Shea, the present governor, whose term of office is approaching its close, may, by promotion, be removed to a more important position in Her Majesty's service, and that, in consequence, the hemp industry may receive a check.

That the governor has shown himself to be a most competent official, and that his good work in this colony richly entitles him to promotion is indisputable; and it is easy to understand, in view of all this, the feelings of the colonists on this subject.

They recognize the splendid service rendered them by Sir Ambrose Shea. They see how his keen foresight discovered this source of wealth; how his faith, energy, patience, and skill overcame all obstacles, and designed wise methods of action; how his personal credit and integrity induced foreign capital to invest; how, in a word, he has been the very mainspring and life of the entire enterprise, from and including its inception. Hence they naturally dread the possible withdrawal of his masterly brain and skilful hand from their service.

To Sir Ambrose Shea the Bahamas are deeply indebted for their present and coming prosperity, for he has indeed proven himself to be a wise and prudent governor, entitled to the kindest remembrance at their hands.

I have again to assert my fullest faith in the future of the culture of hemp in this colony, and look confidently to see all reasonable expectations in regard to it fully realized in the near future.

MINOR INDUSTRIES.

The manufacture of salt and the trade in shells and dye and cabinet woods show no material changes. The salt business, once of considerable importance, remains greatly depressed, owing to our import duty, which prevents profitable shipment to the United States. A few cargoes go to New York and Boston annually, taken by vessels which would otherwise have to return in ballast.

THE OCEAN CABLE.

The cable, contracted for by the colony at its own expense, under the energy and skillful management of the governor, was completed and formally opened for business in February, 1892. It connects Nassau with Florida at Juniper Inlet, and reaches Jacksonville by a land wire. It is proving a great convenience and blessing to the colony, and is already on a paying basis, being used to a much greater extent even than was anticipated. It is one of the many permanent improvements for which the colony is indebted to its practical and vigorous executive.

NAVIGATION.

There is very little change to be noted in the carrying trade of the colony. The American flag continues to do two-thirds of this trade, despite the fact that

teamer, chartered by a Bahama company, has made monthly
: year. A new steamship, especia'ly designed fo · colonial trade,
ace of this chartered ship early in 1893. She will be named the
l ply between Nassau and New York.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

ers are of not infrequent occurrence in these dangerous waters.
essels were wrecked within the limits of the colony during 1892.
ollows, viz: The schooner *Bessie H. Rose*, of Bath, Me., Sawyer,
f phosphates; schooner *Mary J. Hubbard*, of Philadelphia, Hub-
rgo of jetty stone; schooner *Alena Covert*, of New York, Charlton,
f lumber; schooner *Wm. A. Marberg*, of Philadelphia, Pillsbury,
f jetty stone; schooner *Wm. H. Parker*, of Baltimore, Atkinson,
st; brig *Charles Purves*, of Philadelphia, Small, master, cargo of
ls were a total loss; the coal and lumber were salved. The crews
nd cared for at this consulate. Two other vessels arrived here
ondition, made repairs, and proceeded on the voyage.

THE FUTURE.

en a slow but steady improvement in the material affairs of this
al years. Their present condition is comfortable and encour-
st year has done much toward securing still farther prosperity.
ditions point to a general continuance of improvement, and with
enlargement of trade with the United States that will prove
th countries.

IMPORTS.

s of Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1892.

s.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
ozen quarts..	2,159	$4,127.00	$523.45	Great Britain, United States.
.....gallons..	8,000	3,445.60	941.32	Do.
.....barrels..	270	783.40	164.25	United States.
.....bushels..	1,172	1,161.05	71.00	Do.
.....pounds..	56,748	4,237.15	550.00	Great Britain, United States.
.....barrels..	558	1,360.10	261.05	United States.
.....pounds..	105,419	23,097.10	4,274.05	Do.
.....gallons..	409	1,100.05	816.05	Great Britain, United States.
.....pounds..	16,450	1,517.30	398.20	Do.
....number..	300	7,200.00	721.00	United States, West Indies.
.....pounds..	30,722	4,073.00	742.20	United States, Great Britain.
....number..	47,080	1,444.31	306.20	United States, West Indies.
.....pounds..	49,624	6,726.05	961.10	Do.
tal.....do....	23,304	2,788.60	423.40	United States, Great Britain.
.....bushel..	9,112	5,424.05	549.25	United States.
iny barrels..	15,851	51,186.05	7,680.05	Do.
nd raisins,	10,725	973.71	207.00	Great Britain, United States.
.....pounds..	40,696	1,718.00	247.12	British possessions, United States.
.....barrels .	35,803	135,107.10	35,305.10	United States.
l other un- lts, gallons.	14,435	11,602.00	11,947.00	Great Britain, United States.
ls ....value..	.....	4,404.05	Free.	Wrecked vessels.
.....pounds..	163,487	11,679.10	3,315.10	United States.
.....feet..	1,837,315	29,255.00	4,464.00	United States, wrecks.
.....barrels..	2,305	12,000.00	Free.	United States.
.....pounds..	19,976	3,848.05	292.00	Do.
.....do....	115,061	46,661.64	8,941.55	United States, wrecks.
.....gallons..	10,501	2,437.03	424.20	United States, West Indies.
.....pounds..	97,302	3,202.05	709.50	United States, Great Britain.
.....bushels..	11,078	4,652.05	668.10	United States, Canada.
.....gallons..	71,838	7,860.10	5,075.10	United States.
.....do....	7,215	4,209.05	730.15	United States, Great Britain.
.....value..	.....	4,586.50	Free.	Do.
r vegetables,	1,842	4,805.00	449.10	United States.
.....pounds..	1,612,600	34,108.85	7,841.20	United States, Great Britain.
.....gallons..	22,265	13,397.20	18,306.50	Great Britain, West Indies.
.....pounds..	92,022	3,707.10	1,118.38	Great Britain, United States.
....number..	1,309,575	6,380.05	714.10	United States.
.....pounds..	290,273	11,960.05	6,987.10	United States, Great Britain.
.....do.....	861,749	30,874.10	11,843.10	United States, West Indies.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Imports of Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Sundries ..... value..	.....	$23,008.17	$2,535.13	Various countries.
Tea ..... pounds..	7,871	2,646.70	1,907.00	Great Britain, United States
Tobacco:				
Manufactured ..... do....	67,535	12,146 40	4,926.50	Do.
Unmanufactured ..... do....	61,060	8,452.00	Free.	West Indies, United States.
Wines ..... gallons..	4,627	5,111.00	3,021.05	Great Britain, United States.
Woolen goods, cottons, silks, linens, hardware, earthenware, etc., paying an ad valorem duty of 20 per centum, value.	.....	400,099.10	77,342.05	United States, Great Britain, West Indies, France, and sundry other countries.
Total	.....	960,651.96	228,699.70	

EXPORTS.

Exports from the Bahamas for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Bark, medicinal ..... pounds..	121,080	$4,545.45	Great Britain, United States.
Cotton ..... do....	95,367	7,703.00	Do.
Coral and shells ..... value..	.....	3,212.05	Do.
Curios, marine ..... do....	.....	973.30	Do.
Fruit, fresh:			
Bananas ..... bunches..	8,966	2,102.10	United States.
Cocoanuts ..... number..	40,550	539.65	Do.
Oranges ..... do....	3,085,270	14,726.50	Do.
Pineapples ..... dozens..	665,332	272,821.85	United States, Great Britain.
Mixed ..... value..	.....	3,085.45	United States.
Preserved ..... cases..	17,389	17,860.60	Do.
Hides and skins ..... number..	9,962	1,752.10	Do.
Hemp, Bahamas ..... pounds..	66,752	3,367.80	United States, Great Britain.
Salt ..... bushels..	120,130	9,626.60	United States, West Indies.
Sponges ..... pounds..	1,132,609	318,970.20	United States, Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany.
Turtle, live ..... number..	983	2,968.10	United States.
Turtle-shell ..... pounds..	5,543	18,648.10	United States, Great Britain.
Woods, dye and cabinet ..... value..	.....	20,011.05	Do.
Sundries ..... do....	.....	3,390.45	Various countries.
Total	.....	706,304.35	

NAVIGATION.

Navigation at the ports of the Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American....	United States.....	37	47,343	106	10,832	36	45,745	116	11,085
	Spanish West Indies.....	25	41,680	2	169	27	40,484	.....	.....
	Haiti.....	1	426	4	181	.....	.....	4	92
British.....	United Kingdom.....	1	2,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British North America...	.....	.....	1	246	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British West Indies.....	5	10,214	30	1,563	4	9,890	12	480
	Bermuda	.....	.....	1	161	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British Honduras.....	1	1,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States.....	16	31,991	119	9,318	17	30,980	150	10,111
	Mexico.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Haiti.....	4	4,895	33	620	4	4,008	22	410
	Spanish West Indies.....	.....	.....	20	731	.....	.....	21	843
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	1	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haitien	San Domingo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	130
	Haiti.....	.....	.....	35	742	1	428	25	494
French.....	French West Indies.....	.....	.....	1	356	.....	.....	1	356
Brazil.....	Spanish West Indies.....	.....	.....	1	135	.....	.....	1	135
Norwegian ...	San Domingo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	700
	United States.....	12	5,772	3	1,139	11	5,344	.....	.....
Total....	.....	102	146,008	358	26,376	100	136,879	356	24,816

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

s and exports between the Bahamas and the United States for the year 1892.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports.	
		Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
orter:					
tles	dozen quarts	995	$1,790.90		
od	gallons	96	53.53		
	barrels	270	782.80		
l pease	bushels	1,168	1,660.10		
ıd bread:					
ıon	barrels	548	1,230.05		
	pounds	52,594	3,771.10		
	do	105,269	23,062.00		
	do	8,704	836.05		
	number	30	2,321.10		
	pounds	29,589	3,908.00		
	number	2,800	77.85		
	tons	414	1,328.03		
	pounds	26,592	4,001.10		
ellow metal	do	17,379	2,009.05		
	bushels	9,112	5,425.07		
l and hominy	barrels	15,851	51,156.40		
figs, and raisins	pounds	9,704	881.06		
	do	39,904	1,698.00		
ıd	barrels	21	210.00		
ıeat	do	35,874	135,102.06		
sky, and other unenumerated spirits,		745	1,479.45		
	pounds	221,457	2,127.05		
	tons	919	1,163.00		
	pounds	163,487	11,694.60		
	feet	1,768,475	28,385.10		
y	value		1,245.06		
	barrels	2,305	12,001.05		
	pounds	19,976	3,849.60		
	do	112,176	46,527.50		
n	do	74,666	2,347.00		
bran	bushels	9,903	4,301.20		
ene	gallons	71,772	7,854.10		
	do	3,093	1,611.00		
and other vegetables	value		5,070.50		
ooks	do		1,513.50		
	pounds	279,236	6,778.50		
	number	1,209,575	6,379.60		
ımon	pounds	83,967	3,406.50		
d	do	275,827	11,358.10		
ned	do	446,428	16,269.00		
	do	2,617	1,167.60		
	do	2,958	1,031.40		
	value		7,344.19		$2,048.80
actured	pounds	67,032	12,049.05		
nufactured	do	61,010	8,447.50		
	galls	247	841.00		
oods, cottons, linens, silks, hardware, ware, etc., paying 20 per cent ad valorem	value		232,127.50		
edicinal	pounds			94,746	3,664.10
	do			17,858	1,416.15
ells, etc	value				4,369.05
esh:					
as	bunches			8,966	2,102.30
uts	number			39,050	515.85
fruit	do			161,015	1,299.35
es	do			3,084,070	14,727.00
pples	dozens			660,332	269,900.95
	value				1,786.80
skins	number			9,962	1,752.10
plants	dozens			62,530	1,932.05
fruits	cases			17,389	17,859.15
	bushels			91,890	8,189.50
	pounds			764,682	236,555.80
e	number			983	2,968.55
ell	pounds			310	1,606.50
e, and cabinet	value				19,626.10
l			679,673.90		592,320.10

ıU, *April 5, 1893.* THOS. J. McLAIN, *Consul.*

HAITI.

Exports from Haiti during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Exported from—	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Logwood.	Cotton.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Port-au-Prince	14,016,021	233,906	2,697,000	82,264
Cape Haitien	9,863,863	501,409	29,381,250	.....
St. Mark	808,814	.....	21,909,000	884,554
Gonaives	9,288,425	.....	25,098,150	294,331
Port-de-Paix	2,473,147	16,911	24,484,500	.....
Petit Goâve	6,184,591	.....	689,000	.....
Miragoâne	335,729	.....	1,740,000	.....
Jérémie	4,874,741	3,302,152	904,000	.....
Aquin	174,750	.....	5,513,797	.....
Aux Cayes	6,950,864	.....	1,840,000	.....
Jacmel	12,860,948	.....	286,000	62,297
Total	67,831,893	4,054,378	114,542,697	1,313,446

Miscellaneous articles.	Quantity.	Miscellaneous articles.	Quantity.
Mahogany ..... pounds..	25,496	Orange peel ..... pounds..	221,389
Tortoise shell ..... do....	1,270½	Wax ..... do....	1,322
Yellow wood ..... do....	3,000	Lignum-vitæ ..... do....	1,000
Hides ..... do....	154,997	Rum ..... gallons..	1,071
Guiac ..... do....	157,300	Honey ..... do....	6,000
Old copper ..... do....	3,892	Goatskins ..... packages..	2,203
Sugar ..... do....	40,094	Salted peppers ..... barrels..	6
Sole leather coils ..... coils..	15		

STANISLAS GOUTIER, *Consul.*

CAPE HAITIEN, *December 20, 1892.*

CONTINENT OF AFRICA.

BRITISH AFRICA.

NATAL.

During the half year ended June 30, 1892, 263 vessels, of a total tonnage of 86,106 tons, arrived at this port. Of this number 207 were British, 42 Norwegian and Swedish, 8 German, 2 Portuguese, 2 Danish, 1 American, and 1 Dutch; 00 were steam vessels of a total tonnage of 260,006 tons, and 63 were sailing essels of 26,100 tons.

These vessels brought cargoes valued at $8,809,710. The value of the imports om England was $6,905,740; from the United States, $385,570. In imports into lis colony, those from the United States lead all countries but England. The nports from the United States for the year are valued at $811,600, against 612,470 for the year ending June 30, 1891. It is expected that the value of imorts from the United States during the coming year will be over $1,000,000.

The import trade with all countries has been less than usual during the last uarter of the past year.

This was caused by much freight for the interior being landed at ports of the Cape Colony from which there was communication by rail to within 50 miles r so of the Transvaal gold fields—the greatest consuming center in South Africa—in preference to this port, which at one time was the principal port of ntry for the gold fields. The terminus of the Natal railway system during the ast quarter was, and is now, some 130 miles from the gold fields, and transport or merchandise by ox wagon from the railway terminus to the gold fields was carce, uncertain, and at very high rates, owing to the dry condition of the ountry and the scarcity of grass on the "veldt."

With the first rains, which will soon commence, the grass begins to grow on he "veldt," affording food for the oxen, and transport again becomes plentiful.

It has been positively stated that in a few months work will be commenced on he extension of the Natal railway system to the gold fields.

During the past six months 271 vessels cleared from this port, taking total rgoes valued at $4,104,965; 201 of these vessels were steamers of a total tonnage 254,586 tons, and 70 were sailing vessels of a total tonnage of 29,142 tons; 211 ere British, 44 Norwegian and Swedish, 10 German, 2 Portuguese, 2 Danish, 1 merican, and 1 Dutch.

The greater part of the exports went to England, the total value of goods go- g to that country being $2,937,990.

The United States took $24,770 worth during the half year and $33,020 worth ring the year, divided among articles as follows:

ilbs	$1,643
atskins	2,594
ool	28,783
Total	33,020

Wool is the leading export from this colony, 15,394,840 pounds, valued at ,922,430, having been shipped during the half year. Sugar follows, 77,978 vt., valued at $222,590, having been exported. The greater part of the sugar as shipped to South and East African ports.

Coal is now a staple article of export and 30,576 tons, valued at $148,730, were ipped during the half year. About 6,000 tons went to East London and the maainder was bunkered by the various steam vessels calling at this port. It ill be noticed that the declared value of this coal is a little less than $5 per ton.

Full tabulated statements of exports and imports will be found annexed.

Exports from Durban, Natal, during the six months ended June 30, 1892.

Articles	Quantities.	Values.
Aerated waters ..... packages	10	$30
Ale and beer ..... gallons	1	5
Animals, live:		
Fowls ..... number	26	35
Horses ..... do	27	2,140
Lions ..... do	1	200
Sheep ..... do	6	30
Arrowroot ..... cwt	31	150
Bacon and hams ..... pounds	612	185
Bark ..... packages	9,817	18,200
Bones ..... cwt	28	150
Breadstuffs ..... package	1	5
Butter ..... pounds	60	20
Coal ..... tons	36,576	148,730
Coffee ..... pounds	1,884	375
Clothing ..... package	1	15
Curiosities ..... packages	43	900
Feathers, ostrich ..... pounds	105	1,130
Flour, meal, and bran ..... pounds	126,629	2,040
Forage, oat hay ..... cwt	237	400
Fruit, dried and preserved ..... packages	2	15
Fruit, fresh ..... do	2,314	5,160
Grain, maize ..... cwt	2,669	2,850
Hair, Angora ..... pounds	202,409	32,150
Hides, ox and cow ..... number	83,651	83,830
Horns, buck ..... pairs	25	110
Horns, ox and cow ..... tons	121	7,050
Ice ..... packages	210	270
Ivory ..... pounds	122	375
Karosses ..... number	1	15
Lard ..... pounds	96	25
Leather ..... packages	21	1,460
Oilmen's stores ..... do	424	415
Ores and minerals:		
Asbestos ..... do	50	100
Lead ..... do	6,942	33,800
Silver ..... do	3,327	15,080
Gold quartz ..... do	97	630
Pickles, jams, etc ..... do	49	430
Plants and bulbs ..... do	172	280
Plate and jewelry ..... do	1	120
Potatoes ..... cwt	423	870
Seeds ..... packages	9	40
Skins:		
Buck ..... number	44	25
Ox and cow ..... do	215,814	43,775
Specimens, natural history ..... packages	5	130
Spices ..... do	3	20
Spirits, rum ..... gallons	84,517	12,330
Stationery ..... packages	8	40
Sugar:		
Unrefined ..... cwt	77,978	222,500
Molasses ..... do	523	1,035
Tea ..... pounds	33,299	7,120
Tobacco ..... do	200	50
Toys and fancy ware ..... packages	15	35
Vegetables:		
Fresh ..... do	8	20
Preserved ..... do	8	20
Wooden boats ..... number	1	1,460
Woodenware ..... packages	439	770
Wool, sheeps' ..... pounds	15,394,840	1,922,430
Minor products not specified		5,050
Total exports, colonial produce		2,570,786
Exports, goods not colonial		1,000,825
Exports, overland to interior States		527,345
Total		4,104,965

ts at Durban, Natal, during the six months ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
mplements		$52,960
gallons	764,444	70,810
do	138,148	61,760
lops		903,740
are		370,850
		93,460
pholstery ware		142,900
factured) pounds	1,568,333	188,035
yards	2,126,840	178,190
nd sheets pairs	172,968	81,720
ud bran pounds	13,811,058	364,350
sware		68,825
nds cwt	15,647	25,310
ols number	1,247	21,040
pounds	3,148	2,095
and millinery		726,640
		74,975
ts tons	6,187	398,890
		550,345
ufactured		367,470
ctured yards	77,560	17,885
		342,145
s		222,915
ls gallons	472,275	118,530
elery		35,060
visions and fruits		147,990
cwt	85,445	155,645
harness		52,565
cwt	14,472	63,935
rinds gallons	127,099	246,575
		93,040
pounds	43,395	11,840
red do	38,211	33,360
ctured do	41,859	11,620
do	7,272	13,470
ncy ware		45,510
factures yards	231,016	52,760
ts and rugs pairs	128,964	249,960
gallons	10,774	46,640
do	18,873	23,560
not specified		1,515,800
tores and railway material		564,540
		8,809,710

l and value of exports from Durban, Natal, during the six months ending June 30, 1892.

ntries to which goods have been exported.	Vessels.		Value.
	No.	*Tons.*	
om	14	16,240	$2,937,990
es:			
y	2	550	1,270
h	3	2,559	3,695
a	7	3,717	1,000
	17	22,941	27,130
m	1	1,454	2,435
m	3	2,753	1,540
olony *	92	128,712	227,325
ius	11	16,969	15,700
ena (via Cape Colony)			15
os, West Indies	16	7,413	160
tralia	3	858	3,000
a	1	385	26,759
es—Europe:			
			137,560
			1,680
			340
	1	911	1,060

Ships cleared and value of exports from Durban, Natal, etc.—Continued.

Countries to which goods have been exported.	Vessels.		Value.
	No.	*Tons.*	
Asia:			
Batavia	1	1,721	[illegible]
Celebes	3	1,571	35
Guam	18	7,918	2,65
Africa:			
Beira	1	1,349	36,69
Chinde (via Delagoa Bay)			5,10
Delagoa Bay	54	44,173	121,03
Inhambane (via Delagoa Bay)			10,91
Madagascar	7	11,629	2,52
Mozambique	1	326	46
Quilimane	1	46	3,50
Zanzibar	1	1,336	1,05
America:			
United States	2	746	40
Brazil	3	3,662	35
South Seas	8	3,789	45
Goods exported overland to interior states			527,35
Total	271	283,728	4,104,96

NOTE.—Goods valued at $24,770 were exported to the United States by steamer via England, and this amount is included in the amount of export to the United Kingdom.

* A large number of these vessels went to England with cargoes, though they cleared for immediate ports of call in the Cape Colony.

Ships entered and value of imports at Durban, Natal, during the six months ended June 30, 1892.

Countries from which goods have been imported.	Vessels.		Values.
	No.	*Tons.*	
United Kingdom	28	27,562	86,905,740
British Colonies:			
Asia:			
Aden (via Delagoa Bay)			175
Bombay	1	650	78,810
Calcutta	11	8,524	282,290
Ceylon (via Mauritius)			340
Madras (via Calcutta)			8,565
Rangoon	2	3,315	15
Africa:			
Cape Colony*	121	185,485	131,600
Mauritius	4	7,201	6,980
South Australia	10	3,509	304,900
Other countries—Europe:			
France (via Cape Colony)			13,540
Germany (via Cape Colony and via Delagoa Bay)			188,620
Holland (via Cape Colony)			124,695
Italy (via Cape Colony)			300
Portugal (via Cape Colony)			4,390
Sweden	19	8,130	183,550
Switzerland			220
Asia: Java	1	911	
Africa:			
Beira (via Delagoa Bay)			900
Delagoa Bay	44	32,878	23,520
Inhambane	3	150	4,630
Madagascar	1	35	455
Madeira (via Cape Colony)			1,175
Mozambique (via Delagoa Bay)			970
Quilimane (via Delagoa Bay)			60
Zanzibar (via Delagoa Bay)			335
America:			
United States	15	6,666	385,570
Brazil	3	1,070	157,505
Total	263	296,106	8,809,710

* Included in these figures are 75 steamers of 153,126 tons from United Kingdom.

W. STANLEY HOLLIS,
Consular Agent.

DURBAN, NATAL, *August 12, 1892.*

ST. HELENA.

Imports at St. Helena for the year ending December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
....number..	1	$97.00	....	Cape Town, S. Africa
....do	181	1,170.00	....	South Africa.
....do	49	350.00	....	Australia.
heads ....do	157	3,829.00	$725.78	United Kingdom.
es....dozens..	200	400.00	48.66	Do.
....do	4	10.00	.97	South Africa.
heads....number..	7	272.00	32.36	Do.
es....dozens..	8	20.00	1.95	Australia.
and drugs....packages..	66	1,600.00	....	United Kingdom.
....do	1	5.00	....	South Africa.
....do	18	100.00	....	United States.
oxes....pounds..	476	480.00	264.71	United Kingdom.
....do	9	20.00		South Africa.
....do	514	830.00		East Indies.
....tons..	776	2,910.00	....	United Kingdom.
....do	20	110.00	....	United States.
d dry goods ....packages..	222	16,685.00	....	United Kingdom.
....do	2	25.00	....	South Africa.
....do	12	270.00	....	United States.
d glass ware ....packages..	41	1,100.00	....	United Kingdom.
....do	2	40.00	....	South Africa.
....do	23	230.00	....	United States.
neal....	38	320.00	....	United Kingdom.
neal....200-pound sacks..	2	10.00	....	South Africa.
....do	2,153	13,054.00	....	Australia.
meal....barrels..	316	2,365.00	....	United States.
meal....200-pound sacks..	4	25.00	....	East Indies.
s, oil cake, and meal..sacks..	48	285.00	....	United Kingdom.
....do	247	946.00	....	South Africa.
....barrels..	392	1,591.82	....	Australia.
....do	782	2,540.00	....	United States.
lead, etc	51	810.00	....	United Kingdom.
....	33	180.00	....	United States.
ots, saddlery, etc..packages..	74	4,447.00	....	United Kingdom.
....do	3	75.00	....	United States.
....gallons..	30	25.00	....	United Kingdom.
es (tar, paints, oil, etc.)....	61	799.00	....	Do.
....	162	2,712.50	....	United States.
....	3	35.00	....	United Kingdom.
1 or kerosene ....cases..	861	1,807.00	....	United States.
res ....packages..	1,748	24,684.00	....	United Kingdom.
....do	72	690.00	....	South Africa.
....do	107	630.00	....	Australia.
....do	578	8,268.00	....	United States.
....do	132	1,178.00	....	East Indies.
....2-bushel boxes..	220	530.00	....	United Kingdom.
....3-bushel sacks..	105	390.00	....	South Africa.
....200-pound sacks..	1,119	6,837.00	....	United Kingdom.
....do	100	380.00	....	South Africa.
....do	22	90.00	....	East Indies.
....gallons..	1,294	2,433.00	3,158.00	United Kingdom.
....do	4	10.00		South Africa.
....packages..	30	790.00	....	United Kingdom.
onial governments)....do	833	2,833.00	....	Do.
....do	11	55.00	....	South Africa.
....in 200-pound sacks..	462	4,264.00	....	United Kingdom.
....do	350	2,189.00	....	South Africa.
....in barrels..	66	763.00	....	United States.
....200-pounds sacks..	43	200.00	....	East Indies.
....do	520	3,069.00	....	Mauritius.
....cubic feet..	133	75.00	....	United Kingdom.
....do	933	647.00	....	United States.
....pounds..	4,830	1,455.00	1,174.70	United Kingdom.
....do	120	97.00	29.19	South Africa.
....gallons..	2,071	2,924.50	4,229.80	United Kingdom.
....do	4,483	1,109.00		South Africa.
....packages..	101	1,003.00	....	United States.
tores (H. B. M.)...packages..	1,131	Unknown.	....	United Kingdom.
....	....	133,263.82	9,675.12	
of whaling stores transshipped port.	364	11,500.00	....	United States.
		144,763.82		

Imports at St. Helena for the year ending December 31, 1891—Continued.

Whence imported.	Amount.	Whence imported.	Amount.
United Kingdom	$80,620.00	Australia	$15,638.32
East Indies	2,323.00	United States	32,378.50
Mauritius	3,089.00		
South Africa	10,715.00	Total	144,763.82

Exports from St. Helena for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Salted hides	254	$350.00	United Kingdom.
Metal (old) ..... packages	345	2,034.00	Do.
Rope (old) ..... do	8	100.00	Do.
Sheepskins ..... do	8	150.00	Do.
Wool ..... do	18	1,328.00	Do.
Sundries ..... do	18	720.00	Do.
Total		4,682.00	

[Transshipped at this port from the whalers to schooner Lottie Beard, bound to New Bedford.]

Ambergris (1 package) ..... pounds	6	1,000.00	United States.
Whalebone (48 packages) ..... do	4,659	18,733.00	Do.
Sperm and whale oil ..... barrels	3,700	65,102.00	
Sperm and whale oil in homeward-bound whale ships (barrels).	1,260	23,170.00	Do.
Total		108,008.00	

Imports and exports between St. Helena and the United States for the year ending December 31, 1891.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans ..... barrels	4	$30.00
Beef and pork ..... do	228	4,400.00
Bread ..... cask	68	465.00
Coal ..... tons	20	110.00
Drapery and dry goods ..... packages	12	270.00
Earthen and glass ware ..... do	23	230.00
Flour and meal in ..... barrels	316	2,365.00
Grain, seeds, oil cake, and meal ..... packages	782	2,540.00
Grease ..... barrels	30	487.00
Hardware ..... packages	33	180.00
Lard ..... do	187	1,723.00
Marine stores, tar, paints, oil, etc ..... do	162	2,712.50
Oars	100	95.00
Oil (kerosene) ..... cases	861	1,807.00
Soap and starch ..... boxes	160	1,051.00
Sugar ..... barrels	66	763.00
Timber ..... cubic feet	933	647.00
Sundry packages	101	1,003.00
		20,878.50
Transshipped at this port from schooner Lottie Beard to the American whalers	364	11,500.00
Total		32,378.50

EXPORTS.

[Transshipped at this port from the American whalers to the schooner Lottie Beard, bound to New Bedford, Mass.]

Ambergris ..... pounds	6	$1,000.00
Whalebone ..... do	4,659	18,736.00
Sperm and whale oil ..... barrels	4,960	88,272.00
Total		108,008.00

vigation at the port of St. Helena for the year ending December 31, 1891.

	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
.....	Mail steamers, England to Cape Town and return.	32	59,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to Great Britain	.....	.....	24	17,340	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British Guiana from East Indies.	.....	.....	16	22,104	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to Dutch Guiana	.....	.....	1	1,524	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to United States	.....	.....	6	8,496	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to British America.	.....	.....	3	3,506	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Africa to West Indies	.....	.....	2	978	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Africa to Brazil	.....	.....	1	509	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Helena to Ascension	.....	.....	2	393	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	55	54,850	32	59,507	55	51,850
.....	East Indies to France	.....	.....	1	494	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to Spain	.....	.....	1	341	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to United States	.....	.....	1	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to West Indies	.....	.....	1	693	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	4	2,578	.....	.....	4	2,578
.....	East Indies to Great Britain	.....	.....	1	570	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Africa to West Indies	.....	.....	1	442	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	2	1,012	.....	.....	2	1,012
.....	South Africa to Ascension	.....	.....	1	515	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to United States	.....	.....	3	2,979	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	4	3,494	.....	.....	4	3,494
an	East Indies to Spain	.....	.....	2	988	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to Portugal	.....	.....	3	2,022	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to Great Britain	.....	.....	7	5,145	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to United States	.....	.....	3	2,304	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	15	10,469	.....	.....	15	10,469
.....	East Indies to France	.....	.....	1	1,778	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to Holland	.....	.....	2	1,246	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to Great Britain	.....	.....	2	2,780	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	5	5,804	.....	.....	5	5,804
.....	East Indies to Portugal	.....	.....	1	386	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Africa to West Indies	.....	.....	1	598	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to Great Britain	.....	.....	1	730	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	3	1,714	.....	.....	3	1,714
tates .	St. Helena to United States	.....	.....	3	677	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Indies to United States	.....	.....	1	877	.....	.....	.....	.....
	China to United States	.....	.....	1	1,135	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	5	2,689	.....	.....	5	2,689
tates rs).	Whaling to Whaling	.....	.....	11	2,177	.....	.....	11	2,177
	Grand total	32	59,507	104	84,787	32	59,507	104	84,787

report includes all steamers and sailing vessels that have anchored at t and reported at the custom-house. Most of the sailing vessels called es only.

JAMES B. COFFIN, *Consul.*

ELENA, *March, 1892.*

SIERRA LEONE.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Sierra Leone to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Coffee		$51.62	$16.75	$59.00	$127.37
Ginger				9,219.75	9,219.75
Hides (dry bullock)	$480.67	13,869.31	307.08	3,985.04	18,642.10
Horns	3.62	8.91	5.13	232.01	249.67
Ivory, elephant tusk	32.76	158.48			191.24
Monkeys	400.00	27.00	9.60	81.20	517.80
Oil (palm)	1,522.08	370.12			1,892.20
Parrots	32.00		48.00	18.50	98.50
Snakes	21.50	30.00		7.90	59.40
Total	2,492.63	14,515.44	386.56	13,603.40	30,998.03

Imports and exports between Sierra Leone and the United States for the year 1892.

IMPORTS.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
American pine lumber	feet	71,006	$10,665.62
Kerosene oil	gallons	111,642	16,896.53
Sugar, refined	pounds	4,056	12,725.08
Tobacco, leaf	do	720,694	60,274.66
Bread	do	168,344	5,081.64
Flour	barrels	4,009	27,583.85
Total			133,217.38

EXPORTS.

Coffee, ginger, hides, horns, ivory, monkeys, palm oil, parrots, and snakes	$31,459.00

BOLDING BOWSER, *Consul.*

SIERRA LEONE, *January 1, 1893.*

EGYPT.

Value of declared exports from Egypt to the United States for the ten years, namely, from 1881 to 1890, inclusive.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
Baggings (old)	$2,059				$1,333	$6,037	$1,670		$671	$5,632	$17,402
Bones					4,360	19,466			78,273	47,440	149,539
Carpets and rugs	10,103	$2,743	$2,905		3,580	746	284	$579	15,278	16,843	53,061
Cigarettes	32	1,103		$598	1,014		1,253	3,732	4,527	6,233	18,492
Civet	1,964	1,961	1,619	1,186	2,680	3,748		491	5,189	564	19,352
Coffee	1,746		5,555	7			123		546		7,977
Cotton			3,781	25,604	47,719	9,816	112,577	191,731	580,631	728,052	1,699,911
Curiosities	473		310	674		1,220	1,468	3,005	3,714	8,546	19,409
Dates			47	644			1,963			179	2,833
Fenugreek			570							1,699	2,269
Furniture (effects)		173	5,840	3,084	1,555	154	17,091	1,046	13,168		42,111
Gum arabic	140,636	54,501	104,544	63,026	20,450	740	31,197	1,981	1,292	1,122	419,469
Iron and nails (old)			966		134		1,451	1,185	3,562	1,309	8,607
Musk		1,435			4,772	2,861					9,068
Ostrich feathers			2,008	24	25						2,057
Onions					3,755	1,938	12,731	34,611	2,560	59,508	115,103
Paper (old)			601		1,045	1,556	33,955	17,190			54,347
Rags	323,706	142,304	128,483		178,142	130,732	88,550	27,366	107,133	96,885	1,223,301
Senna	11,531	6,359	16,035	19,103	5,637	11,718	26,157	17,499	13,654	26,569	154,258

Value of declared exports from Egypt to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
Skins and hides	$143,661	$150,174	$152,921	$144,122	$74,443	$46,948	$21,387	$17,712	$29,520	$38,606	$819,494
Tobacco	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	54	.....	.....	29	501	774
Turquoises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972	998	7,369	.....	.....	9,339
Wool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,910	.....	.....	2,910
Miscellaneous good	8,050	932	3,034	123	33	1,998	358	1,060	856	2	16,446
Total	643,961	361,685	429,219	258,195	346,457	225,508	372,657	329,468	860,603	1,039,686	4,867,529

Declared value of exports from Egypt to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Baggings	.....	.....	$11,233.98	.....	$11,233.98
Bones	.....	$14,071.80	26,897.89	.....	40,969.69
Carpets and rugs	.....	6,676.36	859.00	.....	7,535.36
Cigarettes	$1,408.57	1,373.58	3,579.53	$1,152.67	7,514.35
Civet	2,603.00	.....	.....	.....	2,603.00
Coffee	.....	21.59	65.94	.....	87.53
Cotton	255,416.56	896,524.18	523,725.43	447,417.05	2,123,083.22
Curiosities	1,135.00	50.00	3,839.00	1,733.00	6,757.00
Dates, preserved	.....	12.42	.....	.....	12.42
Gum	233.00	1,446.00	.....	.....	1,679.00
Loufa	.....	.....	61.00	.....	61.00
Onions	1,605.81	.....	.....	9,298.52	10,904.33
Paper shavings	.....	.....	899.61	.....	899.61
Rags	32,648.13	11,191.23	3,410.35	22,212.40	69,462.11
Senna	8,683.00	8,840.00	8,955.00	10,149.00	36,627.00
Sketches	15.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Skins, raw	843.00	6,480.00	3,411.00	7,728.00	18,462.00
Sugar	194,802.37	.....	479.46	.....	195,281.83
Tobacco	471.21	531.00	561.00	569.37	2,132.58
Total	499,864.65	947,218.16	587,978.19	500,260.01	2,535,321.01

CAIRO, *June 30, 1893.*

LOUIS B. GRANT,
Acting Consul.

PORT SAID.

Suez Canal traffic during fourth quarter ending December, 1892.

Nationality.	October.		November.		December.	
	No.	*Tons net.*	*No.*	*Tons net.*	*No.*	*Tons net.*
Austrian	6	11,494	4	8,226	8	15,674
British	174	365,134	166	346,770	179	370,202
Dutch	16	27,468	14	26,208	14	25,450
Egyptian	.....	.....	1	864	.....	.....
French	13	24,537	16	34,502	14	26,988
German	26	55,735	21	38,446	22	37,961
Italian	5	10,243	8	13,545	6	9,700
Norwegian	3	3,854	3	4,828	4	5,645
Ottoman	1	1,043	4	3,359	5	4,935
Portuguese	3	6,083	1	2,087	2	5,232
Russian	1	2,846	.....	.....	1	1,821
Siamese	1	1,232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	2	4,879	2	4,392	1	2,580
Total	251	515,153	240	483,227	256	506,188

S. G. BROADBENT,
Acting Consular Agent.

PORT SAID, *January 9, 1893.*

FRENCH AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

Trade with the United States during the year ending December 31, 1892.

Place.	Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Algiers	Fish, salted ..... kilos			2,064	$364.77
	Cork wood ..... do			248,646	22,158.56
	Goatskins ..... dozen			35,512	184,884.35
	Hides ..... number			125	631.06
	Rough sticks ..... hundreds			1,440	2,077.71
	Wines ..... hectoliters			27.50	171.97
	Miscellaneous ..... value				2,559.11
	Petroleum ..... cases	43,058	43,771.15		
			43,771.15		212,846.55
Beni-Saf	Iron ore ..... kilos			30,586,000	76,401.18
Bone	Iron ore ..... kilos			24,450,000	49,090.28
	Marble ..... cubic meters			108.622	13,149.49
	Wines ..... hectoliters			28.53	372.99
					63,212.74
Oran	African fiber ..... kilos			3,906,254	82,773.61
	Marble ..... cubic meters			190.67	17,772.44
	Petroleum ..... cases	49,960	53,568.60		
			53,568.60		100,546.05
	Total		97,339.75		453,007.52

CHAS. T. GRELLET, *Consul.*

ALGIERS, *January 10, 1893.*

MOZAMBIQUE.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of the new customs tariff lately promulgated in this province, and trust the same may prove useful.

W. STANLEY HOLLIS, *Consul.*

MOZAMBIQUE, *April 24, 1893.*

Tariff of Mozambique.

[Kg. = kilogram of 2¼ pounds. Dl. = dekaliter of 2¾ gallons.]

Articles.	Ports.					
	Cape Delgado.		Lorenzo Marques.		All other ports.	
	Unit.	Duty in reis.*	Unit.	Duty in reis.*	Unit.	Duty in reis.*
Tar, pitch, and coal tar	.....	5 per cent	.....	5 per cent	Kg	020
Smoothbore flint-lock guns, and barrels for same.	Each	1,500	Each	1,500	Each	1,500
All other guns	Each	3,500	Each	3,500	Each	3,500
Revolvers, pistols, and barrels for same.	Each	1,000	Each	1,000	Each	1,000
Sugar of any quality	.....	5 per cent	Kg	40	Kg	40
Needles, pins, canes, pipes, capsules for bottles, hasps, brushes, combs, and pencils.	.....	5 per cent	.....	5 per cent	Kg	200

*At Lorenzo Marques the milreis is valued at $1.08; at Beira from $1 to $1.08; at the port of Mozambique from $0.85 to $1.

NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT.—To avoid any confusion of the money values of Portugal, which are those in vogue in Mozambique, with the money values of Brazil, it should be borne in mind that while the designations are alike—milreis and reis—the values are altogether different (although, as noted by the consul, values vary in Mozambique), the Portuguese milreis = $1.08; while the Brazilian milreis = 54½ cents. In both countries 1 milreis = 1,000 reis.

Tariff of Mozambique—Continued.

[Kg. = kilogram of 2⅕ pounds. Dl. = dekaliter of 2⅝ gallons.]

Articles.	Ports.					
	Cape Delgado.		Lorenzo Marques.		All other ports.	
	Unit.	Duty in reis.	Unit.	Duty in reis.	Unit.	Duty in reis.
Articles for personal adornment, such as breastpins, rings, earrings, watch chains, bracelets, and similar articles (excepting those made of gold and silver, buttons, (not made of any precious metal), toys, and perfumes.	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg ...	500
Olive oil and other oils used in the preparation of food.	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	5 per cent ..	Dl	1,000
Ale, beer, and other fermented liquors.	Dl	400	Dl	400	Dl	400
Common wines and vinegar:						
In casks	Dl	600	Dl	600	Dl	800
In bottles	Dl	800	Dl	800	Dl	800
Sparkling wines and champagne.	Dl	2,000	Dl	2,000	Dl	2,000
Table wines produced in Portuguese territory.	Dl	2,000	Dl	200	Dl	200
Liquors, distilled:						
Containing less than 24° Cartier of alcohol.	Dl	1,200	Dl	1,200	Dl	1,200
24° Cartier	Dl	3,000	Dl	3,000	Dl	3,000
Prepared liquors, brandy, gin, and cordials.	.....	2,500	Dl	2,500	Dl	2,500
Lime and cement	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg ...	4
Manufactured rubber n. o. s.	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg.	500	Kg ...	500
Tea	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg ...	500
Hats, for men	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	5 per cent.
Boats, small, foreign built, propelled by sail or steam, not exceeding 7,760 cubic feet in measurement.	.....	12 per cent.	.....	12 per cent.	.....	12 per cent.
Looking glasses, frames, and moldings.	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg	200	Kg ...	200
Clothing, and materials for same, intended for the natives.	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg	50	Kg ...	50
Felting, plain, colored, or stamped.	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg	200	Kg ...	200
Threads:						
Cotton twist	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	10 per cent .	Kg ...	80
Cotton, n. o. s., also wicks.	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg	10 per cent .	Kg ...	150
Linen, silk, woolen yarn ..	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg	5 per cent ..	Kg ...	100
Provisions:						
Rice and dried codfish	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg	20	Kg ...	20
Potatoes, sea biscuit for reëxport, onions, and wheaten flour.	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg	20	Kg ...	20
Butter, imitation butter, cheese, lard, fat bacon, preserved meats of all kinds, preserves, spices, dried fruits, biscuits, sea biscuits, and groceries n. o. s.	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg	100	Kg ...	100
Sail cloth, and linen or cotton duck intended for sails of small boats, and articles n. o. s. made in sail loft or rope yard.	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg ...	70
Medicines, plain or compounded.	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg ...	200
Metals:						
Precious metals, manufactured or in ingots.	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	10 per cent.
Copper, brass, bronze, or other alloys:						
(a) Cast, forged, or rolled into bars, plates, sheets, bolts, or rods.	.....	5 per cent ..	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg ...	10
(b) Wire and tubes	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent ..	Kg ...	50

Tariff of Mozambique—Continued.

[Kg. = kilogram of 2¼ pounds. Dl. = dekaliter of 2¾ gallons.]

Articles.	Ports.					
	Cape Delgado.		Lorenzo Marques.		All other ports.	
	Unit.	Duty in reis.	Unit.	Duty in reis.	Unit.	Duty in reis.
Metals—Continued.						
Copper, etc.—Continued.						
(*c*) Manufactures, n. o. s., whether plain, tinned, or nickel, silver, or gold plated.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	200
Lead:						
(*a*) In pigs, bars, plates, sheets, and shot.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	5
(*b*) Manufactures of same, n. o. s.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	50
Tin and zinc:						
(*a*) In pigs, bars, plates, and sheets.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	5
(*b*) Manufactures of same, n. o. s.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	50
Iron and steel:						
(*a*) Bars, rods, bolts, hoops, beams; T and angle iron, and wire; plates, either smoth, corrugated, plain or galvanized; tin plate, grapnels, and anchors.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	3
(*b*) Columns, pipes, beams, netting, gratings, tanks and other manufactures of iron or steel, whether plain or galvanized, used in building and construction, and n. o. s.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	15
(*c*) Castings and manufactures, n. o. s.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	30
(*d*) Articles manufactured from Flanders foil.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	150
(*e*) Locks, bolts, hinges, hooks, ornamental ironwork for buildings, tools, etc., with or without handles; cutlery, with or without handles, and manufactures, n. o. s., whether forged, stamped, or rolled; or plain, tinned, galvanized, or enameled.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	80
Papers:						
(*a*) Writing paper and envelopes, plain or otherwise.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	200	Kg ...	200
(*b*) All other sorts	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	100	Kg ...	100
Clinch nails and tacks, of copper, bronze, or alloy, except those used in lining and sheathing small boats.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	500
Clinch nails and tacks of any metal used in lining and sheathing small boats.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	40
Kerosene oil	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	20	Kg ...	30
Matches	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	120	Kg ...	120
Gunpowder	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	300	Kg ...	300
Tiles and brick	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	2	Kg ...	2
Tiles, glazed	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	10	Kg ...	10
Drain pipes:						
Clay	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	5	Kg ...	5
Earthenware, n. o. s.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	15	Kg ...	15
Crockery ware of all sorts, n. o. s.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	25	Kg ...	25

Tariff of Mozambique—Continued.

[Kg. = kilogram of 2¼ pounds. Dl. = dekaliter of 2⅝ gallons.]

ticles.	Ports.					
	Cape Delgado.		Lorenzo Marques.		All other ports.	
	Unit.	Duty in reis.	Unit.	Duty in reis.	Unit.	Duty in reis.
.....	.....	10 per cent.	.....	10 per cent.	.....	10 per cent.
.....	.....	25 per cent.	.....	25 per cent.	.....	25 per cent.
.....	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	50	Kg ...	50
.....	.....	5 per cent.	Dl	250	Dl	250
luced in Portu-tory:						
e leaf, roll, or	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	25	Kg ...	25
s.....	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	150	Kg ...	150
factured and n.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	100	Kg ...	100
luced in foreign						
nufactured	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	1,800	Kg ...	1,800
factured	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	3,600	Kg ...	3,600
une, or mixed, pieces, or made	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	2,500
n cloths, june, d.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	700
els, all wool	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	600
els, cotton and	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	400
rls and neck either all wool d.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	700
ed work and gs of wool.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	700
ufactures of or cotton and o. s.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	400
s:						
ll sorts and s, n. o. s., in or made up, d.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	10 per cent.	Kg ...	200
ame, dyed or	.....	5 per cent.	.....	10 per cent.	Kg ...	350
ics, n. o. s., in ade up.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	10 per cent.	Kg ...	300
se linen cloth, nade from the	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg ...	30
d ink, in pow-	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	10	Kg ...	10
e, prepared in	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	20	Kg ...	20
id parasols:						
ed with silk.....	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	1,500	Kg ...	1,500
ed with other d.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	200	Kg ...	200
.....	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	70	Kg ...	70
s, and vessels black or green	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	100	Kg ...	100
s of glass n. o. s.	.....	5 per cent.	Kg	150	Kg ...	150
n. o. s.....	.....	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.	.....	10 per cent

TARES.

d deductions from the gross weight are as follows at all ports:

	Per cent.
s, casks, and boxes	15
.....	2
oxes	30
d and lined boxes	40
or barrels	18
vessels, the same being in crates or wickerware	20
in casks, crates, or baskets:	
ig jugs	50
ig tiles	40
ig articles n. o. s	30

	Per cent.
Butter:	
In firkins	20
In pots or jars	30
Fabrics:	
In bales with iron hoops	6
In bales without hoops	3
In any package of wood	12
Bottles and jugs:	
Of earthenware	25
Of glass	10
Merchandise n. o. s. in boxes, casks, crates, etc.	6

FREE GOODS.

A. Articles of Portuguese origin or production. Coin from any Portuguese port.

Small boats, sail or steam, not exceeding 7,760 cubic feet in measurement, and tackle for the same, cereals and grains, parts of vehicles, sacks and bags of coarse linen, hemp, or jute, bricks, lime, cement, jugs, and urns, vehicles of all sorts. All articles on list B.

B. Articles not of Portuguese origin or production: Staves, mineral water, live animals, excepting oxen, coal, foreign gold coin; small boats, sail or steam, registering not more than 7,760 cubic feet in measurement, and tackle for the same, felting for coverings, twine for nets, coal, books, sewing-machines, agricultural implements, machinery, mathematical, astronomical, and surveying instruments, plants and green fruit, vessels of glass or earthenware used as packages for other merchandise, wagons, carts, carriages, and railroad rolling stock.

Goods imported through ports in this province and transported in bond to interior States pay a duty of 3 per cent ad valorem, called a "transit rate."

Merchandise not elsewhere specified, covered with a wrapping of oilcloth or other material, an extra tax of 2 per cent.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Articles.	Exported to—	
	Foreign ports.	Portuguese ports.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Almonds and other oil seeds, timber, beams, planks, and woods n. o. s.	2	1
Ginger root, calumba root, gums (except copal), hides and skins	4	2
India rubber, pepper, rhinoceros horns, hippopotamus teeth, and tortoise shell	8	6
Cowry and other shells, wax, and ebony	5	3½
Cloves and ivory	10	7½
Gum copal, pearls, and precious stones	6	4½
African produce n. o. s.	2	1½

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Agriculture.—My report on the above of the 24th of October still holds good in all respects, and no particular change has taken place worth while to report, with the exception that the farmers begin to take a great interest in irrigation, for which purpose a number of windmill pumps, as well as an artesian well-drill rig, have been ordered from the United States.

Commerce.—Notwithstanding all the drawbacks to which the Free State farmers have lately been subjected to, trade has been fairly brisk during the last few months. Building has been carried on on a large scale, increasing therefore the sale of material, such as timber, corrugated iron, cement, etc. The competition among the merchants is very keen, and the opening of several new stores has caused a reduction of prices on goods to a considerable extent. Paraffin can be bought here, such as "white rose," at $4.72 a case, being almost as cheap as could be bought 450 miles nearer the coast. Condensed milk is sold at $2 to $2.24 per dozen. Blue-mottled soap may be had at $4 to $4.48 a box (50-pounds weight). Free State butter is often very scarce, and at times sells at from $1 to $1.48 per pound. Attempts are now being made to introduce American butterine and oleomargarine.

The English are evidently resolved to hold their commercial ground in South Africa, as within a fortnight in October I met with not less than five commercial travelers, most of whom took orders for goods to be shipped direct from England.

It must, however, be understood that traveling in this country, on account of the limited extension of railways, and which therefore in most instances, in order to reach the destined towns, has to be performed by means of other conveyances, is a most expensive matter, and it would hardly be worth the risk for any American house in the United States to do business here through commercial travelers.

I am glad to see that our merchants begin to take an active part in the commerce of South Africa, as within ten weeks I received not less than twenty-nine catalogues for different lines of manufactures. A great deal of work has therefore been thrown on the shoulders of the consular agent, and, in order to be the means of promoting trade, a great deal of labor and extra expense. It would, therefore, be a great point gained if it could be so arranged as to enable the officer to devote all his time and energy to the promotion of trade between the Orange Free State and the United States.

As has been anticipated, the wool season has been a little less than a success. The probable number of bales of wool for export this year will be about 44,000 to 50,000 instead of 60,000 to 70,000.

For some unaccountable reason only about 12 per cent of the usual number of lambs have been dropped this season.

Mining.—A new diamond mine, called the Monastery mine, has lately been officially thrown open and great returns are expected. This mine is situated about 50 miles from Bloemfontein. Also a coal mine in the near vicinity of the Free State capital has been discovered only a few weeks ago, thus confirming my report of the 22d of July, 1892.

I think American capitalists would do well in forming an exploration company to open the treasures of this country, much of which is still undiscovered.

Political.—The Swazieland question has by the press here been freely and fully discussed. In the last session of the Free State Volksrad (Congress) a proposal was unanimously carried which directed the Executive Council to communicate with the British high commissioner at Cape Town for the purpose of getting England to cede Swazieland unconditionally to the Transvaal. The reply to this is, however, not known. The feeling of the Dutch population in this State is all in harmony with the Transvaal as far as the above question is concerned.

The nomination for a new President for the Orange Free State will take place in May, 1893.

E. R. LANDGRAF, *consular agent.*

BLOEMFONTIEN, *December 13, 1893.*

ZANZIBAR.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Zanzibar to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Cloves	$34,722.41	$92,591.20	$92,955.94	$67,415.85	$287,685.40
Clove stems	1,459.30	284.52	2,373.72	340.00	4,457.63
Ebony	9.78	2,300.38			2,310.16
Goatskins	812.44	5,637.08		8,057.18	14,506.70
Gum copal	17,480.30	12,848.37	11,435.06	10,072.00	51,835.73
Hides	3,422.61	125,696.56	16,393.95		145,513.12
Ivory	137,998.64	182,435.13	200,515.94	171,561.40	692,511.11
Pepper	5,105.29				5,105.29
Rubber		3,355.25	1,778.16	6,215.89	11,349.30
Shells		1,143.38	1,064.46	1,532.18	3,740.02
Total	201,010.86	426,291.87	326,517.23	265,194.50	1,219,014.46

JOS. A. JONES, *Consul.*

ZANZIBAR, *June 30, 1892.*

CONTINENT OF ASIA.

BRITISH ASIA.

BOMBAY.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Bombay to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Apparel, books, pictures, and prints	$308.00				$308.00
Brass ware	2,231.00	$259.10	$210.33		2,700.43
Carpets	6,515.00	5,261.60	5,221.38	$6,573.55	23,571.53
Chaulmogra oil	107.00		102.00		209.00
Condiments	268.00	158.33	633.78	545.00	1,605.11
Cotton durries	90.00			389.35	479.35
Curios			457.00	341.39	798.39
Dates	285.00	35,379.45	1,375.60		37,040.05
Drugs	77.00	86.80			163.80
Embroidery		306.30			306.30
Furniture	957.00	1,045.45	1,187.80	1,185.39	4,375.64
Fish maws		563.10			563.10
Fish-bladder cakes			439.25	303.80	743.05
Goatskins				409.40	409.40
Human hair (raw)				61.15	61.15
Mustard seed			2,612.78	8,523.50	11,136.28
Pottery	383.00		35.85		418.85
Sandalwood oil		600.25	576.00	596.00	1,772.25
Sheetings	470.00				470.00
Silverware			297.00		297.00
Silks			391.12		391.12
Skins			96.78		96.78
Tea			194.65		194.65
Wool	194.00				194.00
Total	11,885.00	43,660.38	13,821.32	18,928.53	88,295.23

H. BALLANTINE, *Consul.*

BOMBAY, *June 30, 1892.*

CEYLON.

No considerable amount of cotton is grown in Ceylon. The soil is unsuitable and the climate too warm and moist. A moiety of what is grown is too short in staple for manufacturing purposes and is used in upholstery. Prior to 1860 there was some local manufacture of cotton fabrics by hand, consisting principally of tablecloths, counterpanes, towels, napkins, and native sarongs. These were made mostly with yarn imported from Great Britain. The industry, however, never was very important, and during the last quarter of a century has nearly disappeared.

In the year 1890 a cotton mill went into operation in Colombo, having a capacity of 10,000 spindles and 220 looms. This mill uses mostly Indian cotton from Tinnevelly, supplemented with a small quantity of Ceylon-grown cotton, raised ex-

ılly from Egyptian and American seed, and costing here at present 8 pound, with prospects of an advance in price owing to reports of re- p in America.

COTTON IMPORTS.

ɜt that can be here said on this subject is that in 1860 piece goods were ls. 9 d., say 42 cents United States money, per pound, and during the late in America, say about 1863, 8-pound gray shirtings 45 inches by 38½ ıt up to 40s. ($9.60) per piece, or $1.20 per pound, whereas the same now sold here at 7s. ($1.68) per piece, or 21 cents United States money

ɾrtling result has been brought about by gradational falls in price be- years 1864 and this present time, and it is not unlikely that with re- ıuse, the fall in value of raw cotton is the principal factor in the case, inferiority of the goods nowadays by reason of short staple, and the amount of size (earth and starch) they contain.
uced cost of transport may also be taken into consideration, the freight ɔods from Europe to Ceylon being now two-thirds lower than it was in ult proceeding mostly from the opening of the Suez Canal.

DISPLACEMENT OF COTTON BY OTHER FIBERS.

ılly there is no displacement here of cotton by other fibers.
ize and clay the goods are all cotton, except in the case of some ready- hing, mostly shirts, which are a mixture of cotton and jute, but the ɪf such goods is inconsiderable.
it is probable that more silk and jute goods are imported here than of otton, as the shops abound in "dress stuffs" composed of silk and jute, called European silks offered here are of that mixture.
re no local books nor published documents whatsoever, that I am aware ıing additional data to that hereinbefore related, the gist of which was 'rom the Ceylon Government blue book, and from the honorable W. W. M. L. C., the head of the firm of Darley, Buller & Co., Colombo.
Darley, Buller & Co. have been largely engaged in the cotton and ɔds trade, both in Ceylon and India for more than forty years, and I y indebted in this instance to Mr. Mitchell for his courtesy.

COMMERCE OF CEYLON.

Imports at Ceylon for the fiscal year 1892.

ticles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
.....	86,000	$4,000	Great Britain and British India.
1 poultry	182,826	Free.	India, Australia, and Great Britain.
mmunition	87,299	23,536	Great Britain and France.
.....	800	43	Great Britain.
ɔrk, salted.....	3,509	95	Europe, Great Britain, and Austria.
naps	32,544	Free.	Europe and China.
hoes.....	20,000	869	Great Britain, Australia, and India.
.....	15,730	680	Great Britain and continent of Europe.
.....	606	356	Great Britain and Germany.
ɔks, and staves.	184,652	Free.	Great Britain. Australia, and China.
.....	70,000	3,273	Great Britain and France.
.....	32,312	527	Great Britain and British India.
watches.....	12,415	810	Europe and Australia.
ke	2,300,000	Free.	Australia and continent of Europe.
ls, etc	1,917,000	92,326	India, China, and Europe.
re.....	71,070	5,000	Do.
and salted	650,000	30,614	India and Great Britain.
'heat	310,000	20,609	India and Australia.
lassware.....	51,107	3,095	Europe, China, and India.
ınd grain.....	200,870	17,463	Australia and British India.
ɔrn, etc.....	8,688,025	760,443	India, Australia, and Europe.
ry and milli-	379,806	24,551	Continent of Europe, China, and Australia.
ɔon	25,311	1,090	Australia, Europe, and China.
s:			
.....	10,000	640	United States and Australia.
.....	1,090	70	Great Britain, France, and Germany.
c.....	1,070	Free.	Great Britain and British India.
.....	500	Free.	Great Britain.

COMMERCE OF CEYLON—continued.

Imports at Ceylon for the fiscal year 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Machinery	$317,322	Free.	Great Britain and Australia.
Malt liquors, in bottles and wood.	86,200	89,015	Europe and Japan.
Manures, etc.	63,900	Free.	Great Britain and India.
Medicines	80,000	5,000	Do.
Metal, wrought and unwrought.	342,030	20,584	Great Britain, British India, and Austria
Oil, kerosene	70,000	5,000	British India, United States, and Russia.
Oilman stores	100,000	6,350	Great Britain and continent of Europe.
Saddlery and harness	10,000	630	Great Britain and Germany.
Soap	42,500	2,555	Great Britain and continent of Europe.
Spirits, brandy, etc	212,785	78,957	Great Britain, continent of Europe, and Australia.
Sugar	412,160	44,330	Europe, China, and Mauritius.
Tobacco:			
Cigars	111,725	7,389	Great Britain and India.
Unmanufactured and hookah.	16,715	3,094	British India and Maladive Islands.
Manufactured	25,860	7,825	British India and India.
Wines	13,598	1,144	Europe, Cape Colony, India, Australia, and Mauritius.
Miscellaneous	4,288,307	118,537	
Total	22,368,464	1,300,000	

Exports from Ceylon for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Arrapo cwt.	492	$6,000	British India.
Arrecanuts do	99,276	302,398	India and Maladive Islands.
Beche-de-mer do	673	11,521	British India.
Birds' feathers packages	4	467	Straits Settlements.
Birds' nests do	3	350	China
Cacao cwt.	20,015	400,314	Great Britain and United States.
Cardamoms pounds	408,866	152,531	Great Britain, Australia, and United States.
Chanks		38,015	British India.
Cinnamon pounds	2,810,098	468,349	Continent of Europe and United States.
Cinchona do	5,595,977	223,910	Great Britain, Europe, and United States.
Coal and coke tons	332,000	2,300,000	Supplied to steamers.
Cocoanut	9,421,043	95,958	United States and continent of Europe.
Coffee cwt.	82,324	1,783,705	To most known countries except South and Central America.
Coir do	38,888	97,220	Europe, United States, and India.
Copra do	68,907	307,128	Do.
Curios and shells do	1,284	4,672	United Kingdom and France.
Hides and skins do	10,737	37,423	United Kingdom, Arabia, and Turkey.
Horns do	2,191	39,366	United Kingdom and British India.
Medicinal roots, seeds and herbs.	1,260	8,112	United Kingdom, Europe, and United States.
Oil, essential ounces	12,300,289	158,598	Do.
Oil, cocoanut cwt.	426,669	1,769,388	To most known countries except South America.
Orchilla weed do	186	1,218	Great Britain.
Plumbago do	400,540	1,335,134	Europe, United States, and India.
Ponac do	184,949	186,298	Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany.
Shark fins	805	10,132	British India and Singapore.
Tea pounds	57,720,544	10,158,082	To nearly all countries.
Timber and wood:			
Ebony cwt.	3,543	1,933	Hongkong and China.
Sandal do	762	7,580	France and British India.
Sapan do	2,622	3,440	Great Britain and British India.
Satin logs do	1,409	8,110	Do.
Iron wood logs	1,219	3,394	French India and British India.
Other sorts do	6,042	24,623	Mauritius and British India.
Tobacco:			
Cigars pounds	2,015	10,528	Great Britain and British India.
Unmanufactured cwt.	42,214	321,632	Maladive Islands and British India.
Vanilla pounds	943	913	United Kingdom.
Miscellaneous		2,026,458	
Total		22,300 000	

from Ceylon to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		$160
pounds	98,407	73,185
do	80,109	27,428
packages	4	58
cwt	1,337	146,057
do	1,000	22,013
do	5,711	20,963
	8,910	26,514
		810
cwt	110,000	937,331
packages	91	93
ounces	300,000	73,015
packets	1	1,050
do	1	2,781
cwt	40	8,875
do	190,000	795,095
		60
		40
pounds	264,236	58,948
		2,194,476

e: Kerosene oil, 64,719 cases, $56,200.

NAVIGATION AT CEYLON.

ed and cleared from each and to each country in the years 1889, 1890, and 1891.

Countries.	ENTERED.					
	1889.		1890.		1891.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
om	260	563,605	260	553,411	264	568,746
es:						
	70	176,176	78	207,193	83	213,889
	1	907				
ia	2,614	1,195,656	2,820	1,301,901	2,738	1,523,618
od Hope	8	10,872	7	9,438	6	5,486
	13	25,111	15	28,097	13	24,547
tlements	9	15,485	14	26,126	16	31,160
ries:	39	71,003	47	89,144	44	86,882
	1	2,024	1	1,866	4	6,711
			1	2,298	1	2,580
	25	61,656	26	65,586	26	73,091
res	2	2,299				
			1	549		
	67	145,103	67	139,067	68	141,877
a	17	30,742	8	16,734	15	37,505
	27	60,641	27	53,701	27	53,933
lia	116	14,807	73	7,812	34	2,786
			1	2,183	3	5,227
			1	832		
	1	1,159	11	18,672	15	28,430
ands	77	8,545	83	9,152	80	9,712
r			1	692	1	488
lf			2	490		
	5	10,513	6	12,457	3	6,218
siro	1	1,715			2	2,400
	11	21,125	11	21,153	11	19,169
tes of America			3	4,572	1	1,527
ck	2	4,331	1	1,738	4	8,277
			1	1,135	2	2,330
	3,366	2,423,505	3,566	2,576,019	3,461	2,857,919

NAVIGATION AT CEYLON.

Vessels entered and cleared from each and to each country, etc.—Continued.

Countries.	CLEARED.					
	1889.		1891.		1890.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United Kingdom	274	591,733	275	603,744	327	745,107
British colonies:						
Australia	68	185,004	70	195,070	66	186,056
Aden	1	3,039				
British India	2,626	1,150,409	2,891	1,250,950	2,684	1,408,490
Cape of Good Hope			2	2,065		
Hongkong	10	18,466	12	23,983	11	20,485
Mauritius	9	20,871	9	20,002	12	28,746
Straits Settlements	15	24,658	12	21,995	6	11,443
Foreign countries:						
Antwerp	1	1,734	2	3,242	1	1,715
Barcelona			1	1,644		
Bremen	26	63,511	28	68,370	28	73,523
Buenos Ayres						
Bourbon						
China	79	173,078	75	158,421	72	160,139
Dutch India	4	4,713	1	1,398		
France	30	63,295	30	61,035	29	58,625
French India	126	18,674	120	17,096	66	15,658
Genoa			2	3,998	1	1,843
Hamburg	3	4,146	20	36,424	23	21,281
Holland	6	9,650	2	3,095	3	4,337
Hanover					1	1,617
Iloilo						
Japan					1	2,173
Maldive Islands	54	5,962	77	8,116	67	8,063
Minicoy			1	102		
Manilla			1	2,298	1	2,580
Nicobar			6	847	4	621
Laccadives			1	86		
Madagascar						
Port Said					1	927
Persian Gulf						
Russia	2	4,331	2	4,249	4	8,277
Rio de Janeiro						
Trieste	17	31,590	14	25,705	15	27,359
United States of America	26	31,763	22	27,948	24	23,124
Vancouver					1	3,003
Vladivostock	1	1,813			2	3,818
Zanzibar						
Total	3,378	2,408,460	3,586	2,541,883	3,450	2,839,021

Steam vessels entered and cleared from and to the United Kingdom, British possessions, and foreign countries, via the Suez Canal for the year 1891.

Countries.	With cargo.				For coal.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United Kingdom	202	420,108	308	703,927	33	51,178	128	222,773
British possessions:								
Malta							27	41,040
Foreign countries:								
Antwerp	3	5,264	1	1,715			16	31,563
Alexandria					1	1,392		
America			1	2,314	2	3,443	10	17,311
Bremen	26	73,691	24	62,085				
France	10	20,687	10	20,486	1	1,890	38	60,548
Hamburg	1	1,611	23	41,208	4	5,008	4	7,047
Holland			3	4,337	13	16,964	21	32,191
Hanover			1	1,617	1	2,171	1	1,552
Italy			1	1,843	2	2,834	1	2,773
Port Said	1	1,423					267	280,615
Russia			3	5,877	37	56,717	2	2,254
Spain					8	15,236	8	18,721
Trieste	11	20,862	15	26,445				
Total	254	543,646	390	871,854	102	156,833	523	718,398

COLOMBO, CEYLON, *July 20, 1892.*

W. MOREY, *Consul.*

HONGKONG.

l value of exports from the consular district of Hongkong to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—			
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.
	$14,190	$25,480	$20,200	$27,250
re	1,527	1,500	11,040	630
	65,060	52,070	25,870	12,557
	1,810	306	1,854	1,140
			320	
-wood trunks			610	170
			9,624	
		3,322	1,920	
	3,610	2,687	180	290
	403	1,990	176	963
ters	2,610	5,840	16,820	5,910
	705	1,910	1,460	
	36,165	63,750	35,874	5,780
s	12,140	11,324	13,074	14,870	
	750	1,068	480	2,219
	52,990	57,887	71,125	32,537
s	3,230	1,510	5,132	2,147
	3,167	1,680	6,160	3,960
			675	
	3,160	1,170	1,000	2,030
l opium	141,650	198,090	203,351	
ns	106,750	133,819	85,060	79,518
ver	19,149	46,882	10,280	
ver flasks		480		
	7,640	3,300	9,626	5,350
	127,190	152,280	376,393	167,558
	16,060	18,670	6,890	13,725
	150,715	109,638	34,880	274,310
ls	20,110	21,290	23,440	31,390
	42,620	25,030	25,820	25,610
	36,240	22,800	34,400	26,270
	8,370	3,780	21,070	7,640
flour	8,530	3,770	7,990	5,697
	6,220	3,110	6,750	3,740
				10,957
al	892,791	976,073	1,073,644	763,758
al for the year				$3,616,266

O. H. SIMONS, *Consul.*

KONG, *June 30, 1892.*

CHINA.

e the honor to make the following report on the foreign trade of China year 1892:

VALUE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE.

otal value of the foreign trade was 237,684,723 (haikwan taels) as against 712 in 1891. These figures do not include goods carried coastwise nor in junks, which are not under the control of the imperial maritime customs.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

ustoms revenue for 1892 was 22,689,054 taels as against 23,518,021 in 1891, ase of 828,967 taels.
lecrease occurred in imports, opium duty, and liken.

BY MINISTER DENBY.—The latest United States Treasury valuation of the Haikwan tael . The picul is equivalent to 100 catties, or 133⅓ pounds avoirdupois, or 60,453 kilo- The catty is 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The average fall in sterling exchange during 1892 had an injurious effect on the foreign trade to China. The average value of the haikwan tael in 1891 was 4*s.* 11*d.*, and in 1892 4*s.* 4½*d.* Several banks failed or were reconstructed. Interest on loans was raised and credit became contracted. Several failures of old established houses occurred.

IMPORTS.

The net total value of the foreign import trade amounts to 135,101,000 taels, or 1,097,000 taels over 1891. Cotton goods fell off 583,000 taels as compared with 1891, but gray, plain, and white shirtings and T-cloths increased. Drills, jeans, and sheetings declined. American sheetings fell off 682,000 pieces.

Turkey red cottons fell off. Cotton lastings, velvets, velveteens held their own. Handkerchiefs increased. Towels fell off. English yarn declined, while Indian yarn rose from 1,138,000 piculs to 1,254,000 piculs. Cheap silver accounts for this rise and fall.

Woolen goods gained slightly. Metals, except lead, manufactured copper, and spelter declined. Rice fell off 736,000 piculs. Indian cotton fell off. American kerosene declined 7,464,000 gallons and Russian 1,350,000 gallons. This diminution is the effect of a glutted market and not of diminished consumption. Matches increased.

Coal, bèche de mer, seaweed, and sugar largely increased.

EXPORTS.

The value of the export trade was 102,583,000 taels as compared with 100,947,000 in 1891, a gain of 1,600,000 taels.

Tea and silk, the two great staples, declined. The decrease in tea was 127,353 piculs. The demand of Russia fell off, owing to the famine in that country.

The export of white silk increased, but yellow silk declined. The diminution is 194 piculs, but the value increased.

Raw cotton amounting to 508,800 piculs was exported, chiefly to Japan.

Beans enormously increased amounting to 1,142,500 piculs, going chiefly to Japan.

Feathers, firecrackers, hemp, horns, and leather held their own. Chinese clothing, boots, and shoes were largely exported, as also fish and fishery products and paper and rice.

The foreign trade in skins and rugs (sheep, goat, and dog skins) rose to 1,315,000 taels from 881,000 in 1891. Straw braid rose from 79,212 piculs to 87,273 piculs. Sheep and camels' wool rose to 173,400 piculs in 1892. This increase is largely due to the fact that the United States tariff imposes a small duty on this article.

SHIPPING.

Of vessels entered and cleared in 1892 there were 37,927, of 29,440,575 tonnage.

The representation of the most important countries was as follows: Number of British vessels, 18,973; vessels of foreign type owned by Chinese, 8,246: Chinese junks, 6,286; German, 2,016; Japanese, 719; American, 111; Swedish and Norwegian, 260.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The imports from the United States amounted to 6,061,900 taels, and the exports to the United States to 10,784,655 taels, a total of 16,846,555 taels as against 16,765,382 in 1891.

Of black tea 209,603.18 piculs and of green tea 309,923.44 piculs were exported to the United States.

FOREIGN POPULATION.

There are 579 foreign firms in China, and 9,945 resident foreigners. The British have 363 firms and 3,919 residents. The Americans come next, with 31 firms and 1,312 residents.

TREATY PORTS.

There are twenty-two ports open to foreigners, of which the largest, Canton, has 1,800,000 population, and the smallest, Mengtzu, 12,000.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be seen from the above figures that in 1892 China imported 32,500,000 in tael value more than she exported. But the progress of trade is much more satisfactory when viewed in the light of the revenue-earning department. The customs revenues have gone up from 14,500,000 taels in 1880 to 22,689,054 in 1892, although they fell a little below the receipts of 1891. This result, apparently inconsistent with the increased volume of trade, is explained by the customs statistical writer as follows: "That the exceptionally high aggregate values of the trade of 1891 should have been maintained with a decrease in revenue and in the quantity of staple goods landed and shipped, is ascribable to the great depreciation in the gold value of silver, which enhances the market value of imports and allows of higher prices being paid for exports destined to gold-currency countries, without adding to the laying down cost."

In the tonnage employed in the foreign and coast trade of China there is an ever growing increase.

In tonnage, Great Britain easily leads, being nearly twenty times as large as that of Germany, which comes next.

Under the head of treasure, Mr. Hopset records a total net export of gold to the value of 7,332,000 taels, and silver to the value of 4,825,000 taels, or 12,157,000 in all. These figures only show the amounts which pass through the custom-house. It is known that large quantities of the precious metals are brought into China by Chinese passengers returning from the Straits and elsewhere.

The imports into China, deducting import and opium duty, exactly balance the exports, with duty and 8 per cent on market value added for charges. There must, therefore, be an unrecognized import of gold and silver to balance the export of these metals above stated.

CHARLES DENBY, *Minister.*

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Peking, March 22, 1893.

Imports into and the exports from China from and to the several countries in 1892.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	Hk. taels.	*Hk. taels.*
Great Britain	28,874,000	10,476,000
Hongkong	68,817,000	40,701,000
India	13,861,000	1,403,000
Straits Settlements	1,020,000	1,404,000
Australasia	300,000	1,626,000
South Africa and Mauritius		215,000
British America	695,000	159,000
United States	6,062,000	10,785,000
South America		268
Continent of Europe	5,128,000	17,166,000
Russia:		
Odessa	391,000	1,955,000
Via Kiakhta		4,061,000
Manchuria	160,000	1,025,000
Japan	6,702,000	8,054,000
Macao	3,179,000	1,685,000
Philippine Islands	44,000	161,000
Cochin China, Tonkin, etc	200,000	197,000
Siam	37,000	345,000
Java and Sumatra	21,000	433,000
All others	996,000	732,732
Total imports	137,423,000	
Less re-exports	2,321,000	
Total trade	135,102,000	102,534,000

*Imports, by articles, into China during the years 1891 and 1892.**

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Hk. tls.		*Hk. tls.*
Opium, all kinds ..... piculs	77,226.86	28,333,156	70,928.95	27,418,152
Cotton goods:				
Shirtings:				
Gray, plain ..... pieces	5,985,598.00	10,206,236	6,460,792.00	10,992,034
White, plain ..... do	2,732,779.00	5,413,608	2,288,629.00	4,717,850
White, figured, brocaded, and spotted ..... pieces	59,301.00	73,237	84,887.00	111,070
Dyed, plain ..... do	165,617.00	406,767	165,667.00	411,545
Dyed, figured, brocaded, and spotted ..... pieces	92,115.00	181,872	133,367.00	431,842
T-cloths ..... do	2,046,043.00	2,504,939	2,090,369.00	2,556,902
Drills:				
English ..... do	235,766.00	466,112	102,057.00	208,397
Dutch ..... do	28,400.00	48,280	34,680.00	52,020
American ..... do	861,591.00	1,897,768	644,532.00	1,452,848
Jeans:				
English ..... do	145,811.00	218,951	123,960.00	192,313
Dutch ..... do	47,511.00	77,918	16,220.00	25,952
American ..... do	17,317.00	29,700	20,101.00	35,274
Sheetings:				
English ..... do	890,017.00	1,789,563	686,528.00	1,399,130
American ..... do	2,008,455.00	4,519,159	1,326,406.00	3,184,174
Chintzes, furnitures, and plain cotton prints ..... pieces	540,615.00	655,541	645,579.00	863,330
Twills, printed ..... do	80,650.00	155,541	191,378.00	365,162
Turkey red cottons ..... do	776,632.00	1,132,612	367,418.00	481,043
Cotton lastings, plain and figured ..... do	533,244.00	1,256,678	600,747.00	1,444,676
Cotton damasks ..... do	1,372.00	4,954	2,171.00	7,602
Velvets ..... do	42,901.00	201,451	53,386.00	309,528
Velveteens ..... do	13,016.00	55,479	13,752.00	59,568
Jaconets, cambrics, lawns, muslins, and dimities ..... pieces	296,491.00	180,117	306,164.00	184,951
Handkerchiefs ..... dozens	430,991.00	173,844	606,874.00	243,347
Towels ..... do	638,306.00	191,190	582,799.00	176,644
Cotton goods, unclassed	.....	464,144	.....	626,986
Cotton yarn:				
English ..... piculs	73,058.52	1,507,239	49,019.39	1,002,945
Indian ..... do	1,138,083.73	19,396,855	1,254,489.64	21,056,464
Cotton thread ..... do	1,778.91	79,445	2,063.12	93,245
Total cotton goods	.....	53,200,200	.....	52,707,432
Woolen goods:				
Camlets:				
English ..... pieces	121,772.00	1,020,621	99,048.00	869,727
Dutch ..... do	100.00	1,756	265.00	4,590
Lastings ..... do	118,328.00	785,749	117,343.00	808,994
Lastings, crape ..... do	1,381.00	5,485	149.00	775
Long ells ..... do	133,334.00	586,936	106,370.00	495,071
Spanish stripes ..... do	56,127.00	533,413	55,595.00	542,097
Cloth, broad, medium, habit, and Russian ..... pieces	32,219.00	665,452	44,817.00	1,017,900
Lusters and Orleans:	6,892.00	33,219	8,233.00	42,697
Plain ..... do				
Figured ..... do	14,936.00	42,444	14,552.00	41,382
Blankets ..... pairs	19,282.00	46,833	26,159.00	72,714
Woolen yarn and cord ..... piculs	.....	.....	1,280.86	100,664
Woolen goods, unclassed	.....	973,348	.....	797,749
Total woolen goods	.....	4,695,256	.....	4,794,230
Miscellaneous piece goods:				
Canvas ..... bolts	3,804.00	20,249	7,135.00	56,277
Miscellaneous piece goods, unclassed	.....	80,955	.....	149,490
Total miscellaneous piece goods	.....	101,204	.....	205,867
Metals:				
Iron:				
Nail rod ..... piculs	453,629.62	858,814	300,384.70	564,499
Bar ..... do	198,648.34	412,088	133,821.42	293,647
Hoop ..... do	18,472.42	45,622	12,221.40	24,720
Sheets and plates ..... do	68,785.76	210,531	44,314.67	131,502
Wire ..... do	63,317.57	251,445	67,258.35	261,022
Pig and Kentledge ..... do	64,184.85	64,894	97,088.69	111,981
Old ..... do	859,017.86	1,072,111	704,253.75	831,695

*This and following reports are taken from the Chinese customs trade returns, forwarded by Minister Denby.

Imports, by articles, into China during the years 1891 and 1892—Continued.

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Hk. tls.		*Hk. tls.*
Ironware, unclassed		267,108		340,154
Tin, in slabs ..... piculs	67,451.11	1,551,920	66,966.46	1,758,054
Tin plates ..... do	20,717.98	75,217	17,970.02	81,395
Lead:				
In pigs ..... do	154,575.35	599,895	221,386.29	830,187
Tea and sheet ..... do	5,275.36	21,112	2,203.41	10,953
Copper:				
Bar, rod, sheets, plates, and nails ..... piculs	7,709.08	116,018	9,170.13	142,751
Wire ..... do	1,259.64	24,826	1,415.84	28,040
Unmanufactured, slabs, and ore .. do	38,253.95	500,393	31,206.12	437,163
Copperware, unclassed ..... do	578.78	12,557	511,76	13,134
Yellow metal, bar, rod, sheets, and nails ..... piculs	30,833.84	364,952	26,336.32	306,296
Brass wire ..... do	3,075.05	55,885	3,163.62	57,558
Steel ..... do	57,176.12	209,077	53,443.18	174,677
Spelter ..... do	13,540.34	102,901	44,557.42	275,281
Quicksilver ..... do	2,145.18	139,164	2,591.82	161,715
Metals, unclassed		297,918		294,451
Total metals		7,254,448		7,130,866
Sundries:				
Betel nuts ..... piculs	59,345.51	296,868	59,513.62	282,191
Bèche de mer ..... dó	36,065.26	854,954	40,352.61	1,030,905
Birds' nests ..... do	734.30	411,508	841.93	449,356
Clocks and watches ..... pieces	142,951.00	247,829	104,803.00	235,330
Cloves and spices ..... piculs	22,225.36	353,105	20,793.46	467,577
Coal ..... tons	369,994.00	1,708,293	398,290.00	2,007,685
Colors ..... piculs	15,225.37	93,567	14,113.23	69,535
Cotton, raw ..... do	110,618.47	1,195,262	106,635.03	1,157,001
Dyes, aniline		976,016		978,921
Fish and fishery products (not including bèche de mer, isinglass, and seaweed) ..... piculs	284,676.35	2,640,444	292,905.98	2,686,228
Flint stones ..... do	65,554.02	31,233	39,665.93	21,061
Flour		704,869		670,905
Ginseng ..... piculs	2,923.94	710,141	3,348.13	847,465
Glass, window ..... boxes	98,281.00	232,192	64,734.00	159,242
Indigo ..... piculs	3,514.97	17,955	9,755.51	50,810
Isinglass ..... do	8,893.96	234,388	9,134.12	204,614
Jadestone ..... do	3,757.64	95,058	3,969.92	113,067
Machinery		900,500		593,449
Mangrove bark ..... piculs	175,464.37	149,477	129,799.54	109,025
Matches ..... gross	4,894,611.00	1,506,591	5,227,506.00	1,423,896
Mushrooms ..... piculs	14,580.06	402,865	14,910.05	433,014
Needles ..... mille	3,214,258.00	404,945	3,043,539.00	364,345
Oil, kerosene:				
American ..... gallons	39,348,477.00	4,308,839	31,884,013.00	4,081,706
Russian ..... do	10,000,902.00	958,212	8,649,318.00	967,847
Paints ..... piculs	12,140.91	159,023	22,903.59	337,402
Pepper, black and white ..... do	57,443.76	503,337	66,542.10	596,139
Perfumery		42,063		51,237
Rattans ..... piculs	101,248.45	392,532	100,813.71	429,299
Rice ..... do	4,684,675.39	6,597,259	3,948,201.56	5,826,415
Sandalwood ..... do	97,458.16	489,670	120,841.30	760,907
Sapanwood ..... do	102,084.35	209,840	118,834.20	239,486
Seaweed and agar-agar ..... do	429,896.71	765,707	522,548.85	1,035,313
Soap		184,634		291,806
Sugar ..... piculs	290,035.67	1,774,111	531,614.78	2,447,807
Tea, Japan ..... do	11,458.98	37,742	14,032.39	51,284
Timber, of all kinds		895,840		1,082,227
Umbrellas ..... pieces	433,098.00	132,712	667,633.00	188,450
Wines, beer, and spirits		327,073		364,977
Wood, of all kinds (sandalwood, sapanwood, and timber excepted)		219,454		261,341
Sundries, unenumerated		7,981,491		9,475,296
Total sundries		40,329,599		42,844,651
Grand total		134,003,863		135,101,198

Native exports of China, by articles, during the years 1891 and 1892.

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Hk. tls.		*Hk. tls.*
Aniseed, star.....piculs..	5,850.70	70,331	12,957.88	155,636
Bamboo and bambooware		310,941		349,765
Beans.....piculs..	662,651.22	791,318	1,142,571.64	1,187,767
Camphor.....do....	18,514.61	279,250	17,785.62	307,992
Cassia lignea.....do....	69,885.74	405,265	90,901.22	589,329
Chinaware, earthenware, and pottery..do....	266,511.49	808,239	269,573.46	1,084,008
Clothing, Chinese, boots and shoes		1,406,435		1,592,969
Cotton, raw.....piculs..	355,584.54	3,841,129	508,843.17	5,089,361
Curios		36,164		20,838
Fans, of all kinds.....pieces..	32,993,283.00	466,048	26,089,744.00	350,665
Feathers, duck, fowl, etc.....piculs..	40,392.47	231,671	43,882.39	275,992
Firecrackers and fireworks.....do....	110,121.81	1,012,530	130,956.60	1,181,128
Fish and fishery products		470,402		496,282
Fruits of all kinds		517,653		665,796
Galangal.....piculs..	8,678.28	8,049	16,378.89	18,845
Glassware, bangles, etc.....do....	21,811.14	365,492	21,698.63	348,758
Gold and silver ware.....do....	30.38	82,065	29.57	77,613
Grasscloth.....do....	2,319.84	200,093	2,831.02	236,940
Hair, of all kinds		340,998		357,937
Hats, rush.....pieces..	1,706,962.00	17,026	1,362,000.00	11,023
Hemp.....piculs..	42,506.14	230,510	61,596.18	356,437
Hides, cow and buffalo.....do....	67,521.26	653,231	62,911.34	495,065
Horns, cow and buffalo.....do....	11,900.38	87,498	14,478.05	110,377
Leather.....do....	2,083.80	40,393	4,819.16	72,405
Mats (not including matting).....pieces..	16,439,546.00	454,568	17,283,012.00	485,574
Matting.....rolls..	238,050.00	859,065	223,994.00	806,479
Medicines		374,487		420,609
Musk.....piculs..	25.87	329,608	22.40	224,445
Nankeens.....do....	8,112.35	302,392	10,343.42	383,280
Nutgalls.....do....	38,933.25	363,125	38,476.98	460,890
Oil (bean, ground-nut, tea, wood, etc.)..do....	44,589.28	248,439	44,062.42	256,401
Oils, essential (aniseed, cassia-leaf, etc.)do...	2,174.55	249,212	3,167.84	383,382
Paper.....do....	205,236.75	1,570,709	223,808.96	1,572,524
Preserves.....do....	24,127.76	221,102	18,559.74	182,249
Provisions and vegetables		597,640		742,515
Rhubarb.....piculs..	3,770.58	135,659	6,598.70	208,941
Safflower.....do....	281.18	16,152	255.73	11,455
Samshu.....do....	90,015.02	321,452	87,328.01	311,320
Silk:				
Raw, white.....do....	74,489.04	22,109,749	75,722.33	23,810,567
Raw, yellow.....do....	10,459.55	2,405,742	9,032.23	2,032,252
Raw, wild.....do....	17,043.43	1,513,670	16,433.47	1,479,225
Reeled from dupions.....do....	12.90	645	14.48	869
Cocoons.....do....	10,119.64	590,686	6,539.54	414,455
Refuse.....do....	60,703.99	3,263,883	55,890.98	2,603,745
Piece goods.....do....	11,885.67	6,262,654	13,111.49	6,809,908
Shantung pongees.....do....	1,280.02	202,035	2,751.18	471,944
Products, unclassed.....do....	1,583.53	552,962	1,760.49	579,167
Skins (furs), skin clothing, and rugs		881,225		1,315,532
Straw braid.....piculs..	79,211.69	1,605,234	87,273.11	2,056,856
Sugar:				
Brown.....do....	727,544.87	1,997,563	665,820.81	1,609,192
White.....do....	123,048.75	502,682	110,815.40	416,194
Candy.....do....	14,812.61	94,215	8,981.48	48,016
Tea:				
Black.....do....	1,203,641.54	24,979,259	1,101,228.34	19,990,502
Green.....do....	206,760.20	3,545,911	188,439.71	3,486,604
Dust.....do....	3,530.74	18,978	855.18	3,178
Brick.....do....	328,860.52	2,328,755	323,112.28	2,313,179
Tablet.....do....	7,241.01	155,681	9,045.31	189,979
Tobacco, leaf and prepared.....do....	93,838.50	1,052,358	92,127.00	1,074,752
Vermicelli and macaroni.....do....	57,486.29	210,727	81,347.82	305,034
Wool.....do....	135,363.47	1,111,704	173,406.58	1,545,432
Sundries, unenumerated		6,845,190		8,041,925
Total		100,947,849		102,563,525

Reexport of foreign goods from China during the years 1891 and 1892.

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Hk. taels.		*Hk. taels.*
Opium, all kinds ..... piculs	1,270.24	397,924	1,823.28	606,244
Cotton goods:				
Shirtings:				
Gray, plain ..... pieces	109,648.00	186,378	81,570.00	138,598
White, plain ..... do	24,393.00	42,897	29,304.00	55,277
White, figured, brocaded, and spotted ..... do	6,290.00	8,029	9,392.00	12,539
Dyed, plain ..... do	2,737.00	5,729	3,932.00	9,286
Dyed, figured, brocaded, and spotted ..... do	1,644.00	2,975	1,332.00	2,924
T-cloths ..... do	108,325.00	119,478	93,428.00	106,513
Drills:				
English ..... do	49,515.00	97,050	60,088.00	120,194
Dutch ..... do	50.00	85	----------	----------
American ..... do	447.00	983	180.00	405
Jeans, English ..... do	697.00	1,015	108.00	160
Sheetings:				
English ..... do	25,104.00	50,938	35,560.00	72,898
American ..... do	740.00	1,665	240.00	576
Chintzes, furnitures, and plain cotton prints, pieces	1,891.00	2,115	3,918.00	5,103
Twills, printed ..... pieces	4,070.00	7,733	2,207.00	4,414
Turkey red cottons ..... do	14,637.00	21,033	17,101.00	21,463
Cotton lastings, plain and figured ..... do	10,187.00	23,518	15,895.00	35,585
Velvets ..... do	995.00	4,537	3,579.00	21,474
Velveteens ..... do	235.00	917	292.00	1,420
Jaconets, cambrics, lawns, muslins, and dimities ..... pieces	65,034.00	32,535	29,544.00	14,847
Handkerchiefs ..... dozens	11,421.00	4,856	11,579.00	5,167
Towels ..... do	11,215.00	3,941	5,101.00	2,564
Cotton goods, unclassed	----------	4,120	----------	8,253
Cotton yarn:				
English ..... piculs	801.50	16,591	1,683.37	33,667
Indian ..... do	9,911.65	161,388	5,829.00	93,669
Cotton thread ..... do	76.94	3,385	66.39	2,986
Total cotton goods	----------	803,891	----------	771,932
Woolen goods:				
Camlets:				
English ..... pieces	3,790.00	30,329	1,713.00	14,737
Dutch ..... do	----------	----------	20.00	320
Lastings ..... do	984.00	6,221	1,413.00	9,554
Long ells ..... do	1,547.00	6,342	685.00	3,117
Spanish stripes ..... do	1,649.00	14,676	1,149.00	11,030
Cloth, broad, medium, habit, and Russian, pieces	459.00	10,686	384.00	8,830
Lusters and Orleans, plain ..... pieces	147.00	517	2.00	41
Blankets ..... pairs	8,898.00	17,799	7,536.00	15,060
Woolen goods, unclassed	----------	8,073	----------	21,237
Total woolen goods	----------	94,643	----------	83,936
Miscellaneous piece goods:				
Canvas ..... bolts	421.00	2,685	372.00	2,613
Miscellaneous piece goods, unclassed	----------	2,194	----------	5,579
Total miscellaneous piece goods	----------	4,249	----------	8,192
Metals:				
Iron:				
Nail rod ..... piculs	735.00	1,338	1,199.90	2,164
Bar ..... do	2,386.94	4,177	3,704.86	7,224
Hoop ..... do	22.76	59	1,986.70	9,277
Sheets and plates ..... do	1,614.60	4,033	1,618.50	4,967
Wire ..... do	424.71	1,072	658.62	2,507
Pig and kentledge ..... do	168.00	168	16.80	19
Old ..... do	6,228.80	6,869	3,467.58	4,523
Ironware, unclassed	----------	2,678	----------	4,182
Tin, in slabs ..... piculs	1,158.02	24,993	682.44	17,842
Tin plates ..... do	83.07	299	44.51	222
Lead:				
In pigs ..... do	4,108.50	14,585	798.92	2,756
Tea and sheet ..... do	----------	----------	21.55	82
Copper:				
Bar, rod, sheets, plates, and nails ..... do	23.00	345	16.15	223
Wire ..... do	----------	----------	12.50	253
Unmanufactured, slabs, and ore ..... do	5.30	67	615.05	8,488
Copper ware, unclassed ..... do	2.65	48	31.92	381
Yellow metal, bar, rod, sheets, and nails ..... do	----------	----------	65.35	639
Brass wire ..... do	----------	----------	1.29	45
Steel ..... do	764.25	2,719	380.23	1,301
Spelter ..... do	----------	----------	982.00	5,892
Metals, unclassed	----------	5,439	----------	811
Total metals	----------	68,889	----------	73,858

Reëxport of foreign goods from China during the years 1891 and 1892—Continued.

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sundries:		*Hk. taels.*		*Hk. taels.*
Betel nuts.....piculs..	12.35	64	48.92	294
Bêche de mer.....do....	84.20	1,727	112.01	4,052
Birds' nests.....do....	12.25	12,326	14.44	8,394
Clocks and watches.....pieces..	3,589.00	8,844	13,448.40	20,559
Cloves and spices.....piculs..	95.96	6,464	63.82	3,221
Coal.....tons..	60,255.00	301,335	66,645.00	333,495
Colors.....piculs..	58.86	875	73.03	308
Cotton, raw.....do....	688.40	6,276	160.68	567
Dyes, aniline.....	.....	4,882	.....	6,054
Fish and fishery products (not including bêche de mer, isinglass, and seaweed).piculs..	858.06	8,650	579.21	5,720
Flour.....	.....	18,740	.....	40,458
Ginseng.....piculs..	92.42	12,800	31.51	3,631
Glass, window.....boxes..	147.00	323	361.00	832
Isinglass.....piculs..	.....	.....	26.35	567
Machinery.....	.....	3,679	.....	3,555
Matches.....gross..	5,576.00	1,131	8,982.00	1,627
Mushrooms.....piculs..	56.51	1,456	42.17	1,282
Needles.....mille..	13,750.00	2,474	5,153.00	709
Oil, kerosene:				
American.....gallons..	450.00	46	.....	.....
Russian.....do....	90.00	9	100.00	9
Paints.....piculs..	577.19	3,610	152.56	1,420
Pepper, black and white.....do....	147.79	1,263	296.44	2,815
Perfumery.....	.....	344	.....	263
Rattans.....piculs..	13.60	42	.....	.....
Sandalwood.....do....	52.66	240	122.54	736
Seaweed and agar-agar.....do....	645.98	1,484	335.60	751
Soap.....	.....	5,569	.....	8,046
Sugar.....piculs..	114.03	386	5,251.97	24,598
Timber of all kinds.....	.....	203	.....	95
Umbrellas.....pieces..	8,510.00	2,543	15,778.00	3,847
Wines, beer, and spirits.....	.....	37,214	.....	38,109
Wood of all kinds (sandalwood, sapan wood, and timber excepted).....	.....	1,469	.....	1,024
Sundries, unenumerated.....	.....	190,919	.....	260,093
Total sundries.....	.....	637,367	.....	777,312
Grand total.....	.....	2,006,963	.....	2,321,474

Population of Chinese treaty ports, 1892.

Chinese (estimated) population.		Chinese (estimated) population.	
Ports.	Population.	Ports.	Population.
Newchwang	60,000	Fuchau	636,000
Tientsin	950,000	Tamsui	100,000
Chefoo	33,500	Tainan	235,000
Chungking	250,000	Amoy	96,000
Ichang	34,000	Swatow	20,000
Hankow	800,000	Canton	1,800,000
Kiukiang	53,000	Kiungchow	40,500
Wuhu	71,000	Pakhoi	25,000
Chinkiang	140,000	Lungchow	20,000
Shanghai	400,000	Mengtsz	12,000
Ningpo	255,000		
Wenchow	80,000	Total	6,111,000

Nationality.	Foreign.		Nationality.	Foreign.	
	No. of firms.	No. of residents.		No. of firms.	No. of residents.
British	363	3,919	Russians	15	143
American	31	1,312	Austrians	4	82
German	78	732	Belgians	4	212
French	29	862	Italians	36	1,067
Dutch	2	73	Brazilians	7	659
Danes	3	142	Portuguese	2	106
Spaniards	4	315			
Swedes and Norwegians	1	286	Total	579	9,945

CHINESE ROADS AND CANALS.

:rewith inclose a clipping from a recent North China News, giving an inter-
; description of roads in China.

CHARLES DENBY, *Minister.*

KING, *February 27, 1893.*

[Inclosure in Minister Denby's report.]

CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

. Kingsmill in the course of the paper he recently read before the Society land Communication in China; remarked that probably no country in the , certainly none aiming at civilization even of the most rudimentary na- had paid so little attention to roads and means of communication as the se Empire. Proceeding to summaries the replies sent to the society in re- a circular containing certain queries, he said:

CHINESE "ROADS."

e roads as they exist are merely the customary tracks from one town or vil- o another, are never macadamized, and follow all the natural irregularities surface. They are never bounded by fences, are generally undrained, and proceeding through level plains, are entirely undefined and wander about side to side, as puddles of water or artificial pitfalls dug by the neighbor- armer compel the drivers of the vehicles to vary their route. Every g, in the northern provinces at least, a struggle for occupation takes place en the carters and the farmers. The farmer has, on the one hand, a per- ight to plow up any road passing through his land, and, as a matter of generally exercises the right. On the other, the teamster has an equal to drive his wagons over the country at large, and equally, as a matter of exercises it. To prevent the ruin of his own crops, and to force, if possible ack on to his neighbors, the farmer then begins to dig pitfalls, along the frequented route, compelling the teamster to move to one side. As it be- evident that he can not continue these further without inflicting more ge than he is likely to suffer from the passage of the carts a compromise is ally arrived at, and the tracts from year to year follow approximately the lines. In the loess-covered provinces the circumstances of the case com- somewhat different system. Owing to the number of ravines crossing the ry in all directions, the limits of invention are narrower than in the plains antung or Chihli; the constant passage of carts keeps the surface contin- stirred up, and the wind catches the fine particles of sand, of which the is mainly composed, and carries them over the adjacent country. In con- nce the tracks have a continual tendency to sink below the surface, and ten found occupying narrow passages sunk 30 or even 50 feet under the al level. In the eastern provinces, from like causes, the roads when pass- rough villages or approaching a bridge are almost invariably sunk below rface, and the bridge in such a case becomes impossible for wheeled traffic, utments being raised many feet over the road level. In the Yangtze delta he southern provinces generally the use of carts or wagons has long been seded, and the only wheeled vehicle is the handbarrow with one wheel l in the center. To accommodate this the centers of the main roads are ally paved to a width of 1 to 2 feet with rough granite flagstones.

ATTEMPTS AT CONSTRUCTION.

e emperors of the Yuan dynasty are credited with a greater care for the nal communications of the Empire than their successors, and the road from ng to T'ungchow, remains as a vast effort of inutility. It is paved with ificent blocks of granite averaging about 50 to 80 cubic feet each, closely d. It is now worn into ruts a foot in depth and is almost impassable. ond effort in road-building was made by Hung Wu, first emperor of the s, 1368-'99 A. D., who made a roadway from P'uk'ao on the north bank of angtze opposite Nanking, his capital, to Fungyang in Anhui, his birth- . This road is remarkable as an early piece of engineering, the levels be-

ing carefully graded and the road carried across the river valleys which intersect it on well-built arch viaducts, one often well-built stone arches. Beyond these roads no feats of engineering skill have been attempted in connection with the land communication of China, for the celebrated stone bridges of Fukien and elsewhere, though remarkable as indicating the ability always displayed by the Chinese in moving by manual labor huge masses of stone, are otherwise as feats of engineering contemptible.

THE PROVISION OF MEANS.

In the central and seaboard provinces, as a rule, no governmental provision is made for the making or repairing of roads, and the burden is thrown on private parties. Any little work done is effected by means of private clubs, who collect subscriptions and supervise what is done. Sometimes, but very rarely, when things have come to the pass that the work is actually impossible, the officials will step in and levy taxes for the purpose, but the people have so well-grounded a suspicion of the object as well as of the honesty of these officials that such lines are often resisted and are always unpopular. In the western provinces, where roads have frequently to be maintained for long distances through thinly populated districts, the officials have to make provision for their occasionally repair. The soldiery are generally utilized for the purpose, but occasionally the labor is raised from the adjoining villages.

RIVERS AND CANALS.

If, however, the Government of China takes little or no interest in the condition of the roads of the Empire, it has always concerned itself with regard to the rivers and canals. It is true also that the knowledge displayed has been of the crudest, and that taking the Empire as a whole, its care has been so badly expended that the result for good is on the whole negative. Dismissing as myths of the most transparent nature the stories of the deluge of Yuen, and the final triumph of Yu over the surging waters, we yet find that the first efforts of man to control the waterways of China extend far into prehistoric ages.

THE GRAND CANAL.

In early days tradition tells us of the waters of the Yellow River escaping through the Nine Ho into the Gulf of Pechili; by degrees it was embanked and confined to a single channel, before referred to, passing by P'ingyuan hsien in Shantung, the other rivers, the Tsi, the Wei, the Yungting, the Peiho, and the other rivers of Chihli being more or less diverted from their natural courses. During the Yuan dynasty the old Yellow River deserted this course, and for a time flowed in a channel towards Huaian Fu, the direction which was subsequently utilized for the construction of a canal connecting the T'ai now the Ts'ing-ho and the Huai. Subsequently, guided apparently by the lines of the abandoned outlets of the ancient Yellow River, a connection was made with the Wei and the Yüaliang-ho, the "Grain Bearing River," once famous in Europe as the Imperial Canal of China, was completed. Whether at any time this canal served any more useful purpose than conveying yearly the fleet of junks bearing the Emperor's tribute from Huaian Fu to T'ungchow is doubtful. Of late years it has been a mere ditch, flooded to let the grain junks pass, and immediately closed again, as its defective construction and the mud-laden waters of the Huang-ho, with which the northern portion is annually flooded, render its re-excavation every year a necessity. As a means of communication between north and south the canal need not be considered, as not a single vessel except the junks carrying the tribute rice ever passes, the carriage of the rice itself by this route being a fiscal measure benefiting only the officials engaged on it, while seriously crippling the revenues of the Empire.

ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL WATERWAYS.

Wherever, then, the Chinese have found a navigable river they have, by a sort of instinct derived from prehistoric times, endeavored to utilize it, and this habit, older than the system of government itself and sanctioned by the earliest tradition, has become a part of the administration. Like everything else of which the Government of China takes cognizance, it is, however, to the last degree ineffective, and it is often an open question whether more good or evil has been done by these struggles to control the natural courses of the waterways.

CANTON.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Canton, China, to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Cassia	$72,197.66	$39,219.16	$49,338.51	$12,741.88	$164,497.21
China ware	7,009.95	3,191.72	1,305.24	3,500.63	15,007.54
Fans, palm leaf	23,011.38	48,835.37	5,848.22	315.49	78,040.46
Firecrackers	60,430.06	154,731.22	107,084.94	53,897.91	376,144.13
Matting	668,802.76	441,338.67	64,479.68	94,101.82	1,268,722.93
Paper	5,843.78	5,946.53	1,330.60	2,589.48	15,710.39
Preserves	2,062.95	5,076.36	13,563.26	5,419.86	26,112.43
Rattan ware	8,368.76	3,553.14	7,976.17	5,476.48	25,374.55
Raw silk	844,659.25	948,714.66	488,996.52	491,201.35	2,773,571.78
Silk piece goods	39,940.30	41,849.75	30,551.00	56,746.58	169,087.33
Tea	10,853.44		55.00		10,908.44
Wooden ware	7,359.56	12,401.69	6,960.46	4,645.30	31,367.01
Sundries	5,963.83	3,780.84	4,992.40	4,688.37	19,425.44
Total	1,756,533.68	1,699,639.11	782,472.00	735,325.15	4,973,969.94

CHARLES SEYMOUR, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Canton, China, June 30, 1892.

FUCHAU.

In transmitting a report of the trade of Fuchau for the year 1892, I desire to state that the official reports issued by the customs service were unusually late in appearing and have just now been received at this office.

TEA.

In summarizing them I am glad to report a considerable revival of trade especially in teas during 1892. The total shipment from this port during the year was 4,541,733 pounds. As compared with shipments in 1891 to all countries, there was an increase of 4,637 piculs (618,267 pounds) over the previous year. It appears that up to last year the decrease in export of tea for the six years previous had been exactly 50 per cent, nearly the entire decrease falling to the shipments to Great Britain. The revival of this trade last year is supposed to be chiefly due to the decreased export to Great Britain of the teas from India where the crops were smaller than for several years previously.

COTTONS.

It is impossible to tell the amount of American cotton goods received at this port as they are not classified according to the countries of production. They are all received by commission houses in Hongkong and Shanghai, and from thence distributed to the merchants at the outports without mentioning the country producing them.

American drills are reported as 4,188 pieces against 2,377 pieces of English make. Shirtings, sheetings, jeans, chintzes, Turkey red cotton cloth, twills, handkerchiefs, towels, cotton flannel, mosquito netting, and cotton cloth of all grades, are not classified. There is a large increase of these goods, but how much of it comes from the United States there is no way of determining. This is also true concerning glassware, lamps, burners, condensed milk, needles, paints, paper, candles, looking glasses, machinery, watches, underclothing, etc.

KEROSENE OIL.

American kerosene oil, to the amount of 427,400 gallons, was received at this port in 1892, against 238,100 gallons for the year previous. This increase has been in the face of repeated proclamations from the officials forbidding the sale

or use of kerosene by natives. This action is taken by the officials, as they say, to prevent fires, which are in great danger of occurring by the use of this dangerous element. The fact is that the proclamations are obtained by the tea-oil guilds, or merchants employed in the manufacture and sale of native oils. That there is danger from the use of kerosene oil by the natives is true, but it is due to the unsafe lamps in which it is used. These are manufactured by Chinese tin-men and frequently differ very little from the ordinary cheap tea-oil lamps, with short tin burner, the top of which frequently melts away under the heat and property is thus endangered. The people are learning, however, that a peculiar kind of burner must be used, and cheap glass lamps of foreign make are being introduced in great numbers. The better class of Chinese use more expensive and better lamps of all grades, and a large trade is opening for all kinds of foreign-made lamps, there being 20,125 received here last year against 16,248 the previous year. There is a great market opening for cheap but safe lamps. American kerosene is decidedly the most popular oil. The only competitor is the Russian oil, the imports of which to this port amounted to 213,050 gallons in 1892, against 156,000 gallons for the previous year. The total oil received at this port for 1892 amounted to 640,000 gallons, against 394,000 for 1891.

SHIPPING.

The distinct feature of the year's shipping is a gain in sailing vessels employed and a decrease in the number of steamers. The increase in the former may be due to the ruling low freights, which exclude sailing vessels from any chance of competition with steamers, so that they are compelled to fight for a share in the carrying trade left to vessels of native type. The small decline in the number and tonnage of steamers, on the other hand, does not, in the face of the shrinking trade, need any explanation. The wonder is, indeed, not that there is a falling off, but that the decrease is not more pronounced. Rates for tea opened at the usual charge of £2 per ton, which was not maintained for any time, and competition became so marked that the companies offered to take tea at 15 shillings. This unprecedentedly low rate, however, was scarcely announced when, owing to some arrangement, it was withdrawn again, and freight remained at 30 shillings throughout the season.

OPIUM.

Dealers in foreign opium do not look upon the business of the year as satisfactory, owing chiefly to the violent fluctuations in the price of the drug, brought about by the shortness of the crop in Bengal and the inundation of the poppy plantations in the northern provinces of China. Prices, which ruled low at the commencement of the year, rose in the summer to a high point and with extraordinary suddenness, allowing holders to realize large profits. Unfortunately, the subsequent weakening of the market involved losses greater than the profits had been. The difference between the lowest and the highest quotations amounted, in the case of Malwah, to $60; Patna, $120; Benares, $150, and Persian, $220, a swelling of such magnitude for the last-named drug as to place it almost on a level with the Bengal opium. Compared with the figures of 1891, the net total increase is 234 piculs (31,200 pounds); but this has been obtained only by an excessive growth in the importation of Persian opium, which rose from 387 chests to 911 chests. The other kinds declined from a total of 4,328 chests to 4,155 chests.

The excise officers have as yet no knowledge of any native opium reaching this district other than the locally grown, which in itself is still limited in quantity. It must therefore be assumed that it is being brought here in such small lots as to avoid detection. It is stated by persons having an interest in the trade that the annual consumption of native opium in the districts for which Fuchau is the distributing center now approaches 4,000 piculs (533,334 pounds). Should this statement be even approximately correct, the number of people engaged in the illicit carriage of the drug must be enormous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The change effected in the highest administrative post of the province brought about a number of salutary reforms, not the least among which has been the curtailment of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the local cotton-mill company. The existence of this undertaking had been noticed in the Fuchau trade report

for 1891, with the remark that its fabrics could circulate in the province free of taxes; to this remark, however, there should have been added the statement that the company had the exclusive right of making the cloth. Now this concession is withdrawn, to the great relief of others who were desirous of working mills on private accounts, the only difference remaining is that the cloth made by private mills pays taxes, while that of the company does not.

In the annexed tables 1 picul = 133⅓ pounds, and the Haikwan tael is a fraction, four-tenths of a cent, over a gold dollar in value.

Navigation and commerce at the port of Fuchau during the year 1892.

NAVIGATION.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.						Total entered and cleared.	
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.			
Steamers.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	133	144,739	58	19,458	191	224,197	181	220,970	11	3,787	192	224,757	383	448,954
German	5	2,881	2	1,196	7	4,077	7	4,077	....	.....	7	4,077	14	8,154
Dutch	2	672	....	.....	1	672	1	672	....	.....	1	672	2	1,344
Swedish and Norwegian	1	836	....	.....	1	836	....	.....	1	836	1	836	2	1,672
Japanese	11	9,125	....	.....	11	9,125	4	3,484	7	5,641	11	9,125	22	18,250
Chinese	38	30,034	36	483	74	30,517	37	29,096	37	1,421	74	30,517	148	61,034
Total steamers	189	188,287	96	81,137	285	269,424	230	258,299	56	11,685	286	269,984	571	539,408
Sailing vessels.														
British	9	4,191	27	13,155	36	17,346	35	16,705	1	495	36	17,200	72	34,546
American	3	1,689	2	876	5	2,565	5	2,565	....	.....	5	2,565	10	5,130
German	2	871	8	3,839	10	4,710	10	4,710	....	.....	10	4,710	20	9,420
Chinese	5	969	1	211	6	1,180	7	1,403	....	.....	7	1,403	13	2,583
Total sailing vessels	19	7,720	38	18,081	57	25,801	57	25,383	1	495	58	25,878	115	51,679
Grand total	208	196,007	134	99,218	342	295,225	287	283,682	57	12,180	344	295,862	686	591,087

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Description of goods.		Net total imports.	
		Quantity.	Value.
			Hk. Tls.
Opium:			
Malwah	piculs	2,578.63	915,031
Patna	do	1,318.99	496,417
Benares	do	454.04	164,095
Persian	do	903.86	236,744
Cotton goods:			
Shirtings:			
Gray, plain	pieces	62,765.00	122,409
White, plain	do	18,799.00	60,907
Dyed, plain	do	2,327.00	10,584
Dyed, figured, brocaded, and spotted	do	1,671.00	3,756
T-cloths	do	218,569.00	355,161
Drills:			
English	do	2,377.00	5,174
American	do	4,188.00	11,967
Jeans	do	2.00	5
Sheetings, English	do	181.00	575
Chintzes, furnitures, and plain cotton prints	do	7,279.00	9,483
Printed twills	do	170.00	397
Turkey red cottons	do	14,256.00	18,670
Cotton lastings, plain and figured	do	100.00	380
Cotton, Italians, plain and figured	do	5,791.00	25,975
Cotton, silesians	do	2,050.00	4,754
Cotton, damasks	do	41.00	175
Velvets	do	821.00	5,071
Jaconets, cambrics, lawns, muolins, and dimities	do	12,155.00	8,885
Handkerchiefs	dozens	6,001.00	2,310
Towels	do	3,188.00	1,122
Cotton, Spanish stripes	pieces	349.00	1,953
Canton cotton flannel	do	2,767.00	5,514
Japanese cotton cloth	piculs	2.01	102
Mosquito nettings	pieces	292.00	517
Cotton goods, unclassed	do	1,209.00	976

Navigation and commerce at the port of Fuchau, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS—Continued.

Description of goods.	Net total imports.	
	Quantity.	Value.
		Hk. Tls.
Cotton, yarns:		
English ..... piculs..	89.00	614
Indian ..... do....	12,953.07	213,070
Japanese ..... do....	.91	15
Cotton thread ..... do....	98.31	4,325
Woolen goods:		
Camlets, English ..... pieces..	4,515.00	42,545
Lastings ..... do....	2,577.00	20,940
Long ells ..... do....	818.00	3,970
Spanish stripes ..... do....	2,726.00	23,923
Cloth, broad, medium, habit, and Russian ..... do....	448.00	14,021
Lusters and Orleans ..... do....	649.00	3,339
Blankets ..... pairs..	1,975.00	5,913
Union or poncho cloth ..... pieces..	165.00	2,668
Flannel ..... do....	57.00	560
Buntings ..... do....	6.00	39
Woolen goods unclassed ..... do....	76.00	514
Woolen yarn and thread ..... piculs..	5,381.00	4,002
Miscellaneous piece goods:		
Canvas ..... bolts..	777.00	5,644
Linen ..... pieces..	15.00	187
Woolen and cotton mixtures ..... do....	308.00	1,245
Metals:		
Iron:		
Nail-rod ..... piculs..	2,619.18	6,122
Bar ..... do....	415.79	1,013
Hoops ..... do....	49.01	125
Sheets and plates ..... do....	11,234.39	42,808
Wire ..... do....	1,303.36	7,597
Pig and kentledge ..... do....	2,282.80	3,060
Old ..... do....	7,643.11	15,308
Iron ware ..... do....	972.95	5,226
Tin, in slabs ..... do....	4,460.85	110,978
Tin plates ..... do....	251.94	1,195
Lead:		
In pigs ..... do....	29,842.12	110,902
In sheets and tea lead ..... do....	57.73	353
Copper:		
Bar, rod, sheets, plates, and nails ..... do....	33.52	718
Old ..... do....	198.20	2,908
Wire ..... do....	63.10	1,407
Unmanufactured slabs and ore ..... do....	1,047.65	15,244
Copperware ..... do....	.70	16
Yellow metal, bar, rod, sheets, and nails ..... do....	294.21	5,178
Yellow metal, old ..... do....	49.37	676
Brass wire ..... do....	75.04	1,188
Brassware ..... do....	111.13	4,960
Steel ..... do....	2,860.06	9,120
Spelter ..... do....	1,361.15	8,111
Quicksilver ..... do....	90.00	6,174
White metal ..... do....	49.62	2,497
Zinc ..... do....	42.89	378
Colored tin plates ..... do....	26.01	284
Hardware		1,943
Metals, unclassed ..... piculs..	4,200.69	14,737
Sundries:		
Aniseed, star, whole ..... do....	233.02	4,525
Bed covers, cotton ..... pieces..	2,666.00	2,146
Betel nuts ..... piculs..	257.05	1,009
Bêche de mer:		
Black ..... do....	481.71	4,845
White ..... do....	3,118.04	27,873
Bird's nests:		
Second quality ..... do....	7.67	7,970
Third quality ..... do....	2.55	905
Braid, llama ..... boxes..	49,028.00	17,633
Brass foil ..... piculs..	32.36	1,351
Buttons:		
Brass, foreign ..... gross..	6,187.00	2,820
Brass, native ..... piculs..	94.16	4,397
Horsehair and coral ..... pieces..	217,700.00	2,847
Candles ..... boxes..	1,171.00	8,402
Cardamoms:		
Superior ..... piculs..	21.86	3,244
Inferior ..... do....	183.03	5,876
Cement ..... do....	17,284.68	4,041
Chinaware, coarse ..... piculs..	229.07	7,112
Cigars		52,827

Navigation and commerce at the port of Fuchau, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS—Continued.

Description of goods.	Net total imports.	
	Quantity.	Value.
		Hk. Tls.
Sundries—Continued.		
Cinnamon ..... piculs..	23.89	1,356
Clams, dried ..... do....	1,944.84	18,357
Clocks ..... pieces..	2,153.00	4,836
Cloths, native and nankeens ..... piculs..	30.17	1,205
Cloves ..... do....	143.40	2,234
Coal ..... tons..	2,340.00	9,978
Cockles ..... piculs..	1,408.81	7,343
Cosmetics ..... do....	169.03	2,489
Cotton rags ..... do....	1,945.24	2,529
Cuttlefish ..... do....	491.36	6,251
Dyes aniline ..... do....	.....	26,503
Dyestuff ..... do....	98.63	1,436
Feathers, kingfisher's ..... pieces..	10,496.00	1,043
Fish:		
Salt ..... piculs..	14,159.11	41,413
Skins ..... do....	3,717.36	15,662
And fishery products ..... do....	332.60	2,092
Flint stones ..... do....	1,448.00	1,131
Flour ..... do....	4,154.71	13,970
Ginseng:		
Japan, second quality ..... do....	51.73	15,557
Japan, unclassed ..... piculs..	8.80	861
American, clarified ..... do....	12.44	3,720
American, crude ..... do....	53.56	25,066
Cuttings ..... do....	16.20	1,565
Roots and beards ..... do....	29.08	1,720
Glass or vitrified ware ..... do....	70.60	1,305
Glass window ..... boxes..	3,185.80	9,466
Glassware	.....	1,971
Horns:		
Cow and buffalo ..... piculs..	1,222.86	6,904
Rhinoceros ..... do....	1.16	2,148
Indigo, liquid ..... do....	1,599.29	6,756
Isinglass ..... do....	705.32	16,654
Jadestone ..... do....	13.86	1,214
Lamps and burners ..... pieces..	20,125.00	8,642
Lead, white ..... piculs..	218.53	1,564
Leather ..... do....	87.62	1,811
Looking glasses and mirrors ..... pieces..	3,965.00	1,006
Machinery	.....	26,863
Mangrove bark ..... piculs..	1,988.46	1,551
Matches:		
European ..... gross..	8,707.00	6,005
Japan ..... do....	113,486.00	36,586
Mats:		
Straw ..... pieces..	38,042.00	1,689
Tea ..... do....	880,080.00	25,966
Medicines	.....	10,509
Milk, condensed, in tins ..... dozens..	979.00	1,596
Munitions of war	.....	144,050
Mussels, dried ..... piculs..	3,301.11	20,557
Needles ..... mille..	25,658.00	4,369
Oil, kerosene:		
American ..... gallons..	427,420.00	55,603
Russian ..... do....	213,050.06	27,274
Opium, husk ..... piculs..	96.05	9,979
Paints, assorted ..... do....	113.65	1,116
Paper:		
First quality ..... do....	108.66	1,530
Tea ..... do....	302.45	3,914
Pepper, black ..... do....	1,979.15	19,307
Prawns and shrimps, dried ..... do....	1,698.15	20,429
Putchuck ..... do....	125.72	1,298
Raisins ..... do....	525.86	3,890
Rattans:		
Whole ..... do....	3,227.39	14,685
Split ..... do....	1,412.40	8,681
Rope:		
European ..... do....	62.30	1,173
Manila ..... do....	125.80	1,697
Rugs and druggets ..... pieces..	744.00	1,376
Saltpeter ..... piculs..	1,500.00	10,001
Sandalwood ..... do....	3,747.65	18,570
Sapanwood ..... do....	4,328.33	9,849
Seaweed and agar-agar ..... do....	12,168.02	23,974
Seeds, melon ..... do....	564.66	2,597
Sharks' fins:		
Black ..... do....	44.44	938
White ..... do....	79.20	2,436

Navigation and commerce at the port of Fuchau, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS—Continued.

Description of goods.		Net total imports.	
		Quantity.	Value.
Ginseng—Continued.			*Hk. Tls.*
Shell fish	piculs	975.88	23,904
Silk piece goods	do	49.23	25,034
Silk and cotton mixtures	do	23.10	6,755
Silk ribbon and tassels	do	10.63	6,058
Silk ribbon with imitation gold and silver thread	do	1.42	1,117
Soap	do	----------	9,514
Stores	do	----------	15,023
Sugar, white	do	236.27	1,388
Tea:			
Congon, Ceylon	do	7.76	91
Flowery pekoe, Ceylon	do	3.32	82
Scenter orange pekoe	do	3.75	49
Mixed	do	4.40	1.34
Gunpowder	do	9.37	1.10
Timber:			
Beams, hardwood	do	374.00	4,507
Masts and spars, hardwood	pieces	11.00	2,616
Logs, teak	do	585.00	17,975
Planks, teak	cubic feet	2,291.00	1,489
Umbrellas	pieces	10,572.00	3,594
Underclothing	dozens	3,674.00	1,538
Varnish	piculs	230.42	3,848
Vermilion	do	139.17	8,853
Watches	pieces	58.00	1,195
Wine, beer, and spirits		----------	14,479
Wood:			
Kranjee	pieces	76.00	1,199
Scented and fragrant	piculs	132.57	6,462
Sundries, unenumerated		----------	75,920
Total		----------	4,322,738

TEA EXPORTS.

Destination.	Quantities.	Destination.	Quantities.
Black tea.	*Piculs.**		*Piculs.**
Great Britain	127,573.94	To Chinese ports	20,405.74
Hongkong	30,929.15	Total black tea	960,692.71
India	173.44		
Singapore and Straits	700.88	*Green tea.*	
Australia	118,174.14		
New Zealand	2,944.33	Great Britain	----------
South Africa and Mauritius	12,368.63	Hongkong	.60
British America	2,602.54	Australia	15.02
United States of America	34,062.89	Continent of Europe (Russia excepted)	----------
Continent of Europe (Russia excepted)	9,175.13	Total to foreign countries	15.62
Russia (Odessa, by sea)	1,576.56	Chinese ports	----------
Japan	.36	Total green tea	15.62
Philippine Islands	5.00		
Total to foreign countries	340,286.97		

*1 picul=133⅓ pounds.

Declared exports from the consular district of Fuchau to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	
Household effects	----------	----------	----------	$280.80	$280.80
Personal effects	$860.52	----------	----------	----------	860.52
Tea	347,182.07	$3,540.82	$13,990.90	350,606.88	715,320.67
Total	348,042.59	3,540.82	13,990.90	350,887.68	716,461.99

SAMUEL L. GRACEY, *Consul.*

FUCHAU, *May 23, 1893.*

HANKOW.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Hankow, China, to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Gall nuts (207 piculs)	$2,614.56				
Gall nuts (247.50 piculs)		$3,116.08			
Gall nuts (330 piculs)				$3,893.81	
Tea (16,829.94 piculs)				$283,833.90	
Total	2,614.56	3,116.08		287,727.71	$293,458.35

HENRY W. ANDREWS, *Consul.*

NEWCHWANG.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith statements showing the imports, the exports, and the navigation of this port for the calendar year ending December 31, 1892.

IMPORTS.

Cotton goods.—There is an increase in Chinese drills and sheetings made at the cotton mill in Shanghai at prices which enable them to compete with similar articles of American and European manufacture. In foreign piece goods of every description there is a decrease due partly to the above cause, partly to the increased use of cloth made in this district from a mixture of Indian and native garu, partly to a large import of Shantung cottons in Chinese craft, and in some degree to the uncertainty felt as to whether last season's crops would be good or bad.

Metals.—Metals, with hardly an exception, have decreased, as there were large stocks over from 1891, and importers were unwilling to augment these to any great degree.

Sugar.—The decrease in this article is attributed to deficient crops in the south, and the reduced imports with the stocks on hand from 1891 have not been sufficient for the requirements of purchasers.

Silks.—Silk goods show a great increase. They are said to be made from a mixture of southern and northern silk, and consequently to be cheaper than in other years.

Sundries.—There is a great decrease in kerosene oil, matches, needles, and raw cotton, of which large stocks remained on hand from 1891, and in window glass, the low prices of which deterred importers.

The decrease, on the other hand, in some articles of native origin, such as paper, is only apparent, these having been imported to an unusually large extent in Chinese craft, which do not report to the foreign customs. There is a great increase in coal, which is gradually supplanting wood and millet stalk as fuel, and in skins, which are imported in a raw state for the purpose of being dressed in the provincial capital, Moukden.

Speaking generally, the value of the import trade, though less than in 1891, was more than in any other previous year.

EXPORTS.

There has been an increase in the following articles: Beans, which have been largely exported to Japan, partly owing to the comparative dearness of the Corean product, but chiefly, I believe, owing to the desire of the Japanese to substitute beans and bean cakes for fish manure; bones, shipped to Hongkong, principally, where they are sorted out and sold, some to carvers of bone ware, some to sugar refineries, and the refuse to agriculturists for manure; deer horns and ginseng, said to have been purchased by the agents of some newly established drug stores in the Kevangtung province; liquid indigo and bean oil, shipped to southern provinces in which the yield of these or similar articles had

been deficient; horse hair, employed by the manufacturers of Chinese caps in Shanghai; skins and wool, for which there was a great demand in Shanghai for export to foreign countries, chiefly, I am told, the United States.

There has been a decrease in the following articles: Bean cakes, due to over-exportation in 1891 and to unfavorable weather round Swatow during the proper season for its use; wild silk, the demand for which is said to have been unfavorably affected by the increased duty on plush in America; pearl barley and melon seed, supplies of which were short; castor oil, which has been to some extent superseded in the south by the use of refuse oil, shipped in native junks, in the composition of Chinese candles; samshu (spirits), the production of which was limited by order of the officials in order to insure a sufficient supply of grain for local consumption.

It appears from the customs returns that the total value of the export trade was greater than in any previous year, and that the value of the trade taken as a whole was second only to 1891.

NAVIGATION.

After an unusually severe and prolonged winter the ice broke up on April 1. The steamers came in on the 3d and the first sailing vessel on the 11th.

The last sailing vessel left on November 19, and the last steamers on the 25th. Ice appeared in quantity on November 23, and the river froze across on December 12.

This year's figures, when compared with those for 1891, show a decrease in sailing vessels of 12 vessels and 5,751 tons, and in steamers an increase of 1 vessel, but a decrease of 756 tons, being a total decrease of 11 vessels and 6,507 tons.

A noticeable feature in this table is the increase in the number of steamers under the Japanese flag. The mail company are running a steamer at regular intervals between this port and Kobe, calling en route at Chefoo, Chemulpo, and other Corean and Japanese ports, and several steamers which took coals to Chefoo and railway sleepers to Tientsin have called in here for return cargoes of beans and bean cakes at more or less nominal rates.

Freights have suffered from the above indicated cause, and from the large supply of tonnage on the coast, and only one charter was effected here in the course of the season.

Imports at Newchwang for the year ending December 31, 1892.

[Mostly imported via Shanghai under duty-paid certificates].

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Cotton goods:			
Chintzes and furniture..pieces..	7,584	$10,648	The United States, Europe, and India via Shanghai and Hongkong.
Drills and jeans:			
American.....do....	153,615	401,197	Do.
Chinese.....do....	3,165	8,496	Do.
English.....do....	21,825	51,960	Do.
Handkerchiefs.....dozens..	62,093	26,948	Do.
Japanese cloth.....pieces..	407	591	Do.
Lastings.....do....	21,358	57,895	Do.
Mohammedans.....do....	680	1,714	Do.
Muslins, etc.....do....	6,587	6,757	Do.
Nankins.....pounds..	222,181	68,435	Do.
Ribbons.....do....	1,207	633	Do.
Sheetings:			
American.....pieces..	369,770	980,191	Do.
Chinese.....do....	11,000	26,365	Do.
English.....do....	41,150	92,913	Do.
Indian.....do....	14,870	29,740	Do.
Suitings:			
Dyed.....do....	12,696	47,231	Do.
Gray.....do....	43,965	87,771	Do.
White.....do....	29,095	45,969	Do.
T. Cloths.....do....	30,530	33,479	Do.
Thread.....pounds..	1,960	791	Do.
Turkey reds.....pieces..	4,352	10,803	Do.
Twills, printed.....do....	936	2,376	Do.
Velvets and velveteens....do....	4,874	81,362	Do.
Yarn:			
Chinese.....pounds..	33,200	3,890	Do.
English.....do....	32,400	5,638	Do.
Indian.....do....	14,959,133	1,965,993	Do.
Unclassed.....	.....	291	Do.

Imports at Newchwang for the year ending December 31, 1892—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Metals:			
Copper.....pounds..	46,836	5,504	Do.
Iron:			
Bar.....do....	1,191,064	17,866	Do.
Hoop.....do....	80,613	1,209	Do.
Nail rod.....do....	3,595,896	57,117	Do.
Nails.....do....	12,487	394	Do.
Old.....do....	17,549,091	156,120	Do.
Sheets and plates.....do....	246,250	3,552	Do.
Wire.....do....	209,053	7,841	Do.
Lead.....do....	717,021	17,856	Do.
Quicksilver.....do....	8,787	3,955	Do.
Steel.....do....	445,917	15,239	Do.
Tin.....do....	66,175	11,770	Do.
Tin plates.....do....	254,236	6,915	Do.
White metal.....do....	86,601	23,013	Do.
Yellow metal.....pounds..	81,912	9,322	Do.
Unclassed.....	.....	17,511	Do.
Silk goods:			
Caps.....pieces..	4,793	1,362	Hongkong and Chinese coast ports
Piece goods.....pounds..	184,285	551,358	Do.
Silk and cotton mixtures..do....	1,137	1,108	Do.
Thread.....do....	2,284	5,830	Do.
Sugar:			
Brown.....pounds..	10,234,359	230,273	Do.
Candy.....do....	1,049,575	45,341	Do.
White.....do....	2,200,077	82,655	Do.
Sundries:			
Brass buttons.....gross..	34,950	28,625	The United States, Europe, and the East Indies.
Clocks.....pieces..	7,258	8,700	Do.
Coal.....tons..	11,057	29,655	Do.
Cotton, raw.....pounds..	4,853,524	371,115	Do.
Dyes.....	.....	65,483	Do.
Ginseng, American....pounds..	789	2,170	Do.
Glass, window.....boxes..	2,738	6,846	Do.
Lead:			
White.....pounds..	312,913	18,750	Do.
Yellow.....do....	129,864	8,277	Do.
Matches.....gross..	95,361	67,677	Do.
Needles.....mlle..	161,500	18,326	Do.
Oil, kerosene:			
American.....gallons..	254,000	18,235	Do.
Russian.....do....	1,000	89	Do.
Paper:			
First quality.....pounds..	1,013,529	86,278	Do.
Second quality.....do....	1,478,019	48,966	Do.
Joss.....do....	388,199	35,117	Do.
Rice.....do....	3,602,869	57,783	Do.
Sapan wood.....do....	394,160	4,451	Do.
Seaweed.....do....	2,300,175	47,190	Do.
Skins.....	.....	81,804	Do.
Tobacco, prepared.....pounds..	1,311,140	118,870	Do.
Turmeric.....do....	213,255	3,965	Do.
Umbrellas.....pieces..	20,140	6,463	Do.
Watches.....do....	982	3,207	Do.
Unclassed.....	.....	590,512	Do.
Woolen goods:			
Blankets.....pairs..	28	81	Do.
Camlets:			
Dutch.....pieces..	90	1,710	Do.
English.....do....	1,040	10,580	Do.
Cloth, Italian.....do....	8,757	46,096	Do.
Cloth, Russian.....do....	1,180	34,000	Do.
Flannel.....do....	92	2,660	Do.
Lastings.....do....	11,418	102,762	Do.
Long ells.....do....	3,970	18,740	Europe.
Lusters and Orleans.....do....	360	2,200	Do.
Spanish stripes.....do....	737	5,509	Do.
Woolen and cotton mixtures, pieces.	240	1,187	Do.
Total.....	.....	7,297,265	

*Exports from Newchwang, for the year ending December 31, 1892.**

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
Almonds	pounds	65,088	$2,577
Barley (pearl)	do	343,127	8,273
Bean cakes	do	375,840,592	2,160,032
Beans	do	555,998,467	3,936,288
Bones	do	1,573,867	5,527
Bristles	do	119,225	30,021
Fish (dried and salt)	do	190,453	3,538
Ginseng:			
Native	do	128,254	155,433
Wild	do	341	23,218
Korean	do	28,449	424,613
Hair (horse)	do	24,691	5,431
Hides (cow and buffalo)	do	12,953	690
Indigo (liquid)	do	84,200	3,168
Liquorice	do	456,009	10,141
Medicine	do	----------	68,709
Musk	ounces	2,627	4,922
Oil:			
Bean	gallons	1,662,707	399,784
Castor	do	7,513	2,122
Prawns and shrimps (dried)	pounds	1,769,695	39,899
Samshu (spirits)	gallons	242,193	66,166
Seed (melon)	pounds	991,169	28,500
Silk:			
Raw (wild)	do	795,395	698,870
Raw (cocoons)	do	56,325	10,190
Refuse	do	339,283	76,339
Pongee	do	3,945	4,564
Skins:			
Mat and rugs (dog)	pieces	66,289	106,314
Mat and rugs (goat)	do	105,943	103,316
Cat	do	932	3,263
Skins (furs):			
Goat	do	431,094	52,779
Lamb	do	4,800	1,200
Sheep	do	5,443	1,239
Land otter	do	840	1,650
Squirrel	do	13,125	2,745
Tiger	do	244	3,560
Weasel	do	389,939	6,509
Skins, various and clothing	do	13,963	8,710
Tobacco leaf	pounds	661,465	24,805
Wax (yellow)	do	10,791	1,800
Wool (sheep)	do	380,897	17,140
Sundries (unnumerated)	do	----------	493,156
Total		----------	9,047,293

*Exports to Hongkong, Korea, Japan, and coast ports of China.

Navigation at the port of Newchwang, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	----	----------	5	2,613	5	2,613	----	----------	5	2,613	5	2,613
British	169	152,364	23	10,414	192	162,778	169	152,364	23	10,414	192	162,778
Chinese	60	43,762	----	----------	60	43,762	60	43,762	----	----------	60	43,762
Dutch	4	2,688	----	----------	4	2,688	4	2,688	----	----------	4	2,688
German	95	74,550	17	6,892	112	81,442	95	74,550	17	6,892	112	81,442
Japanese	29	22,138	----	----------	29	22,138	29	22,138	----	----------	29	22,138
Russian	1	713	----	----------	1	713	1	713	----	----------	1	713
Swedish and Norwegian	15	10,471	4	1,597	19	12,068	15	10,471	4	1,597	19	12,068
Total	373	306,686	49	21,516	422	328,202	373	306,686	49	21,516	422	328,202

The above vessels arrived from and cleared for the coast ports of China, Japan, Korea, and Siberia.

J. J. FRED'K BANDINEL,
Vice-Consul.

NEWCHWANG, *March 1, 1893.*

TIENTSIN.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

There has been a slight falling off in American imports during the year 1892, as compared with the year 1891, or with the average of the last four years, as shown by the table below.

American sheetings are high in favor with the natives of North China, and the slight decrease in the imports of that class of goods is probably due to temporary causes.

The great falling off in the import of American kerosene is owing to the competition of Russian oil.

The following figures relating to American imports are taken from the published reports of the Imperial Chinese customs:

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
American drills ..... pieces..	301,791	293,700	350,620	270,986
American jeans ..... do....	26,100	22,929	31,803	30,880
American sheetings ..... do....	961,750	943,018	1,153,039	1,068,244
American kerosene ..... gallons..	1,196,600	1,296,331	2,673,300	787,750

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exports to the United States consists mainly of sheep's wool, straw braid, and sheep and goat skins, with occasional shipments of curios and old porcelains collected at Peking.

The increase during the last four years has been very marked. The new tariff rates have been more favorable than the old to the low-class Chinese wool.

Much of the wool which is shipped from this port is transshipped at London to the United States, though not invoiced for the United States at this port. It is impossible for this consulate to give statistics concerning this trade.

The following table will show the value of the export trade to the United States as shown by the record of invoices certified.

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Wool	$258,537.04	$324,531.38	$647,730.89	$707,035.95
Straw braid	176,630.70	216,717.91	180,118.80	145,460.51
Skins (various)	104,019.64	94,487.83	90,573.84	137,208.04
Sundries	38,068.09	39,819.54	22,220.62	68,397.87
Total	577,255.47	675,556.66	940,644.15	1,058,152.37

Practically the whole of this large trade is in the hands of English and German merchants, and in some cases two commissions are paid before the goods reach the hands of the American dealers.

Economy would suggest that American merchants at home would do well to establish branch houses at Tientsin, to share in the growing export trade and thereby save the commissions now paid to foreign merchants.

WM. BOWMAN, *Consul.*

TIENTSIN, *March 8, 1893.*

DUTCH INDIA.

SUMATRA.

Business during the year 1892 was very unsatisfactory. The continual decline of nearly all Padang products on the European markets left heavy losses to export dealers here, and the two most important firms in this branch here, of which one had nearly monopolized the business with America, have been obliged to liquidate. As they have brought, by their large purchases, a good deal of money in circulation, which got spread between the native and Chinese population of this island, the stopping of these two firms, has put an end to the circulation of the money. This, together with large stock and dropping prices for import goods, have worked to the disadvantage of the import trade, and we can not recollect having ever before seen such critical times.

Of the nearly general dullness and lowness of prices, coffee alone and cassia made an exception; the first having been taken for American account at stiff prices. Nearly all the production of Sumatra coffee has gone to the United States, where they seem to find a far better market than in Europe.

The production of coffee, however, has been small for years and is not likely to improve as long as (with some exceptions of private estates and arrivals from independent districts) the coffee cultivation is forced, and where the natives get but 15 florins a picul for a quality which the Government sells at from 60 to 70 florins.

Receipts of other Padang products have been small as the prices offered here were not sufficient to pay the natives for the trouble of gathering them, and consequently the exports of rubbers, rattans, mace, nutmegs have been below the average of former years.

The imports into Sumatra from the United States consist of petroleum.

Petroleum, which formerly sold here for 6 florins a case, is now worth only 3.50 florins. This decrease in price is partly a consequence of competition here, for until recently the sale of petroleum in Padang and vicinity was in the hands of a combination of dealers who had monopolized the business. The concurrence of Russian oil and of Sumatra petroleum of Langket (recently discovered) is the chief cause of the decline in prices, however.

The arrivals from the United States show no noteworthy decrease, but certainly would have been far below former years if the consumption had not rapidly increased on this coast.

I am afraid that Russian and Langkat oil will always remain a sharp competitor to American petroleum and that the shipments from the United States will decline gradually.

It repeatedly happened that American people asked for information about Sumatra tobacco and I beg to observe that this consulate has no supervision of the tobacco culture on the estates situated on the east coast of this island (Padang is on the west coast).

The tobacco is shipped to Europe, from the east coast, via Singapore and Penang, to Holland.

No American vessel has visited Padang during the period under review.

The general features of commerce are not of such a kind as to give hopes for a speedy improvement of business. As long as Padang products are not coming in freely, the import trade will never be able to assume a satisfactory character.

The railroad to the Ombilien coal districts is nearly ready. Perhaps this will be the beginning of better times. Principally with a view to the export of these coals, a new harbor (Emma Harbor) has been opened in the neighborhood of Padang.

The public health in Padang and the surrounding country has been good. Padang itself is one of the healthiest seaport places in the Dutch East Indian possessions.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The United States take the bulk of nearly all Padang products. Free estates coffees as well as Government coffees, are nearly exclusively shipped to the United States whilst only a helping part goes to Holland and Austria. Prices have been firm all the year round but the crop has been small, and no increase is to be expected for the first years to come.

Cassia has been eagerly wanted for American account at advancing prices, but the supplies have been too small for the requirement of American importers.

India rubber has been less wanted in the beginning of the year, but toward the lose a better inquiry prevailed from the United States and prices have stiffened.

Gutta-percha has, as far as I could learn, not been shipped to the United States. 'his product has suffered from low prices and much money has been lost in the rade. Stock has been abundant, while the buying capacity of foreign markets, 'hich were overstocked, has been nearly nil.

In former years the United States offered a good outlet for gum dammar, but he actual recent shipments thither have not been worth speaking of. This roduct showed for a few years a regular progressive depreciation in value, and ; is but recently that it has commanded more attention.

The shipments of black pepper to the United States, which have been appar-ntly too large, have worked hardship to our exporters. I have been informed hat the value laid down in New York is about 50 per cent of the first cost price f the merchandise here.

The prices of nutmegs and mace went up and down. The United States re-eived the usual supply of both.

The shipment of rattans to the United States is to be noted. Principally 'ashed rattans are fit for American purposes, and partly they are shipped as dun-age, as freight on such voluminous product is dear. Arrivals of rattans have een small. Germany is a great competitor for rattans.

Formerly some trial shipments were made to the American markets with umatra cow and buffalo hides. The result, however, seems not to have been f such a nature as to lead to repetition.

AGRICULTURE.

Native people are doing little in this direction, as they have little wants or themselves, climate and fertility of the soil enabling them to earn sufficient ith little trouble. Rice cultivation is almost the only agricultural industry. everal attempts to accustom them to the use of new agricultural implements ave failed, as they prefer to use the primitive utensils.

In general native people do not care to use machine power, and this branch of rade is entirely neglected in Sumatra.

Cattle.—There is an abundance of cattle on this coast, and though natives do ittle for the breeding and improvement the good climate and fertile lands com-ensate for this negligence.

Mining enterprises do not succeed here. A trial a few years ago proved a ailure. The Ombilien coal districts, where mining is done by the Government, nd of which good results are expected, is an exception to the general rule.

Arrival of American petroleum in Padany.

Year.	Vessel.	Cases.	Brand.
889	Abyssynia	42,858	Chester.
	Linwood	24,000	Do.
890	Varysactus	52,000	Do.
	Thorbeeke IV		
	Mabel Taylor	47,548	Do.
	Asia	54,523	Do.
891	Balavier	28,043	Do.
	Geerbruida Geerarda	54,500	Do.
892	Maria Raffo	48,550	Devoes.
	Angeli	40,500	Do.

Estimate of crop in the private coffee estates of Sumatra (west coast) during 1892.

Name of the estates.	Quantity.	Name of the estates.	Quantity.
	*Piculs.**		*Piculs.**
oekil Gompong	4,000	Sibarasap	300
oeboe Sampir	1,400	Soebang	400
oeboe Selasie	2,000	Pangkallan	250
adong Batoe	1,000	Oeloe Selitie	100
oemanick	1,700	Loeboe Gadang	50
speranza	600	Mess	100
oerian	600		
oeboe Raja	400	Total (about)	12,900

* 1 picul=133⅓ pounds.

Exports from Padang during the calendar year 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	Piculs.		*Piculs.*
Coffee	73,750	Hides	23,692
Rattans	22,776	Gutta-percha	5,359
Cassia	14,584	Copra	66,192
Nutmegs	3,838	Wax	11
Mace	728	Tobacco	5,840
Indian rubber	316	Gambier	6,035
Gum dammar	4,990	Buffalo horns	280
Black pepper	6,286	Cloves	9
Gum benjamin	6,298		

Comparative exports of coffee from Padang.

Year.	Holland.	America (Atlantic coast).	Java.	California.	Total.	Year.	Holland.	America (Atlantic coast).	Java.	California.	Total.
	Piculs.	*Piculs.*	*Piculs*	*Piculs*	*Piculs.*		*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs*	*Piculs*	*Piculs.*
1860	103,125	12,297	3,345	.....	124,199	1877	24,878	106,205	10,773	.....	141,856
1861	135,759	25,954	1,343	.....	169,948	1878	20,418	94,964	4,018	3,775	124,175
1862	121,335	15,971	2,516	.....	149,683	1879	2,244	99,385	711	2,164	104,504
1863	102,590	23,745	622	24	129,357	1880	3,971	126,279	1,484	2,916	134,633
1864	108,128	48,543	2,067	23	161,058	1881	7,756	87,839	2,750	3,250	101,893
1865	150,782	.....	2,188	12	154,170	1882	6,300	85,123	3,293	3,198	98,534
1866	76,359	63,495	3,705	3,000	146,574	1883	10,250	118,142	3,357	4,075	135,824
1867	48,418	57,147	3,550	3,491	112,609	1884	8,523	122,171	3,250	.....	133,963
1868	108,807	72,761	8,041	.....	189,891	1885	7,001	126,854	1,735	1,990	137,580
1869	56,166	102,781	9,169	.....	168,320	1886	4,259	53,555	1,525	3,420	62,759
1870	22,656	92,002	6,441	.....	121,099	1887	5,722	83,457	1,421	.....	90,600
1871	59,358	137,214	6,406	.....	202,978	1888	11,799	71,563	2,288	.....	85,654
1872	9,725	88,380	11,174	1,460	110,839	1889	9,253	106,153	11	.....	115,467
1873	35,003	53,476	9,366	.....	97,845	1890	8,451	57,605	785	400	67,241
1874	24,842	99,376	4,339	.....	128,557	1891	8,588	66,293	33	600	79,416
1875	4,590	150,586	5,668	.....	160,844	1892	2,707	67,654	498	330	73,750
1876	33,593	98,823	9,364	.....	141,780						

Padang coffee purchased by the Government.

Year.	Interior.	Mandheling and Ankola.	Aijerbangies.	Painan.	Total.		Year.	Interior.	Mandheling and Ankola.	Aijerbangies.	Painan.	Total.	
					First quality.	Second quality.						First quality.	Second quality.
	Piculs	*Piculs*	*Piculs*	*Piculs*	*Piculs*	*Piculs*		*Piculs*	*Piculs*	*Piculs*	*Piculs*	*Piculs*	*Piculs*
1875	113,794	20,633	2,464	2,722	139,612	5,461	1884	60,087	16,960	1,621	2,462	80,030	1,532
1876	78,153	17,244	2,962	1,981	100,340	2,565	1885	79,541	20,580	1,710	1,991	103,822	1,604
1877	139,110	22,019	3,274	3,766	168,169	6,867	1886	35,089	7,797	537	1,498	44,974	560
1878	61,677	13,548	2,888	1,910	80,023	2,320	1887	61,764	12,149	726	2,250	76,879	1,130
1879	90,342	14,946	2,633	2,629	110,550	2,154	1888	80,338	12,637	842	3,236	97,053	2,111
1880	101,075	15,715	2,392	1,812	120,994	3,084	1889	34,275	9,216	524	1,550	45,565	430
1881	87,473	14,664	2,690	2,624	107,451	2,481	1890	47,622	9,733	491	2,050	59,896	71
1882	78,344	14,057	1,972	2,053	96,426	1,805	1891	34,559	7,260	693	1,842	44,354	440
1883	121,059	19,139	1,764	3,938	145,900	3,812	1892	46,794	8,429	724	2,153	58,100	4,874

G. P. Q. E. THÉVENOT,
Vice-Consul.

PADANG, *June 26, 1893.*

JAPAN.

ɔtuation in the value of silver during the year 1891, and especially its l tendency, had an extremely depressing effect upon the general com- usiness of the treaty ports of the Empire during that year.

ance of trade, however, shows a gratifying condition of affairs for the t large when compared with 1890. In that year the excess of imports 48,809, while in 1891 the excess of exports amounted to $13,280,003. due to a decline of $14,223,763 in the imports and is accounted for prin- the nonimportation of rice, of which there was produced a full crop as heavy shortage the previous year.

ɔorts for 1891 show an increase of $18,905,048, largely caused by the in- the silk crop.

ited States bought $8,177,667 more of the products of Japan than in the ɣear, the total exports to the United States being $23,836,603 against 5 in 1890. Of that amount $13,869,358 was for raw silk, $4,637,272 for 1,965,854 for manufactured silk fabrics. In addition to the last-named am informed that large quantities of silk fabrics are sent to France, ɣ are dyed and eventually sold on the American market.

; to have to say that owing to the competition from Russia that the r American kerosene oil declined to the extent of $383,522, but that is ı offset by the increase of importations of raw cotton from the United e demand for that article in Japan having improved as follows, viz: 1889, 95,204 pounds; 1890, 2,366,099 pounds, and in 1891, 7,054,881 pounds, $809,214.

ɜt interesting features of the trade for the year 1891 between the United l Japan are the enormous increase in the purchase of raw silk by the ates and of raw cotton by Japan.

owing tables show some of the most important items relating to Japan- n commerce, the value being enumerated in United States money as e figures heretofore quoted, the Japanese silver yen having been taken the purposes of this report as being worth 80 cents, that being about a ge for the year.

Imports and exports of specie.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
.....	$10,884,305.50	$978,014.11
.....	226,515.50	184,357.02
.....	11,110,821.00	1,162,371.13

Customs duties collected.

.....	$1,762,209.03
.....	1,920,990.47
ous	95,577.98
.....	3,778,777.48

Total foreign trade of Japan by countries during the year 1891.

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
United States	$23,836,603.87	$35,472,038.37	$59,308,642.24
Great Britain	4,506,509.52	15,996,840.64	20,503,350.16
France	12,096,060.23	2,267,220.22	14,363,280.45
Hongkong	10,062,956.99	4,071,685.01	14,134,641.00
China	4,660,681.18	7,038,742.49	11,699,423.67
British India	790,396.00	4,491,262.81	5,281,658.81
Germany	1,165,276.93	4,101,980.57	5,267,257.50
Korea	1,172,831.87	3,226,337.77	4,399,169.64
Canada	1,074,133.33	16,668.26	1,090,801.59
Russia	252,669.52	707,696.53	960,366.05
Australia	605,681.15	183,074.96	788,756.11
Italy	603,823.66	89,509.77	693,333.43
Switzerland	207,229.05	439,976.26	647,205.31
Belgium	55,500.72	551,166.72	606,667.44
Philippine Islands	93,967.60	182,784.49	276,752.09
Austria	233,252.97	22,089.01	255,341.98
Hawaii	53,185.73	21,089.29	74,275.02
Spain	10,185.33	42,881.51	53,066.84
Holland	12,240.78	35,472.65	47,713.43
Denmark	676.80	33,531.25	34,208.05
Siam	804.80	22,777.52	23,582.32
Portugal	353.20	5,144.86	5,498.06
Sweden and Norway	333.52	5,114.05	5,447.57
Peru		4,279.42	4,279.42
Turkey	2,332.87	349.09	2,681.96
Other countries	2,124,131.20	1,312,101.13	3,436,232.33
Total	63,621,817.82	50,341,814.65	113,963,632.47

Value of exports to foreign countries from Japan during the year ended December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Silk:		Dried fish	$1,544,982.99
Raw	$24,740,759.06	Rice	4,970,795.75
Waste and cocoons	997,265.28	Camphor and camphor oil	1,331,864.49
Tea	5,626,439.98	Matches	1,474,909.41
Metals:		Drugs, medicines, and dyes	673,028.52
Copper	3,927,597.93	Oil and wax	511,586.07
Other	400,220.43	Books and paper	215,983.07
Coal	3,799,787.68	Skins, hair, shells, etc	223,774.71
Textile fabrics	4,297,930.35	Tobacco	85,759.63
Curios	5,407,005.15	Miscellaneous	1,169,132.42
Grain, beverages, and provisions	2,223,014.90	Total	63,621,817.82

Value of imports from foreign countries into Japan during the year ended December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Textile fabrics	$19,222,025.79	Provisions, wine, beer, and cigars	$1,050,509.98
Grain and seeds	4,885,229.63	Books, paper and stationery	487,991.09
Sugar	6,249,045.34	Clothing and apparel	604,414.81
Arms, instruments, clocks, watches, machinery, and vessels	3,731,905.13	Glass and glassware	303,260.07
Metals and manufactures thereof	4,114,714.20	Skins, hair, horns, etc	941,690.88
Kerosene and other oils	3,977,427.57	Miscellaneous	2,018,345.06
Drugs, medicines, dyes, and paints	2,755,174.50	Total	50,341,814.65

Nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of Japan during the year 1891.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American			4	5,948	4	5,948
Japanese	509	539,977			509	539,977
British	485	860,005	7	10,494	492	870,499
French	52	125,075			52	125,075
German	123	153,156	2	558	125	153,714
Italian			2	1,709	2	1,709
Norwegian	6	9,400			6	9,400
Russian	3	735			3	735
Total	1,178	1,688,348	15	18,709	1,193	1,707,057

CLEARED.

American			3	4,284	3	4,284
Japanese	552	567,475	1	36	553	567,511
Austrian	3	2,283			3	2,283
British	529	930,048	7	10,531	536	940,579
French	52	125,075			52	125,075
German	142	173,392	2	558	144	173,950
Italian			2	1,709	2	1,709
Norwegian	14	18,730			14	18,730
Russian	3	735			3	735
Total	1,295	1,817,738	15	17,118	1,310	1,834,856

Nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade of Japan during the year 1891.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	21	56,295	27	33,470	48	89,765
Japanese	410	349,658	877	33,824	1,287	383,482
Austrian	12	9,132			12	9,132
British	467	786,347	53	62,944	520	849,291
Korean	2	472			2	472
Dutch	2	1,344			2	1,344
French	26	62,657	1	1,060	27	63,717
German	233	212,196	5	3,861	238	216,057
Italian	1	2,354	2	1,709	3	4,063
Norwegian	75	86,965	1	1,398	76	88,363
Russian	36	36,179	2	140	38	36,319
Total	1,285	1,603,599	968	138,406	2,253	1,742,005

CLEARED.

American	21	56,295	32	39,101	53	95,396
Japanese	370	324,965	975	34,448	1,345	359,413
Austrian	9	6,849			9	6,849
British	425	717,276	51	56,596	476	773,872
Korean	3	708			3	708
Dutch	2	1,344			2	1,344
French	26	62,418			26	62,418
German	215	192,834	5	3,861	220	196,695
Italian	1	2,354	2	1,709	3	4,063
Norwegian	68	77,976	1	1,398	69	79,374
Russian	33	34,527	2	140	35	34,667
Total	1,173	1,477,546	1,068	137,253	2,241	1,614,799

W. D. TILLOTSON,
Consul-General.

KANAGAWA, *September 5, 1892.*

KANAGAWA.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Kanagawa to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30. 1892.	
Curios	$218,186.02	$135,722.83	$115,997.24	$162,799.78	$632,705.87
Fish		641.24	100.57	528.41	1,270.22
Manganese		4,337.09	3,621.44	8,103.69	16,032.22
Menthol	5,003.03	13,360.62	2,789.28	2,238.22	23,391.15
Miscellaneous	7,005.36	5,739.67	4,943.82	3,779.76	21,468.61
Mushrooms	970.63	4,261.62	525.97	994.52	6,752.74
Oranges		17.91	12.66		30.57
Paper and paper goods	7,364.59	9,814.62	9,919.67	13,949.83	41,048.71
Plants and bulbs		8,233.03	2,493.51	327.93	11,054.47
Silk (raw)	3,712,257.42	5,750,711.20	3,075,216.96	1,438,505.57	13,976,691.15
Silk goods	447,769.04	356,486.75	482,556.12	693,104.47	1,979,915.38
Skins				7,127.06	7,127.06
Straw braid	40,139.25	27,966.87	15,479.39	1,570.90	85,156.44
Sulphur (crude)	84,997.70	63,023.43	35,750.02	42,253.31	226,024.52
Tea	1,152,906.23	239,111.71	33,856.52	2,436,005.99	3,861,880.45
Total	5,676,599.30	6,619,428.59	3,783,262.23	4,811,289.44	20,890,579.56

W. D. TILLOTSON,
Consul-General.

KANAGAWA, *June 30, 1892.*

NAGASAKI.

Imports at Nagasaki for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value
Cotton and cotton mixtures ..... yards	204,898	$13,545
Woolens and woolen mixtures ..... do	9,305	5,215
Cotton yarn ..... piculs*	7	576
Blankets ..... pounds	1,094	496
Singlets and underclothing ..... dozen	111	608
Metals ..... piculs	19,952	62,172
Raw cotton ..... do	53,807	824,805
Sugar and sugar candy ..... do	131,960	710,799
Pease and beancake ..... do	169,313	225,675
Oil:		
Chinese ..... do	54	344
Kerosene ..... cases	260,014	269,611
Paints and oils, European ..... piculs	1,954	31,036
Dry stores		57,403
Wines and spirits		24,272
Medicines, European and Chinese		24,920
Rice and other cereals ..... piculs	17,845	28,978
Coals ..... tons	6,221	56,520
Arms and ships		83,863
Sundries, unenumerated goods		508,987
Total (exclusive of treasure)		2,931,765
Reëxported		2,422
Net imports		2,929,343

* One picul=133⅓ pounds.

xports from Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
piculs*	2,046	$25,611
or do	4,816	18,080
do	1,252	3,425
do	1,249	9,531
do	702	8,146
do	1,557	53,396
do	1,770	2,725
ıding supply to foreign steamers tons	418,146	1,526,953
do	676	4,917
onze, and lead piculs	140	829
and lacquer cases		73,601
fish, medicines; also plank and timber		1,083,773
piculs	69,741	225,055
do	66	258
do	3,073	25,080
		275,356
lusive of treasure)		3,337,336
s		61,497
exports		3,275,839

*One picul=133⅓ pounds.

ion at the port of Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

g.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
	198	355,876	20	16,762	218	372,638	198	352,427	20	16,762	218	369,189
	2	2,422			2	2,422	1	1,211			1	1,211
			1	1,060	1	1,060			1	1,060	1	1,060
	162	127,270	2	968	164	128,238	159	114,945			159	114,945
	279	324,711	18	401	297	325,112	262	320,472	6	199	268	320,671
n	23	20,366			23	20,366	31	27,354			31	27,354
	46	52,403			46	52,403	45	54,647			45	54,647
ates			1	93	1	93			1	93	1	93
l	710	883,048	42	19,284	752	902,332	696	871,056	28	18,114	724	889,170

Trade between Nagasaki and the United States for the year 1892.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
catty*	691½	$102.11
do	377½	35.03
kc do	1,552½	570.25
do	48¾	49.16
gar do	456½	52.98
do	37,190	4,707.44
do	923	215.29
cotton piece goods do	1,059¾	95.78
tobacco do	1,929.87	1,380.84
ains do	1,961½	486.80
soap do	1,018½	70.86
	1	17.18
s		8.60
and scales		772.76
parts of		260.52
pieces	1,286	2,243.78
		555.64
s' tools		126.68
istruments		145.00
instruments		22.18
nt for schools		11.44
ve and parts of		339.66

*Catty=1⅓ pound.

Trade between Nagasaki and the United States for the year 1892—Continued.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Sewing machines		$222.66
Machinery		5,122.60
Watches	pieces	24	283.07
Biscuits	catty	36	5.44
Butter	do	2,073½	856.44
Cheese	do	3,143½	833.90
Coffee	do	386½	133.22
Candy, assorted			337.86
Fruits			433.44
Ham and bacon	do	1,341¾	454.18
Condensed milk and powder milk			2,694.74
Dry and raw vegetables			18.26
Provisions, assorted			3,117.16
Pencils	gross	200.83	316.38
Papers			16.84
Stationery			74.38
Boots and shoes	pair	40	57.36
Hops	catty	143½	44.64
Washing soda	do	468¾	10.30
Drugs			81.88
Medicines			506.88
Varnish			34.36
Dyes, assorted			46.50
Stoves			227.96
Iron and ironware			73.66
Zinc for bottles			24.90
Knives, forks, and spoons, etc			153.22
Metal and metal ware			85.82
Lard, assorted	catty	8,559¾	613.66
Kerosene oil	boxes	2,181,105	225,773.28
Olive oil	dozen	2	14.60
Turpentine	bottles	500	275.20
Molasses	catty	99¾	25.76
Window curtains			2.86
Towels	dozen	10	1.44
Cigarettes			404.44
Beer	dozen	83	80.00
Whisky	do	25	269.80
Claret	do	5	32.20
Do	cases	1,660	903.96
Chalk	catty	4½	1.06
Oakum	do	9,375	799.66
Timber			12,464.98
Bricks			1.50
Corks			21.18
Gum			36.52
Lamps and part of			94.64
Matches	gross	10	14.30
Florida water	dozen	83.04	812.82
Toilet water			41.12
Porcelain			1.56
Shoe blacking			235.16
Toilet soap			151.08
Sundries, articles dutiable			4,372.92
Flour	catty	609,789	23,225.86
Salted meat	do	1,882½	264.30
Books	volumes	631	73.10
Gloves	dozen	1	3.24
Hats	pieces	10	14.00
Neckties	dozen	7.06	12.47
Shirts	do	3	9.71
Socks	pair	3	2.15
Clothes, assorted			35.80
Barley	catty	75	5.18
Pease and beans	do	685	36.52
Corns, assorted	do	431	33.24
Fowls and animals			189.56
Tar and pitch	catty	4,800	80.28
All other articles			9,999.29
Total from the United States			300,068.89

Trade between Nagasaki and the United States for the year 1892—Continued.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.		Amount.	Value.
amphor	catty	$14,868.75	$4,846.00
reen tea	do	34,548	5,485.57
ea	do	29,085	4,335.43
oal	tons	5,135.05	21,130.62
urniture			1,000.00
creen	piece	1	250.00
acquered ware			175.00
orcelain			50.00
undries, articles duty free			38.00
Total to the United States			37,310.62

Return of specie and bullion exported and imported at Nagasaki in the year 1892.

Description.	Exports.	Imports.
ilver coin (one yen Japanese)	$16,010.00	$4,608.92
aper money (Japanese)	4,950.00	102,600.00
exican dollars	70,423.00	35,539.00
old coin (Japanese)	4,856.00	
nglish coin	2,052.55	
old bullion	2,332.25	60,324.79
ussian rubles		2.96
ilver rubles	17.88	
ilver coin (Japanese yen)		651.00
ubsidiary silver coin (Japanese)	100.00	99.00
Total	100,741.68	203,825.67

Government revenues at Nagasaki.

uties collected on imports 1892	$96,350
uties collected on exports 1892	29,531
ees collected on shipping, 1892	16,061
xtra duties, 1892	6,853
onded warehouse receipts, 1892	1,434
Total	150,229

W. H. ABERCROMBIE, *Consul.*

NAGASAKI, *February, 1893.*

OSAKA AND HIOGO.

TRADE REPORT AT HIOGO.

As shown by the returns of the Japanese customs, the imports at Hiogo amounted in value to $25,661,847 (United States gold,) being an increase as compared with the previous year of $4,335,640. The exports amounted in value to $15,758,977. The following tables show the different countries among which this trade was distributed, 1892.

From and to—	Imports.	Exports.
reat Britain	$6,103,167.69	$1,164,187
hina	5,751,800.93	1,943,864
ritish India	4,044,578.37	336,637
ongkong	2,227,119.90	5,700,399
ermany	2,056,312.33	376,872
nited States	1,981,763.29	4,166,722
rance	981,539.89	414,188
orea	1,536,585.83	681,930
ussia	197,257.40	
ritish America		260,591
elgium	158,325.66	
ustralasia		460,190
ther countries	623,395.93	253,397
Total	25,661,847.22	15,758,977

COTTON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of cotton yarn is the largest industry in this consular district. There are 22 cotton mills, located for the most part at Osaka, having 269,524 spindles. This industry is destined to assume much larger proportions, and it is believed the day is not far distant when the mills of Japan will supply all the cotton yarn needed by the people.

FLOOR-MATTING INDUSTRY.

During the past year the floor-matting industry has largely increased. The fineness and beauty of the Japanese matting have created a large demand for it, especially in the United States. The invoice value of the shipments to the United States amounted in value to $844,250.

THE MATCH INDUSTRY.

The export of matches from Hiogo and Osaka is constantly increasing. During the past year 166,093 cases, valued at $1,528,719, being an increase of 38,818 cases upon the returns of the previous year.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports.—The returns again show a decline in imports from the United States, mainly in kerosene oil, owing to the introduction of Russian tank oil, as stated in my special report on this subject. There was a slight falling off also in the importation of American raw cotton, which may be attributed to the rise in price on the American market.

Exports.—The invoice value of the exports to the United States, which includes the cost of packing and freight, amounted in value to $5,143,633, being an increase over 1891 of $772,418. Tea continues to be the leading export and amounted in value to $2,415,454, the United States being the principal buyer of Japan teas.

AMERICAN FIRMS.

There are twelve American houses at Hiogo engaged exclusively in the export trade with the United States.

NAVIGATION.

There entered during the year 332 steamers from foreign countries of an aggregate tonnage of 378,315 tons, and 15 sailing vessels, 6 of which were under the American flag. In the coastwise trade, in which foreign and Japanese steamers are engaged, 589 steamers entered with an aggregate tonnage of 894,988 tons.

HEALTH AT HIOGO AND OSAKA.

As the Department has already been advised, smallpox has prevailed in an epidemic form in both the cities of Osaka and Hiogo during the past winter. From 7 to 10 cases at each port are still reported weekly. Typhoid fever has also prevailed at this port, and a number of cases of typhus fever have appeared. The prevalence of these diseases has been traced to the long and unusual spell of dry weather which continued during the winter.

ed value of exports from the consular district of Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
ny	$2,707.55	$2,603.10			$5,310.65
)	8,096.99	4,808.89	$2,217.80	$5,429.78	20,553.46
			3,987.72		3,987.72
	3,330.28				3,330.28
)r	165,280.36	169,421.02	104,780.66	82,670.37	522,152.41
)r oil	2,416.00		8,917.21	1,780.75	13,113.96
	17,663.30				17,663.30
			57,924.66		57,924.66
		3,908.02			3,908.02
	147,559.56	247,090.86	196,547.93	228,908.21	820,106.56
	47,076.34	3,385.07	11,584.36	43,461.69	105,507.46
	117,985.48	157,840.32	252,624.21	235,799.66	764,249.67
id carpets	22,649.36	21,897.57	25,836.58	39,013.19	109,396.70
)raid	22,900.62	48,016.98	28,228.97	4,919.63	104,066.20
	1,249,896.21	372,025.38	32,736.18	1,447,757.12	3,102,414.89
rushes	4,896.42	7,161.38	7,813.58	5,996.53	25,867.91
egetable	10,779.41	5,076.69	9,892.91	14,705.54	40,461.55
aneous	168,448.88	185,726.73	84,621.07	230,850.59	669,647.27
)tal	1,991,686.76	1,228,962.01	827,720.84	2,345,293.06	6,389,662.67

E. J. SMITHERS, *Consul.*

KA AND HIOGO, *June 30, 1892.*

TURKEY IN ASIA.

ASIA MINOR.

SMYRNA.

ed value of exports from the consular district of Smyrna to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
seed	$4,330.26	$465.67	$2,749.12	$1,900.25	$9,445.30
and rugs	65,913.35	48,422.95	57,966.40	78,636.94	250,039.64
stone	39,505.99	34,566.62	49,366.37	20,436.42	143,875.40
	238,126.08	101,342.72	1,060.79		340,529.61
ns	496.50	6,127.35	874.78		7,498.63
e root	348,340.98	254,263.07	199,320.13	14,379.30	816,303.48
	55,122.40	184,845.27	149,313.89	62,149.22	451,430.78
	61,815.16	49,788.95	3,212.17		114,816.28
	171,469.13	51,758.50	5,406.30	11,570.89	240,204.82
es	6,603.91	75,603.35	11,579.44	13,754.94	107,541.64
)tal	990,823.76	807,184.47	480,849.39	202,827.96	2,481,685.58

W. C. EMMET, *Consul.*

RNA, *June 30, 1892.*

PALESTINE.

JAFFA.

Imports at Jaffa for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
American:			
Leather cloth		$100	
Canned goods		90	
Petroleum.....cases	200	225	
Candles, paraffin and kerosine		8,000	Austria, France, Belgium, Germany.
Coal.....tons	3,000	24,000	England, Belgium, France.
Copper and metals		11,000	England, Belgium, Germany.
Coffee.....bags	2,000	50,000	Arabia, France, Germany.
Drugs and medicines		12,000	All countries.
Flour.....sacks	5,000	35,000	Russia, Austria.
Fish, salt, dry		40,000	Russia, Holland, Turkey.
Furniture		15,000	Austria, France.
Glassware, porcelain, earthenware.		30,000	Belgium, Austria, Germany, France.
Groceries		16,000	France, Austria, India.
Hardware		18,000	Austria, Germany, France.
Hides		17,000	India.
Indigo, dyestuffs		30,000	India, Austria, Germany.
Iron.....tons	2,000	80,000	England, Belgium.
Leather		20,000	France, Germany, Turkey.
Machines:			
Sewing	300	3,600	Germany, America.
Engines	6	23,800	England, Germany.
Manufactures, silk, wool, cotton		390,000	England, Austria, France, Germany.
Mother-of-pearl		6,000	Austria, Arabia.
Nuts and pistachios		12,000	Turkey.
Paper, writing and for cigarettes.		30,000	Austria, France, Germany, Italy.
Petroleum.....cases	40,000	40,000	Russia.
Potatoes.....sacks	1,100	4,400	Turkey, Austria, France.
Rice.....do	35,000	195,000	India, Italy, Egypt.
Salt		10,000	Turkey, Tripoli.
Soda, for soap-making		20,000	Egypt, England.
Sugar.....cases	14,000	130,000	Austria, Egypt, France.
Tea		7,000	England, Germany.
Tiles, bricks		35,000	France, Italy.
Tobacco		90,000	Turkey, Persia.
Wine, beer, liquors		80,000	All countries.
Wood, timber		100,000	Austria, Turkey, Sweden.
Yams		8,000	England.
Sundries		60,000	All countries.
Total		1,656,215	

Exports from Jaffa for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Decription.	Value.	Whither exported.
Barley	$60,000	England, Egypt.
Dari	20,000	England, Egypt, Italy.
Eggs	3,500	France, Egypt.
Goatskins	4,500	Egypt, Turkey.
Honey	2,500	All countries.
Jerusalem ware	60,000	Do.
Lupines	45,000	England, Egypt, Italy.
Mats	6,000	Turkey.
Olive oil	40,000	Egypt, France, England.
Oranges and lemons	520,000	England, Russia, Germany, Turkey.
Rags and bones	15,000	England, Italy.
Sesame seed	140,000	France, Russia, England.
Soap	80,000	Egypt, Turkey.
Vegetables and fruit	70,000	Do.
Wines	15,000	England, Germany, Turkey.
Wool	10,000	England, France, America.
Sundries	50,000	All countries.
Total	1,141,500	

Navigation at the port of Jaffa for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	Trieste	69	88, 124	----	------	69	88, 124	69	88, 124	----	------	69	88, 124
English	Liverpool	40	26, 601	----	------	40	26, 601	40	26, 601	----	------	40	26, 601
French	Marseilles	58	89, 143	----	------	58	89, 143	58	89, 143	----	------	58	89, 143
German	Hamburg	3	4, 685	----	------	3	4, 685	3	4, 685	----	------	3	4, 685
Greek	Syra. Constantinople.	2	2, 068	15	4, 230	17	6, 298	2	2, 068	15	4, 230	17	6, 298
Italian	Genoa	9	5, 637	2	753	11	6, 390	9	5, 637	2	753	11	6, 390
Ottoman	Constantinople, Alexandria.	114	109, 082	289	11, 295	403	120, 877	114	109, 082	287	11, 217	401	120, 299
Russian	Odessa	41	59, 472	----	------	41	59, 472	41	59, 472	----	------	41	59, 472
Spanish	Barcelona	1	627	----	------	1	627	1	627	----	------	1	627
Swedish	Antwerp	2	1, 588	1	360	3	1, 948	2	1, 580	1	360	3	1, 948
Total		----	------	----	------	646	404, 165	----	------	----	------	644	403, 587

JAFFA, *December 20, 1892.*

E. HARDEGG, *Consul.*

SYRIA.

BEIRUT.

Imports at Beirut for the year ending June 30. 1892.

[Duties, 8 per cent.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Caps	----	$160,000	Austria, Germany.
Chinese silk ..... pounds	54,054	125,000	China.
Coal ..... tons	1,400	99,000	England, France.
Coffee ..... pounds	780,000	165,000	Yemen, England, France, Austria.
Copper, brass, and tin	----	81,000	France, England, India.
Cotton goods and cloth	----	525,000	Germany, Austria, France.
Drugs and groceries	----	165,000	Europe, United States.
English and other woolens	----	333,000	England, France, Austria, Germany, Belgium.
Glassware, earthenware, and crystal.	----	162,000	Do.
Hardware	----	175,000	Do.
Hides ..... pounds	265,000	100,000	England, Egypt, India.
Indigo	----	158,000	India.
Iron and steel	----	80,000	England, Belgium, Sweden.
Leather and morocco	----	150,000	France, Russia, United States, Germany.
Manchester goods	----	4,500,000	England.
Petroleum ..... cases	160,507	172,000	Russia.
Rice	----	321,000	England, Italy, Egypt, Japan.
Silk goods	----	120,000	France.
Stationery	----	101,000	Austria, France, England.
Sugar ..... pounds	7,200,000	300,000	Austria, France, Egypt.
Timber	----	154,000	Anatolia and Danubian principalities.
Miscellaneous	----	554,000	
Total	----	8,700,000	

Exports from Beirut for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Apricot kernel and almonds.pounds.	788,000	$35.000	France, Austria.
Cotton goods		160.000	Egypt, Turkey.
Oriental zuke (Syria) work		40,000	France, England, Egypt, United States.
Raw silk.....pounds..	732,000	2,967,000	France.
Sheep, oxen, and horses		25,000	Egypt.
Silk goods		280,000	Egypt, Turkey.
Soap.....pounds..	1,146,000	62,000	Egypt.
Tobacco .....do....	340,000	27,000	Egypt, England.
Wool .....do....	4,277,000	300,000	United States, England, Italy, France.
Miscellaneous		1,104,000	
Total		5,000,000	

Imports and exports between Beirut and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arabic books				$175.56
Bitumen				19,958.39
Buttons		$200.00		
Leather .....pounds..	13,888	3,838.60		
Licorice root				3,460.67
Printing articles				155.02
Provisions		2,000.00		
Sewing machines		27,000.00		
Sundry oriental goods and provisions				2,970.09
Unwashed wool				286,604.06
Wooden cloth tongs		75.00		
Miscellaneous		500.00		
Total		33,613.00		313,263.72

Navigation at the port of Beirut for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austro-Hungarian.	52	59,502	3	877	55	60,379	52	59,502	3	877	55	60,379
Egyptian	86	65,284	.....	.....	86	65,284	86	65,284	.....	.....	86	65,284
English	121	76,540	.....	.....	121	76,540	121	76,540	.....	.....	121	76,540
French	75	100,299	.....	.....	75	100,299	75	100,299	.....	.....	75	100,299
Greek	17	8,621	38	9,762	55	18,383	17	8,621	38	9,762	55	18,383
Italian	8	5,040	15	2,556	23	7,596	8	5,040	15	2,556	23	7,596
Jerusalem (Ottoman)	.....	.....	10	382	10	382	.....	.....	10	382	10	382
Ottoman	71	51,095	2,703	48,263	2,774	99,358	71	51,095	2,703	48,263	2,774	99,358
Russian	38	53,954	.....	.....	38	53,954	38	53,954	.....	.....	38	53,954
Swedish	9	3,568	.....	.....	9	3,568	9	3,568	.....	.....	9	3,568
American	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	477	423,903	2,769	61,840	3,246	485,743	477	423,903	2,769	61,840	3,246	485,743

*Pleasure yachts, New York Yacht Club.

CONSTANTINE KHOURI,
Vice-Consul.

BEIRUT, *August, 1892.*

ACCA AND HAIFA.

Imports at Acca and Haifa for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Coffee ..... pounds..	402,000	$56,280	$4,503	France, Hejaz, Mecca.
Dry goods ..... do....	.....	160,000	12,800	United States, England, Germany.
Lumber ..... do....	.....	21,500	1,720	Roumania, Greece.
Rice ..... do....	906,500	28,102	2,248	India, Genoa.
Sugar ..... do....	528,000	33,264	2,661	Austria, France.
Tiles (for roofing)	.....	40,320	3,225	France, Italy.
Total	.....	339,466	27,157	

Exports from Acca and Haifa for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Barley from Hauran ..... pounds..	5,630,000	$42,225.00	Egypt, Turkey, Greece.
Beans, white ..... do....	542,000	6,504.00	France.
Durrah, maize ..... do....	31,050,000	272,450.00	France, Algiers.
Olive oil:			
Not refined ..... gallons..	2,960,000	207,200.00	United States, France.
Refined ..... do....	238¼	233.40	United States.
Pease ..... pounds..	730,000	7,300.00	France.
Sesame ..... do....	5,220,000	208,800.00	France.
Soap, white castile ..... do....	35,017¾	2,978.78	United States.
Wine, "Carmel" ..... gallons..	9,300	3,720.00	Germany, Egypt.
Wheat from Hauran ..... pounds..	49,900,000	673,650.00	France, Italy, Greece.
Wool ..... do....	240,000	16,800.00	France.
All other articles	.....	6,500.00	
Total	.....	1,448,361.18	

Navigation at the port of Acca and Haifa for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	Trieste, Mersina	52	153,000	7	2,800	52	153,000	7	2,800
Do	Trieste, Constantinople..	6	18,000	....	.....	6	18,000	....	.....
English	Liverpool	7	8,100	....	.....	7	8,100	....	.....
French	Marseilles, Turkey	24	53,100	....	.....	24	53,100	....	.....
Do	Italy, Marseilles, Turkey	24	42,000	....	.....	24	42,000	....	.....
Greek	Athens, Marseilles, Turkey.	5	5,250	31	15,800	5	5,250	31	15,800
Italian	Genoa, Turkey	6	3,900	4	1,600	6	3,900	4	1,600
Ottoman	Greece, Constantinople ..	24	48,600	522	40,630	24	48,600	522	40,630

Trade between Acca and Haifa, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dry goods, tin and woodware	.....	$732.65	.....	.....
Olive oil, refined ..... gallons..	.....	.....	238¼	$233.40
Saddlery ware and spring wagon	.....	950.00	.....	.....
Soap, white castile ..... pounds..	.....	.....	35,017¾	2,978.78
Total	.....	1,682.65	.....	3,212.18

GOTTLIEB SHUMACHER,
Consular Agent.

ACCA AND HAIFA, *August, 1892.*

ALEPPO.

Exports from the consular agency of Aleppo to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Licorice root	10,817,396	$200,696.50
Sweetmeats and carpets		64.00
Various merchandises		499.75
Wool, unwashed		96,536.00
Total		297,796.25

F. POCHE,
Consular Agent.

ALEPPO, *August, 1892.*

DAMASCUS.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Damascus to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Oriental goods	$1,698.74	$1,254.84	$847.27	$3,886.22	$7,677.07
Wool	17,868.32	2,970.54	2,166.30		23,005.16
Total	19,557.06	4,225.38	3,013.57	3,886.22	30,682.23

NASIF MESHAKA,
Consular Agent.

DAMASCUS, *July 20, 1893.*

MERSINA.

Imports at Mersina for the year ending June 30, 1892.

[Duties 8 per cent.]

Articles.	Value entered (reduced to American dollars).	Whence imported.
Tobacco	$400,000	Turkey.
Manufactured goods	220,000	England, Germany, Turkey.
Colonials	200,000	France, Austria, Turkey.
Iron	80,000	England, Belgium.
Petroleum	75,000	Batoum.
Leather	24,000	France, Greece, Turkey.
Paper and matches	3,000	Austria, Italy.
Sundries	150,000	Sundry ports.
Total	1,152,000	

Exports from Mersina for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Value.	Whither exported.
Cereals	$2,209,000	France, Turkey, Spain.
Cotton	734,000	France, Turkey, Austria.
Oleaginous grains	245,900	France, Turkey.
Wool	120,000	France, Turkey, Austria.
Yellow grain	185,000	France, Turkey.
Skins and hides	76,000	Do.
Cocoons	70,000	Do.
Sundries	100,000	Mediterranean ports.
Total	3,730,900	

Navigation at the port of Mersina for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.*	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
English	Turkey and England	68	34,240	------	----------	68	34,240
French	France	65	164,019	------	----------	65	164,019
Greek	Turkey and Mediterranean	53	17,303	62	15,473	115	32,776
Norwegian	France	16	6,976	------	----------	16	6,976
Egyptian	Egypt	33	29,896	------	----------	33	29,896
Turkish	Turkey	110	119,712	439	11,963	549	131,675
German	Hamburg	1	620	------	----------	1	620
Italian	Italy	3	1,794	6	1,850	9	3,644
*Total		349	374,560	507	29,286	856	403,846

*All cleared.

Imports and exports between the port of Mersina and the United States for the year 1891–'92.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Missionary goods	$1,300.00	$319.25

A. KENNY,
Acting Consular Agent.

MERSINA, *August, 1892.*

AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL SEASON 1892-'93.

In common with almost all branches of commerce, the wool trade of the past year has been attended with extreme depression of values; the disastrously low prices realized for most of the wool shipped, and the low level of values of the season just closed, mark the year as one of the most adverse which Australasian wool-growers have ever experienced.

Beyond the influence of general industrial depression, however, the most potent factor in the decline of values is no doubt the rapid growth of production during recent years.

The following table shows that during the three years ending June 30, 1892, the exports of Australasian wool increased 440,522 bales, rather more than 32 per cent. Such an increase of supply could hardly fail to be attended with declining values, which for the same period amount to about 30 per cent. The average for the past season shows the lowest point on record.

Annual export of wool from Australasia for the four years ended June 30, 1892.

Colonies.	1891-'92.	1890-'91.	1889-'90.	1888-'89.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Victoria	465,796	419,989	425,147	346,226
New South Wales	625,026	566,465	472,914	452,349
South Australia	166,445	155,603	146,219	134,427
Queensland	184,072	121,669	103,425	106,318
Tasmania	16,786	25,564	23,812	21,881
West Australia	20,792	20,273	18,970	18,724
Total Australian	1,478,917	1,309,563	1,190,487	1,079,916
New Zealand	311,042	308,489	272,513	269,521
Total Australasian	1,789,959	1,618,052	1,463,000	1,349,437

In addition to the increase shown in Australasia, there has been during the same time a large increase in production in River Plate wool supplies, and also in those of Cape of Good Hope.

The great problem to the grower is the possibility of a recovery in the value of wool; for without question the present level of value is barely remunerative, and if the rate of increase is to continue lower values will result. But this can hardly be expected. The existing pastoral areas of Australasia are pretty well stocked, and in present values there is little inducement to take up fresh country, with the attendant expense of providing a water supply by conservation or by artesian well boring, or to increase the existing flocks, the risk from overstocking being too great. The old system of station management is being rapidly modified to meet the falling off in the demand for surplus sheep. Establishments for "boiling down" the carcasses of old sheep are multiplying, and "freezing works" to prepare mutton for shipment to Europe are being built at all of the ports.

One of the noticeable features of the present season has been the large increase in local or colonial sales.

following table exhibits the number of bales sold by the several firms in ven colonies from March 1, 1892, to February 28, 1893:

Brokers.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Total.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
rough, Mort & Co., Ltd	78,074	69,746	.....	147,820
aland L. & M. A. Co., Ltd	70,800	28,503	8,980	108,283
r & Co., Ltd	*43,470	30,588	.....	74,058
n, Jones & Devlin, Ltd	.....	64,511	.....	64,511
asian M. & A. Co., Ltd	36,128	10,058	.....	46,186
ridge & Co	.....	46,068	.....	46,068
ombe, Carson & Co	.....	36,293	.....	36,293
, Lascelles, Austin & Co	34,678	.....	.....	34,678
dde & Co., Ltd. (Pastoralists' Association)	.....	30,781	.....	30,781
ark & Co	.....	25,167	.....	25,167
Smith & Co. Ltd	.....	.....	24,692	24,692
M. & A. Co., Ltd	21,619	.....	.....	21,619
ore & Co., Ltd	.....	.....	14,852	14,852
arker	.....	12,945	.....	12,945
Hague & Co	9,610	.....	.....	9,610
usband & Co., Ltd	9,215	.....	.....	9,215
n, Bostock & Co	7,234	.....	.....	7,234
ombs & Co	.....	.....	5,761	5,761
ung & Co	.....	4,642	.....	4,642
r & Wolfe	.....	136	.....	136
rokers	.....	343	.....	343
tal	310,828	359,781	54,285	724,894

*Including Geelong returns.

estimated that of this amount there has been taken for consumption as s:

	Bales.
d and Scotland	171,940
nt of Europe	460,244
a	36,650
nd China	1,300
nd speculation	54,760
tal	724,894

following figures show a comparison with previous years:

	Bales.
	456,961
	568,170
	524,979
	634,043
	724,894

e has been a larger number of buyers from abroad present, and this has itated the establishment of central wool exchanges in the principal which have proven to be a boon to the trade. These exchanges replace esrooms hitherto in use in each warehouse.

following tables taken from Messrs. Goldsbrough Mort & Co.'s Annual w, compiled "to the latest dates," and the weekly review of Messrs. y & Co., "to the end of February," give the total reports of wool from the the wool year.

Australasian wool exports (per Dalgety & Co., limited).

FROM JULY 1, 1892, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1893.

Colony.	1893.	1892.	Increase.	1891.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
	431,236	421,829	9,407	376,223
uth Wales	559,759	545,262	14,497	451,205
and	162,106	141,982	20,124	98,832
ustralia	141,591	153,167	*11,577	145,555
aland	264,454	232,094	32,360	244,202
tal	1,559,146	1,494,334	64,812	1,316,017

*Decrease.

Australasian wool exports (per Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., limited).

FROM JULY 1, 1892, TO LATEST DATES.

Colony.	Date.	1892–'93.	1891–'92.	Increase.
		Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Victoria	Mar. 3	431,514	426,703	4,811
New South Wales	Mar. 1	563,684	546,454	17,230
South Australia	Mar. 1	141,991	155,512	*13,521
Queensland	Jan. 31	160,243	134,191	26,052
Tasmania	Mar. 1	16,894	16,572	322
New Zealand	Mar. 1	229,733	219,017	10,716
Total		1,544,059	1,498,449	45,610

*Decrease.

It will be seen there is some discrepancy brought out in the two tables. Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co.'s increase to date is 45,610 bales, and Messrs. Dalgety & Co. 64,812 bales, a difference of 19 202 bales. This is accounted for in the returns given for New Zealand, where Dalgety & Co. show an increase of 21,644 bales.

The reviews also exhibit the fact that practically there were no exports from Queensland during February, owing, probably, to the floods in that colony having impeded the shipping.

Taking the higher New Zealand figures as correct, and allowing for the Queensland wool as if it had been shipped, the increase to date over last season is about 70,000 bales.

The clip of 1881–'82 amounted to 1,007,369 bales, and that of 1891–'92 to 1,791,253 bales, the increase for ten years being 783,884 bales, or 77.8 per cent.

The table of increase at the end of February for the same period shows a total of 704,422 bales, which would make it appear that the above estimate for this year is approximately correct, but it does not follow that the total increase for the year will be as much or more than that amount. The total amount of wool exported at any given date during a period of years differs for various reasons, chief of which is the weather, which regulates the beginning of the shearing. The season of 1890–'91 was abnormal in this respect, owing to the maritime strike, an incident of which was the calling out of all the union shearers at work at the time in Queensland and New South Wales, thereby hindering the shearing and consequently the shipping of wool. These differences are shown in the following table of increases at the end of February, and at the end of the wool year, June 30, for the past ten years:

Australasian wool exports.

Year.	Increase at end of February.	Final increase at end of June.	Gain or loss, March to June.	
			Gain.	Loss.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
1883	7,202	21,593	14,391	
1884	100,863	74,630		26,233
1885	19,092	9,154		9,938
1886	43,542	28,085		15,457
1887	29,249	43,442	14,193	
1888	112,352	89,216		23,136
1889	52,178	81,161	28,983	
1890	106,788	119,938	13,150	
1891	63,114	152,711	89,597	
1892	170,042	163,954		6,088

The first fact to attract our attention in this table is that from March to June in five of these years the increase shown in each year at the end of February was maintained or increased, and for the other five years such increase was not maintained, and, if the figures for 1891 are omitted, the average variation has been about 19,000 bales, and the greatest, in 1889, about 29,000 bales.

The questions are, In which direction and to what extent is this limit of variation to operate for this year?

The weather last spring was very favorable, and shearing began much earlier than in the previous season. Labor has been abundant, there have been no disputes, the roads have been good, and the squatters are congratulating themselves upon having had a most successful season in shearing and shipping. Sales began at Adelaide in September, fully two weeks earlier than the previous year, and as wool has come forward rapidly it is more than probable the increase shown in February will not be maintained.

"Brunie," in his weekly review of the wool market, published in the Argus of March 9th, estimates the probable increase in the wool clip of Australasia at less than 50,000 bales, and as he has special opportunities for information, it may be assumed that the total increase for the year will not be large in amount. The drought, referred to in this report for 1892, continued late in the season, and was felt, and severely felt, over a wide extent of country; the stock of grass fell off as the supply of water ran short, causing large movements of stock to the boiling pot and to other places. The full extent of this could only be shown by the annual official estimates of the stock inspectors of the several colonies, usually made at the last of December, but these returns for 1892 are not yet received.

AUSTRALASIAN SHEEP CENSUS.

In the following table will be found the returns of the sheep in the Australasian colonies to the end of December in each of the past four years, with the exception of 1890, when the figures are those of the census taken in May of 1891.

Colony.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Victoria	12,928,148	12,736,143	10,882,231	10,818,575
New South Wales	61,831,416	55,946,431	50,106,768	46,503,469
Queensland	20,289,633	18,007,234	14,770,095	13,444,005
South Australia	7,646,239	7,004,642	6,386,617	7,150,000
West Australia	1,952,212	2,524,913	2,366,681	2,112,393
Total	104,657,648	96,259,363	84,212,392	80,028,442
Tasmania	1,664,118	1,619,256	1,551,429	1,430,065
New Zealand	18,227,186	17,865,423	15,503,263	15,423,328
Total	124,548,952	115,744,042	101,267,084	96,381,835

The sheep returns (estimates made by the chief stock inspectors of each colony) for 1892 for all of the colonies are not yet received, but official estimates furnished of New South Wales and Queensland show a decrease of 3,211,800 sheep for the former colony, about 5 per cent; the estimate on 1st January, 1893, being 8,619,616 against 61,831,416 on 1st January, 1892. The Queensland figures are expected to show an increase of 10 per cent; this on the total at the end of 1891 would amount to 2,028,963. The figures of both these colonies, therefore, exhibit a decrease of 1,182,837; and as South Australia is expected to show a decrease, and Victoria and New Zealand small increases, the probability is that the figures for all of the colonies for 1892 will not materially differ from those of the previous year.

While the eastern and northeastern coasts of Australia have been deluged with rain, 50 to 80 inches of water falling in some places within so short a space of time as ten days, yet reports from the interior indicate that the sheep ranges have suffered as severely if not more so than last year. Sheep of all kinds are a drug in the market and find no sale. The outlook on the stations just now is very discouraging, and taken in connection with the very unsatisfactory market of the past season, the increase in the production of wool in Australasia for the next few years will probably be limited.

GEO. H. WALLACE,
Consul-General.

MELBOURNE, *March 16, 1893.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE.

During the year 1892 many changes have occurred in the composition of both houses of the legislature, and several motions of want of confidence have been brought forward and rejected.

The session for 1891 opened on the 14th July and closed on the 1st of April, 1892, after which the premier, Mr. Dibbs, visited England. During his stay he was presented to the Queen and received the order of knighthood.

The session for this year opened on the 30th of August, before the premier had returned, and his absence was the subject of much adverse comment, and the fact that he had applied a sum of £1,000 for the exenses of his trip out of the public funds, was also severely commented upon. Just at this time an event happened that came near defeating the Government. There was a large strike at Broken Hill, the great silver-mining city, during which the men on strike prevented others from taking their places, even to the extent of using force. The Government, in trying to maintain order, had the strike leaders arrested on a charge of conspiracy. This act very much incensed the labor members and on a motion of want of confidence they voted solidly against the Government.

Enough members of the opposition, however, voted with the Government to give them a majority of four and they decided to go on with business.

When the financial statement was brought in about the middle of December, the treasurer estimated the deficiency for 1891 and previous years at £770,000, or $3,700,000; the charges upon 1892 at £10,996,000, about $53,000,000, or a deficit to be carried forward to 1893 of £1,152,000, about $5,350,000. A motion of want of confidence was immediately moved, and the Government this time won by a majority of seven, the labor members voting according to their feelings on the fiscal question.

After the division the house adjourned until the 10th of January.

The year has witnessed the closing of one session and the beginning of another. The resolutions for the new tariff had been passed shortly before the close of 1891 and became law early in March, 1892.

One of the most important measures introduced into Parliament this year is one amending the electoral law by withdrawing all qualifications besides the residentiary one and so abolishing plural voting by property owners. This bill has passed one branch and the second reading in the other, so that before another election is held it is likely to be law.

FEDERATION.

The feeling in favor of federation is making headway slowly, but has to some extent been crowded out of public discussion by more pressing matters.

It is interesting to note that the strongest opponents in Parliament federation has heretofore had in this colony are now ardent supporters thereof, and give as their reason for the change the election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency of the United States and the, to use their own words, threatened change in the fiscal policy of that nation.

FINANCIAL.

Financially the year has been an exceptional one in several respects. The disturbed conditions caused by the failures of public companies created a want of confidence and limited the demand for capital, and money, though not plentiful, has not been dear. The banks, though they had not large reserves, had sufficient for the restricted requirements of a cautious trade, free from anything of a speculative character. As an indication of the disturbed feeling throughout the year, the run on the New South Wales Savings Bank in February may be cited. Although, perhaps, as sound as any monetary institution in the colonies, nothing could check the fear until the banks of issue holding deposits from this institution came to its assistance, and even then the run did not cease until over £600,000 had been withdrawn.

Owing to the failures of the land and building companies and banks, the market value of bank shares has shrunk according to latest figures about 16½ per cent. The Government has raised the following amounts, other than from the

public revenue, in treasury bills and funded stock. In London £1,250,000 was raised in January, £1,000,000 in May, and £250,000 in November. Besides this an amount has been raised locally from the savings bank.

Although the London money market has been exceptionally easy throughout the year, there has been no disposition to assist Australian corporations, except on most onerous terms, so that the credit of the boroughs, as well as of the Government, has thus declined very considerably in the London market.

A good deal of discussion has taken place relative to the coinage of silver in Australia during the year. The project has yet to be initiated owing to a failure to agree as to which of the colonies should share in the profits.

TRADE.

The volume of trade in this colony has this year fallen off considerably. In the opening months of the year the customs and other revenues indicated a trade fairly well maintained as compared with the previous year, but as each successive month passed on the revenue receipts declined. The figures show a decrease of about £3,500,000 or nearly 20 per cent. Though a part of this is due to reduced values, the bulk of it represents the reduction in the volume of trade.

RAILWAYS.

In common with all other institutions of the colony its railway system has suffered through the depression in trade which has characterized the year.

There has been a considerable falling off of traffic, both passengers and goods, and the revenue has dwindled accordingly. The quarter ending September 30 the combined railway and tramway earnings showed a decrease of £18,000 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1891, and during the months following the falling off was still more manifest. The monetary results for the year are given by the commissioners as follows: Total traffic, railways and tramways, £3,412,386; total expenditure, £2,162,843; net return after paying working expenses, £1,249,543. The total length of railways on June 30 last was 2,185 miles, and at the end of the year about 2,300. The mileage will be considerably added to by the new lines now under construction. The total length of tramways June 30 last was 48 miles.

MINING.

In metalliferous mining matters have been pretty much at a standstill, principally owing to the Broken Hill strike. No new discoveries have been made during the year.

Owing to the low price ruling, copper mining is practically nil, but the tin-mining industry is holding its own. Owing to the low price of silver several mines have been closed during the year, but, notwithstanding, the output has been large. The seven principal mines have produced no less than 12,710,381 ounces of silver.

The coal trade has never been so bad, comparatively speaking. This is the result in a large measure of the last coal strike, from the ill effects of which the industry has not recovered, the trade having been driven to other markets.

At the beginning of the year a reduction of one shilling was made in the price of coal, and this entailed a reduction in the hewing rate. For awhile it was thought that another big strike could not be averted, but in the end the miners accepted the situation, though with bad grace.

Mr. Coghlan, Government statistician, has given an interesting table showing the average price per ton of coal in the colony from the year 1829 to the year 1890.

In 1829 780 tons of coal were raised at an average price of 10*s.* 1*d.* In 1830, with an output of 400 tons, the price was 9*s.* From that year until 1839 the price remained below 10*s.* From 1841 to 1843 it was at or over 12*s.* From 1845 to 1851 it varied between 6*s.* and 7*s.* 10*d.* Then followed twelve years with higher prices, ranging from 10*s.* 11*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*, the average for 1854, the first year of the Crimean war and the third after the gold rush. From 1864 to 1871 the price fell from 9*s.* 11*d.* to 7*s.* Between 1872 and 1879 the lowest price was 7*s.* 10*d.* and the highest 12*s.* 4*d.* Between 1880 and 1890 the price ranged from 6*s.* 10*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* The general average is 9*s.* 8*d.* These figures relate to the whole of the colliery districts, and the average is brought down below that of the northern collieries by the lower rates commanded elsewhere.

COAL TRUST.

From time to time efforts have been made to secure the formation of a coal trust for the mines of the Newcastle district. Negotiations have been entered into, valuations are under consideration, and a scheme of amalgamation has been drawn up for submission to the shareholders of the different companies. As yet no definite result has been reached.

Notice of a change in the agreement between the associated colliery proprietors and the miners was given by the former at the close of the year, and again was a strike anticipated, but a majority of the miners have already voted in favor of accepting the same, and thus is another strike averted.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The year has been fruitful in labor troubles, but the interest culminated in the one great strike of the silver mines at Broken Hill. The strike resulted in widespread disaster and ruin to the miners, notwithstanding they had the moral and pecuniary support of all other laborers in the colonies. After the strike was declared off, thousands, whose places had been filled by free laborers, were left without employment, and the Government had to step in and find free transportation to other labor centers.

This strike was the cause of serious industrial disturbance and menace, and during its course exerted unfavorable influence on the trade, the revenue, the tranquillity, and public life of the colony.

The strike was brought on by the fact that the proprietors determined to substitute contract work for day work underground. This the men would not agree to and a strike was ordered on the 3d of July, which lasted until November 7.

Taking everything into consideration, it is estimated that this strike cost a total loss of about $5,000,000.

MANUFACTORIES.

Little if any increase can be noted in the number of manufacturing establishments in this colony and this branch of enterprise seems to be languishing.

AGRICULTURE.

Acreage.—The year ranks among the best which have fallen to the lot of agriculturists in this colony. It opened gloomily enough, and a great drought was confidently predicted, but by about May or June it was known that a bounteous rainfall had been registered and that 1892 was likely to be a good year. About 450,000 acres were reaped for grain with a general average of about 16½ bushels per acre.

Fruit.—Fruit-growing, so far as production is concerned, is certainly a success, but so far what efforts have been made to relieve an overstocked home market have met with but poor success.

Dairying.—Dairying has advanced with great strides during the year and new butter factories and creameries have been established in several districts, until now large quantities of butter are shipped to England regularly.

Sheep.—When the year opened with dry weather and a drought appeared imminent, pastoralists became more than ordinarily anxious regarding the disposal of surplus stock. There were more than 60,000,000 sheep in the pastures, and it was well known that these with the larger stock would require a steady supply of grass. Numerous freezing and chilling works were erected, as also boiling-down establishments, and the export of tallow and frozen meat is now one of the largest items in the commerce of this country. These works and canning works being carried on briskly relieved the anticipated pressure, and the year having been a fairly wet one no difficulty has been experienced in depasturing the stock.

Great preparations have been made that this colony shall be represented at the World's Columbian Exposition. Among the exhibits wool is the most important. In the competition fleeces going forward there are already 170 entries, which are fully representative of the principal flocks and districts of the colony. There will also be dispatched about 300 noncompetitive bales. An effort is also being made to send 30 selected sheep as specimens of the wool-producing flocks of the colony.

SHIPPING.

In shipping, freights have been lower in 1892 than was ever known. But, unlike many ports in other parts of the world, the actual idle tonnage at any time during the year has been unimportant. Lower freights have ruled, but vessels have not been hung up for want of employment, as has been the case in most parts of the world. An example of low freights is afforded by reference to present rates under which steamers are taking wool to North Sea ports at three-eighths pence per pound, quite one-fourth pence less than ever was known before. The mail steamer rates of seven-sixteenths pence and nine sixteenths pence are quite unparalleled. Of course the regular steam lines have suffered, and so have the sailing vessels suffered heavily. It is one of the satisfactory features of the mineral resources of the colony that ships failing to find cargoes, say, of nitrate at South American ports, produce from South Africa, sugar from the Mauritius, or grain from South Australia or Victoria, a coal charter is always available, and as an almost universal depression has prevailed, due to various causes, to Newcastle has fallen an extra share of tonnage during the year, though it is a decrease on 1891.

Declared value of exports from the commercial agency of Newcastle, New South Wales, to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Coal.....tons..	123,487	84,621	29,029	74,381	311,518
Shale.....do...	.....	300	.....	.....	300
Hardwood timber.....feet..	.....	8,000	.....	.....	8,000

CONCLUSION.

In connection herewith I send a monetary review for 1892 from the Sydney Morning Herald of January 2, 1893, and expenditures, and a statement with tables showing the business of this port for the year.

GEORGE T. BAGGS,
Commercial Agent.

NEWCASTLE, *January 31, 1893.*

1.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Inclosures in Commercial Agent Baggs's report.]

The total of the ledger balances on the consolidated revenue fund, general loans account, trust fund accounts, railway loan redemption fund, treasury bills redemption fund, and the colonial treasurer's, master in equity, master in lunacy, curator of intestate estates, and prothonotary accounts of the Government of New South Wales on December 31, 1892, was £4,536,756, but taking into account a debit balance against the consolidated revenue fund amounting to £483,726 and a debit balance against the general loan account amounting to £618,791, reduced the balance to the credit of the several accounts to £3,434,238. The balance to the credit of the several accounts on September 30, 1892, after deducting a debit balance against the consolidated revenue fund of £571,404 and a debit balance against the general loan account of £580,193, amounted to £3,841,111. The receipts on account of the several funds already named during the quarter ended December 31, 1892, amounted to £4,658,755. The payments during the quarter ended December 31, 1892, amounted to £5,065,629.

2.—COAL EXPORTS FROM NEWCASTLE 1892.

The export of sea-borne coal, according to collector of customs' figures, was less in 1892 than in previous year by 350,000 tons; the decrease in intercolonial shipments alone being 198,451 tons. To Hongkong, the falling off in export is given

at 20,341 tons; to United States 96,835 tons: to Java, 22,723 tons; to Singapore, 12,361 tons. On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in shipments to India, Peru, and Chile.

There is little doubt that we owe the decrease in the intercolonial export to the strike of 1888, which has compelled our neighbors to look to their own coal measures for a portion of their supplies; or, that the great falling off in export to South Australia is a direct effect of the notorious strike at Broken Hill. A dearth of tonnage and the enormously increased activity of their coast mines fully explain the smaller exports to California; and the abnormally low freights which ruled last year have permitted Cardiff and Japan to choke eastern ports—formerly supplied wholly by us—with shipments out of all proportion to requirements.

COAL EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

West Coast.—Shipments during year totaled 220,541 tons, or 5,380 tons in excess of export for 1891. The heaviest monthly shipment took place in February, when 36,520 tons went forward; the lowest, 1,914 tons, in June. From January to end of April shipments to Valparaiso were on a liberal scale; they dropped to 9,660 tons in May and contined at a low figure till October, since when, to end of the year, 42,800 tons were shipped, or an average monthly export of 14,000 tons for the trimester.

With a falling off in shipments to Valparaiso direct there has been a great increase in those made to other West Coast ports, as shown by the following figures:

Whither.	Tons.	Vessels.
Export to Valparaiso	148,357	84
Exports to other ports on West Coast	72,184	41
Total export, 1892	220,541	125
Total export for 1891	215,161	122
Increase	5,380	.....

Californian export.—Total shipments, 216,335 tons, distributed as follows:

Whither.	Tons.	Vessels.
San Francisco	169,611	65
San Diego	42,793	20
Santa Barbara	1,123	1
San Pedro	2,808	1
Total	216,335	87
Export last year	299,313	146
Decrease	82,978	59

This serious decrease is in a great measure attributable to the very poor grain freights offering last year from Pacific slope ports to United Kingdom and Continent, which indisposed owners to send their ships there, more especially as the best rate obtainable for coals, Newcastle to San Francisco, between May and October, did not exceed 10*s.* The San Francisco rate at the commencement of the year was 15*s.*; it had fallen in April to 12*s.*; subsequently it stood at 10*s.* until October-November, since when it has been 11*s.* 6*d* to 12*s.*, its present figure.

Compared, however, with the export for 1890, last year's figures show an increase of 79,352 tons.

Honolulu.—Shipments show a slight increase, being 33,918 tons in 1892, against 31,364 the preceding year. To Kahului, 2,866 tons were exported; to Tahiti, 2,860 tons; to Fiji, 2,255 tons; to Apia, 400 tons. This trade employed 38 vessels.

Portland, Oregon.—12,906 tons were shipped to Portland, Oregon, in 6 vessels; 633 tons to Eureka in one vessel. During April a shipment of 1,070 tons coal was made from this to Juneau (Alaska) by the Swedish bark *Nanna*.

Mexico.—Export for 1892 comprised 4 vessels for Mazatlan, carrying 3,470 tons; and 2 vessels for Acapulco, with 4,721 tons.

COAL EXPORTS TO ASIA, 1892.

Whither.	Tons.	Vessels.
To Hongkong	16,032	10
To Singapore	32,093	14
To Batavia	19,689	9
To Manila	44,240	23
To India	30,399	13
To Further India	6,101	3
Total export for 1892	148,554	72
Total export for 1891	188,475	72
Decrease for 1892	39,921	.....

Here again is a falling off in the export figures; more particularly in those to Hongkong, Singapore, and Batavia, which have been flooded with enormous shipments of Cardiff and Japan coal, carried at abnormally low rates of freight. On the other hand it is gratifying to be able to point to an increase of more than threefold in shipments to India and Further India, which were 36,500 during 1892 against 11,293 in 1891.

Mauritius export, 8,532 tons, in 6 vessels, being a decrease of 8,218 tons, or nearly half.

In March we dispatched the *Amy Turner*, with 1,302 tons Duckenfield coal, for Madagascar.

The export to Noumea employed 25 vessels and amounted to 16,637 tons. To New Guinea, 1 vessel, 493 tons.

SHIPPING AND OTHER RETURNS.

The following are the returns of coal shipped at the port of Newcastle for foreign and intercolonial ports during the past two years, as furnished by Mr. W. R. Logan, the collector of customs. The return shows a decrease in the export of 349,994 tons for 1892, as compared with the previous year.

Countries.	1892.	1891.	Countries.	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Victoria	791,960	868,631	Celebes Islands	1,323	2,084
New Zealand	154,276	160,158	Sumatra	.....	1,330
South Australia	138,186	252,986	Singapore	31,833	44,194
Queensland	20,689	13,674	China	.....	930
Tasmania	69,042	67,350	Guam	.....	5,526
West Australia	24,652	34,457	United Kingdom (bunker coal)	3,668	3,930
Hongkong	15,696	36,037	New Guinea	.....	7,013
United States	223,025	319,860	Straits Settlements	.....	8,454
Java	20,966	43,689	Ecuador	1,060	679
New Caledonia	20,296	17,263	Petropaulovski	1,000	.....
Mauritius	8,440	17,429	Madagascar	1,302	.....
Fiji	11,614	11,796	Ceylon	6,171	.....
India	29,424	16,090	Alaska	1,070	.....
Philippine Islands	45,878	52,782	Annam	692	.....
Peru	32,055	23,976			
Chile	192,734	187,458	Total	1,894,735	2,244,729
Sandwich Islands	35,779	34,789			
Mexico	8,191	11,031			
South Sea Islands	3,113	1,160	Decrease for 1892	349,994	.....

EXPORT OF COKE.

The export of coke from Newcastle for 1891 and 1892 was as follows:

Whither exported.	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
South Australia	189	600
Tasmania	470	20
Victoria	65	446
New Zealand	250	40
New Caledonia	.....	255
Queensland	.....	11
Total	974	1,382
Decrease for 1892	408	.....

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered at and cleared from the port of Newcastle during the year 1892, exclusive of coasters.

Months.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
January	107	110,438	2,990	107	112,344	3,023
February	114	122,116	3,156	119	126,183	3,177
March	120	127,446	3,045	102	106,239	2,613
April	115	116,701	2,942	125	123,443	3,017
May	110	119,628	2,905	109	120,660	2,949
June	112	119,985	2,830	108	111,673	2,763
July	113	114,861	2,851	119	124,183	2,994
August	119	134,512	3,254	112	124,651	3,115
September	101	111,064	2,904	107	123,327	3,076
October	93	88,846	2,524	91	88,185	2,470
November	115	125,037	3,257	112	119,814	3,174
December	106	113,802	2,728	96	100,616	2,491
Total	1,305	1,404,436	35,386	1,307	1,381,318	34,792
In 1891	1,392	1,418,890	.....	1,425	1,476,097	.....
Decrease	87	14,454	.....	118	94,779	.....

SHIPPING RETURNS.

We are indebted to Capt. Newton, the harbor master, for the following return of vessels that have arrived at and sailed from the port of Newcastle during the years 1892 and 1891. The return, which is inclusive of coasters, is extracted from the books kept by Mr. John Oldfield, signal master at the Signal Hill. The figures are as follows:

Months.	Arrived.		Sailed.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
January	323	397	323	430
February	305	401	315	399
March	336	319	282	324
April	331	385	366	399
May	322	334	319	351
June	314	313	304	317
July	339	385	348	358
August	343	400	332	397
September	306	365	320	377
October	315	339	310	337
November	324	334	318	317
December	324	332	305	330
Total	3,882	4,304	3,841	4,391

Decrease in arrivals, 422 vessels, and in departures, 483 vessels.

WOOL RETURNS.

The return of wool exported from Newcastle during the years 1892 and 1891, as given below, shows a falling off in 1892 of 2,864 bales when compared with 1891. The export for the present season, however, shows an increase on that of last season. The figures are as follows:

	1892.	1891.
Great Britain:	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Greasy	46,978	47,979
Scoured	8,989	10,990
Victoria	5,724	4,633
South Australia	254	1,257
Tasmania	50	.....
Total	61,995	64,859

Decrease, 2,864 bales.

The following are the returns of the quantities of wool carried over the railways of the northern district and delivered at Newcastle and Morpeth for the year ending December 31, 1892:

Months.	Newcastle.	Morpeth.	Months.	Newcastle.	Morpeth.
	Bales.	*Bales.*		*Bales.*	*Bales.*
January	8,723	6,824	October	17,503	14,106
February	6,828	3,283	November	18,814	16,015
March	1,503	1,462	December	17,072	15,401
April	868	834			
May	345	374	Total	83,421	67,520
June	128	77	In 1891	77,585	63,640
July	8	289			
August	3,981	2,839	Increase, 1892	5,836	3,880
September	7,648	6,016			

COAL AND COKE BY RAILROAD.

The returns of the coal and coke carried over the Government railways for the year ending December 31 show a large decrease as compared with the previous year. The figures supplied by Mr. Kitching, the district superintendent, are as follows:

Month.	1892.	1891.	Month.	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
January	170,591	219,406	August	172,747	219,405
February	170,577	204,498	September	154,987	213,621
March	161,815	153,004	October	104,441	185,141
April	181,765	181,711	November	155,060	171,414
May	183,160	190,262	December	137,238	174,124
June	165,359	166,634			
July	192,861	200,819	Total	1,950,601	2,280,039

Decrease for 1892, 329,438 tons. In 1890 1,712,491 tons were carried over the railways. These figures do not include the coal carried over the private lines, and shipped at private chutes by the A. A. Company, Messrs. J. & A. Brown, Waratah, Wallarah, and Stockton.

FROZEN MEAT EXPORTS.

The shipment of frozen meat from this port to London commenced in February last, when the works at Aberdeen were opened. Since that date no fewer

than 186,420 carcasses of mutton and 38,225 haunches have been shipped in 12 steamers. The shipments were as follows:

Steamer.	Carcasses.	Haunches.	Steamer.	Carcasses.	Haunches.
Port Douglas	13,378	300	Matatua	15,794	841
Ruahine	16,275	----	Ruahine	17,595	2,795
Duke of Argyll	24,292	2,438	Duke of Weatminister	11,039	9,901
Tekoa	22,687	1,940	Rangatira	7,462	9,055
Otarama	7,118	3,062	Port Pirie	10,813	1,871
Duke of Buckingham	30,131	6,302			
Morayshire	9,835	----	Total	186,420	38,225

There were also 364 bags and 506 cases of kidneys shipped. The export from Sydney for the year ending Saturday last was 6,772 tons, as compared with 4,504 tons in 1891.

COPPER EXPORTS.

The following is a return showing the quantity of copper (refined) which was exported from Newcastle during the year 1892, compared with that of the previous year. The figures are:

Ports.	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Great Britain	1,730	1,252
Hongkong	30	----
India	----	90
Total	1,760	1,342

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW CASTLE.

The following is a return showing the total value in sterling of the imports and exports of Newcastle from and to each country in the year 1892:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	£342,407	£841,427	Philippine Islands	£20	£22,730
Victoria	133,804	447,301	Peru	----	16,029
South Australia	182,201	62,882	Chile	----	95,379
New Zealand	46,841	83,416	Sandwich Islands	----	17,893
Tasmania	3,124	31,874	Mexico	----	3,993
Queensland	16,045	14,057	Brazil	10	----
Western Australia	1,575	11,424	South Sea Islands	----	1,557
New Caledonia	78	11,148	Celebes Islands	----	662
France	812	----	Singapore	----	15,788
Hongkong	2,254	9,343	Ceylon	411	3,066
United States	17,691	110,826	Madagascar	----	651
China	2,377	----	Switzerland	2	----
Java	----	10,670	Alaska	----	535
Mauritius	----	4,320	Anam	----	346
Germany	14,449	----	Kamchatka	----	800
Fiji	15	4,777	Ecuador	----	530
India	1,197	28,692			
Japan	70	----	Total	765,383	1,852,136

In 1891 the value of imports was £877,063 and exports £2,337,382. A comparison of the returns show for the year 1892: Increase imports, £111,680; decrease exports, £485,246.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

from Sydney Morning Herald, February 21, 1893, transmitted by Commercial Agent Baggs, of Newcastle.]

llowing is a return prepared by the collector of customs showing the lue of imports and exports seaward and overland of the colony of New Vales from and to each country during the year 1892:

om and to.	Total imports.	Exports.		Total exports.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.
		Domestic produce or manufactures.	Other produce and manufactures.			
ingdom	£8,883,983	£7,130,610	£523,305	£7,653,915	£1,230,068	
ian colonies:						
ria	2,432,399	4,001,966	276,941	4,278,907		£1,846,508
sland	3,822,144	510,855	542,108	1,052,963	2,769,181	
Australia	1,461,815	2,881,003	107,445	2,988,448		1,526,633
rn Australia	13.251	15.632	16,594	32,226		18,975
ania	453,597	108,761	118,097	226,864	226,733	
Zealand	717,309	179,791	106,268	286,059	431.250	
al Australasian lonies	8,900,515	7,698,014	1,167,453	8,865,467	3,427,163	3,392,116
tish possessions:						
	554				454	
lian Dominion	10,655		37	37	10,618	
Colony		153	766	919		919
n	50,725	8,827	148	8,975	41,750	
	70,121	33,999	66,090	100,089		29,968
ltar	13	35		35		22
kong	239,606	225,881	28,734	254,615		15,009
	180,499	48,328	2,595	50,923	129,576	
	1,568		100	100	1,468	
ltius	4,809	16,710	358	17,068		12,259
Guinea	39	1,349	1,480	2,829		2,790
lk Island	973	306	1,229	1,535		562
elles Islands	1,132	239	199	438	694	
lena		4	84	88		88
pore	14,213	43,705	197	43,902		29,689
iad	2,900				2,900	
al other British ssessions	577,707	379,536	102,017	481,553	187,460	91,306
tates:						
		346	13	359		359
ltine Republic		915	12	927		927
o	117				117	
um	227,363	936,096	15,474	951,570		724,207
l	10	12,285	69	12,354		12,344
ine Islands		706	1,806	2,512		2,512
s		662		662		662
		123,819	1,506	125,325		125,325
	217,996	9,735	75	9,810	208,186	
lor		530		530		530
	9,094	50		50	9,044	
e	77,436	804,242	2,451	806,693		729,257
any	581,402	1,013,682	3,774	1,017,456		436,054
e	8,025				8,025	
nd		94,014	411	94,425		94,425
	27,353	20.648	250	20,898	6,455	
	23,244	2.024	2,353	4,377	18,867	
	13,380	10,799		10,799	2,581	
er Wilhelm's Is- nd			58	58		58
chatka		800		800		800
o	2,199				2,199	
gascar		651		651		651
hall Islands		3,209	8,720	11,929		11,929
o		3,993		3,993		3,993
Britain		1,434	4,938	6,372		6,372
Caledonia	18,842	54,401	129,727	184,128		165,286
ay	23,007				22,007	
	1,530	17,568		17,568		16,038
ppine Islands	12,014	24,799	150	24,949		12,935
wich Islands	2,580	19,205	1,470	20,675		18,095
Sea Islands	32,159	7,259	40,616	47,875		15,716
tra			3	3		3

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.

From and to.	Total imports.	Exports.		Total exports.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.
		Domestic produce or manufactures.	Other produce and manufactures.			
Spain		£10,528	£32	£10,560		£10,560
Sweden	£11,061				£11,061	
Switzerland	1,000				1,000	
Tahiti		360	454	814		814
Turkey	1,909				1,909	
United States	823,622	1,506,515	23,465	1,529,980		706,458
Total foreign States	2,113,643	4,681,275	237,827	4,919,102	291,451	3,096,910
General total	20,475,848	*19,889,435	2,030,602	21,920,037	5,136,143	6,580,332
Total excess of exports						1,444,189

*Including £2,234,543 gold coin.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following is a comparative table showing the consumption of spirits in the colony during the past twelve years, supplied by the collector of customs.

Year.	Brandy.	Gin.	Geneva.	Liqueurs.	Whisky.	Rum.
	Proof gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Proof gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Proof gallons.*	*Proof gallons.*
1881	363,791	12,047	144,286	6,040	204,305	335,467
1882	373,583	13,846	148,265	7,622	226,624	346,978
1883	379,070	15,049	155,178	9,242	253,642	347,833
1884	390,131	17,921	161,676	10,875	296,015	338,396
1885	357,265	15,580	157,057	9,780	290,735	341,342
1886*	316,878	17,026	157,688	14,688	304,866	316,866
1887†	289,367	16,599	148,890	10,637	325,492	298,814
1888	267,811	18,156	148,443	11,083	351,749	303,321
1889	272,646	17,303	147,353	14,259	372,221	296,373
1890	260,401	18,956	154,631	11,450	414,327	294,230
1891	262,918	18,177	166,178	13,804	488,589	286,962
1892	226,744	15,690	156,403	9,960	477,945	253,519

Year.	Perfumed spirits.	All other spirits.	Total imported.	Colonial spirits.	Total.	Population.	Consumption per head.
	Gallons.	*Proof gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Proof gallons.*	*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*
1881	4,971	32,194	1,103,101	6,137	1,109,274	778,690	1.42
1882	5,420	32,282	1,154,720	9,395	1,164,115	810,833	1.43
1883	5,818	28,213	1,194,650	20,340	1,214,990	857,744	1.40
1884	6,650	27,545	1,239,399	17,706	1,257,105	903,948	1.39
1885	5,821	27,208	1,201,789	14,242	1,219,031	937,914	1.27
1886*	6,010	28,385	1,162,407	9,733	1,172,140	1,001,966	1.10
1887†	5,884	25,417	1,121,100	15,762	1,136,862	1,042,919	1.09
1888	6,300	20,001	1,147,864	17,110	1,164,974	1,085,740	1.07
1889	6,884	15,381	1,142,420	23,844	1,166,264	1,122,200	1.04
1890	6,397	14,970	1,175,362	33,105	1,208,467	1,121,560	1.08
1891	7,144	17,701	1,241,503	34,009	1,275,512	1,165,300	1.09
1892	4,392	14,050	1,158,703	30,187	1,188,890	1,197,050	0.99

*P. spirits, 15s from 7th April, 1886.
†12s to 30th March, 1887; 14s from 31st March, 1887; 15s perfumed.

THE WOOL TRADE.

[Extract from Sydney Morning Herald, February 23, 1893, transmitted by Commercial Agent Baffs, of Newcastle.]

The past week has, upon the whole, been a quiet one in the local market. Transactions recorded have, however, been quite above the usual average for an off week, and the sales effected indicate that those conditions which lend themselves to obtaining fair relative value have been by no means absent. In view of the fact that many of the buyers are leaving for Europe this week by outgoing mail steamers, and especially by the steamship *Polynesien*, which sails on the 25th instant, sellers have in many instances been prepared to do business privately, and as a consequence a considerable proportion of the small quantities of wool coming to hand has been disposed of immediately on arrival instead of being held over for inclusion in the next auction sales, which are fixed to take place on 28th February and 1st March. The course of the market continues to be uniformly favorable. Prices remain very firm, and there has been no giving way in any direction, notwithstanding the rather discouraging cablegrams received during the week concerning the close of the January-February series of sales in London. Buyers have still large orders on hand, and, although the attendance in the sale room will be much smaller next week and throughout the winter than it has been during the past six busy months, the demand bids fair to be more than sufficient to readily absorb the limited quantities of wool which will be available for cataloguing between now and the opening sales of next season. As the offerings at auction are likely to be only small for some time to come, the Sydney Woolselling Brokers' Association has announced that until further notice the wool sales in this market will be held on the Tuesday and Wednesday of each alternate week. This arrangement is similar to that made last year for the conduct of the winter series of sales, and is one that meets with the general approval of all sections of the trade. Prices now current in the Sydney market are as follews:

Description.	Superior.	Good.	Medium.	Inferior.
	d. *d.*	*d.* *d.*	*d.* *d.*	*d.* *d.*
G. fleece		7¾ to 8¾	6¾ to 7½	5 to 6
G. pieces		6½ to 7	5 to 6	3½ to 4½
G. bellies		4½ to 4¾	3½ to 4	2½ to 3½
G. lambs		6½ to 7½	5 to 6	3 to 4¾
G. crossbred		8 to 8¾	7 to 73	6 to 6¾
S. fleece	16 to 18	13½ to 15½	12 to 13	10 to 11½
S. pieces	12 to 13½	10½ to 11½	9 to 10	7 to 8½
S. bellies	11 to 12	9½ to 10½	8 to 9	5½ to 7½
S. locks	8 to 9½	7 to 7¾	6 to 6¾	4 to 5½
W. fleece		10 to 10¾	90 to 9¾	7½ to 8¾

The following table shows the number of bales offered and sold in the Sydney market since last reporting, and since the commencement of the current wool year on July 1 last, as compared with the turnover during a corresponding period in the preceding season:

Sold by—	Offered.	Sold.*
	Bales.	*Bales.*
J. C. Young & Co., Feb. 16	234	266
J. H. Geddes & Co. (the P. F. A., Ld.), Feb. 16	1,201	1,262
Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Limited, Feb. 16	2,426	2,270
	3,861	3,798
Brought forward	370,462	331,443
Total since July 1, 1892	374,323	335,241
Same period last season	340,161	254,445
Increase	34,162	80,796

* At auction and privately.

Greasy fleece sold at up to 8¼ *d.* per pound for 62 bales BB over New England from Uralla. Other sales included JM over J from Armidale, 45 bales at 7¾ *d.*;

ECC over Beri, 67 at 7¼ *d.*, from Molong; J Kirby over Budda Grove, 61 ewes at 7¼ *d.*, from Collarendabri; BB over New England, 90 broken at 7¼ *d.*; 13 bellies at 5 *d.*, from Uralla: NIX over Manilla, 58 hoggets, wethers, and ewes at 7¼ *d.*, from Tamworth; JG over B, 46 hoggets at 7¼ *d.*, from Barraba; DK over Gundagai, 58 hoggets, wethers, and ewes at 7¼ *d.*

The deep-sea exports of wool from Sydney and Newcastle since July 1st last, as compared with shipments during a corresponding period last season, are as follows:

From Sydney:	Bales.
Trafalgar, ship, Feb. 15	5,350
Britannia (s.), Feb. 18	1,683
Hohenzollern (s.), Feb. 22	453
	7,486
Brought forward	492,279
Total from Sydney	499,765
From Newcastle	52,779
Total from New South Wales since July 1, 1892	552,544
Same period last season	515,261
Increase	37,283

The increase in the shipments from Sydney and Newcastle, which at one time during January amounted to upwards of 60,000 bales, has now fallen to below 40,000 bales, and will probably fall still further as the year progresses, it being estimated that there is a good deal less wool remaining to be exported than was the case at a corresponding time last year. The quantities of wool shipped to date are found on comparison with the published official returns of the arrivals to be largely in excess of the receipts. Some of this difference is doubtless due to the output of skin wool from the local fellmongeries, but it is, as far as we can judge, chiefly caused by some error in the returns published in connection with the wool arriving by sea. The railway returns may certainly be accepted as correct, and there was very little wool remaining unshipped at the commencement of the current wool year. The progress report published by the chief inspector of stock a week or two ago showed that less sheep had been shorn this season than were shorn in 1891-'92. It is also well known that a large proportion of the flocks cut less wool per head this year than they did last, and it will probably be found when the returns of the overland exports from the colony are completed that there is actually a decrease in this season's wool supply from New South Wales. In regard to the quantities of wool dispatched from our ports being in excess of the quantities received, we think this apparent anomaly arises from the increased business done during the past season in Queensland wools, a very large number of clips from the Northern colony having passed through our market this season, thus swelling the arrivals by sea.

The first series of London wool sales for the current year closed on Saturday last, the total quantity sold amounting to 256,000 bales, as against 286,000 bales quitted at the corresponding series last year. Continental consumers were the largest purchasers this season, taking 140,000 bales, while the home trade secured 96,000 bales, and American buyers 20,000 bales. Brisk demand from the United States undoubtedly gave a fillip to the choicest greasy wools offering. This was especially noticeable in the case of superior lambs, which improved from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per pound on rates current during December. The great bulk of New South Wales staple sold towards the close of the sales at from par to a half penny per pound below December rates, and as a consequence a large number of the wools purchased in this market early in the season for resale in London had to be held over, and are included in the 30,000 bales withdrawn. Altogether, the results obtained during the series have been very disappointing to shippers from this colony, and an analysis of the priced catalogues which will be to hand shortly will probably prove conclusively that those who sold in Sydney have again had the best of the deal. Acute agricultural depression in Great Britain together with labor strikes are factors to which the dull market in Europe is doubtless to be attributed. As we pointed out some time ago, a large body of consumers have placed themselves in a position of independence by their heavy purchases in the colonial markets, and the rise in prices which has been so eagerly looked for ever since it became the fashion to regard the future from a hopeful point of view, a time dating from the return of Mr. Cleveland as President of the United States, looks as if it was to be deferred until the stocks acquired in Sydney and Melbourne this season have been reduced within moderate

compass. Possibly it may not take place at all, for no diminution in protective duties, either in America or elsewhere, has as yet been experienced; and the British board of trade returns still steadily continue to furnish material which destroys the hope of progressive business. The most favorable feature in the outlook is the fact that the future is not fettered with a high cost of production in any branch of the industry, while the output of the raw material appears at least for the time being to have been arrested.

A steady growth in the trade in Australian sheepskins is shown by the following sales in London during 1892, as compared with the business transacted during the five preceding years:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1892	32,150	1889	26,111
1891	28,984	1888	21,901
1890	20,403	1887	17,978

In addition to the quantities of skins sent to London for sale in that market, very large consignments are dispatched from Sydney to the continent direct, and now that the frozen-meat trade is developing so rapidly in this colony, the business in sheepskins will be sure to continue to expand.

We learn that the wool committee of the Chicago exhibition commission has found the pamphlet to which the first premium was awarded in the recent competition for the best essay on the wool industry of New South Wales unsuited for the intended purpose. The work to which the first prize was awarded was undoubtedly the best out of the few competing manuscripts; but it is understood to fall short of the requirements of the wool committee, who had intended to issue a work dealing with the subject in a full and popular manner, with a view to distributing copies in the wool court of the World's Fair to those interested in the Australian wool trade. It is highly desirable that full particulars regarding our great staple product should be available for such visitors to the Chicago exhibition as are seeking for knowledge on this subject, and it is thought that this can now be most readily supplied by adapting the information contained in Mr. Coghlan's "Wealth and Progress" for 1892, so far as sheep and wool are concerned.

Messrs. Helmuth, Schwartze & Co., London, furnish the following interesting figures regarding the importation of colonial wool into Europe and America during the past thirteen years, with approximate average value per bale:

Year.	Europe.	America.	Total.	Price per bale.	Total value.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*		
1880	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	£20¼	£22,032,000
1881	957,000	204,000	1,161,000	17¼	20,027,000
1882	993,000	197,000	1,190,000	17½	20,825,000
1883	1,054,000	199,000	1,253,000	16¾	20,988,000
1884	1,112,000	191,000	1,303,000	16	20,848,000
1885	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14	17,948,000
1886	1,196,000	236,000	1,432,000	13½	19,332,000
1887	1,207,000	237,000	1,444,000	14	20,216,000
1888	1,315,000	289,000	1,604,000	13½	21,654,000
1889	1,385,000	310,000	1,695,000	15½	26,272,000
1890	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,060	14¾	25,060,000
1891	1,683,000	322,000	2,005,000	13½	27,067,000
1892	1,835,000	291,000	2,126,000	12	25,512,000

In 1860 the average value per bale in London was £25 15*s.* and the total value of the colonial importations £7,850,000. Production has increased so steadily since that time that as the total value of the supply has mounted up the average value per bale has declined. In Australia the increase in the number of sheep has been no less than 50 per cent in the short space of six years, but as Victoria and New South Wales are now fully stocked a check on the Australasian production seems to be impending. Messrs. Schwartze & Co., remark: "With the increase in Australia arrested, the production of wool generally becomes practically stationary, and as soon as that fact is realized some rise in the present exceptionally low value of wool can scarcely fail to follow."

TOBACCO IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

I herewith transmit a newspaper clipping from the Sydney Morning Herald of January 7, 1893, on tobacco growing in New South Wales.

The tobacco leaf grown in New South Wales is considered inferior to that imported from foreign countries, and for that reason, and notwithstanding the cheapness of the colonial product, the great bulk used is imported, chiefly from the United States.

GEORGE T. BAGGS,
Commercial Agent.

NEWCASTLE, *February 14, 1893.*

TOBACCO-GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Inclosure in Commercial Agent Baggs' report.]

The quantity of tobacco leaf grown in this colony in the last eight years totals close upon 13,500,000 pounds. The average yearly production in the period named was 1,687,403 pounds, the crop of last year being the smallest, 1,043,168 pounds, against that of 1889, the largest 6,213,536 pounds. As might have been expected, the prices obtainable for colonial leaf have fluctuated considerably; at the present time they are very low, not having recovered from the fall which followed the heavy crops of 1889 and 1890. Very large quantities of leaf are now obtainable at about 3*d.* per pound, nevertheless our manufacturers continue to import tobacco leaf from other countries, chiefly from the United States of America. In 1891 639,148 pounds of foreign leaf paid duty at the rate of 1 shilling per pound. The total imports of leaf in that year were 1,169,358 pounds, of the declared value of £32,543, which averages 7.3*d.* per pound.

In addition to this import of leaf there were imported of manufactured tobacco 1,512,166 pounds, valued at £102,583, and cigars and cigarettes to the value of £131,002, making the New South Wales tobacco bill for the year £266,148, about one-fifth of which was reexported.

The inquiry naturallly suggests itself, Why these large imports? Why send out of the colony more than a quarter of a million sterling yearly for a commodity which experience has shown can be produced within our own borders in practically unlimited quantity? The answer obviously is that colonial-grown tobacco must be inferior to the imported. If it were otherwise our manufacturers would surely discontinue to import leaf which, with the duty and charges, must cost them about 1*s.* 8*d.* per pound—nearly seven times the price of the colonial.

The inferiority thus demonstrated, it becomes a matter of vital importance to the farming classes, and through them to the whole colony, to ascertain in what particular points this inferiority subsists and whether and by what means it can be removed and the quality of the colonial leaf brought up to the standard of the imported leaf. If this can be accomplished it means an enormous addition to our national resources, not only by saving the outlay now incurred, but by opening up an outlet for any excess of production above the quantity required for our domestic consumption, the defects which limit its consumption within the colony operating as a bar to its profitable export to the great consuming markets of Europe.

From the result of inquiries we have made we are led to believe that the colonial leaf is inferior. First, from a certain coarseness and rankness of flavor which characterizes it; second, from an excess of saltpeter it is said to contain; third, from its liability to stem mold and mildew; and fourth, from the badly cured and unsorted condition in which it is sent to market. There are other minor points, but these appear to be the principal. The coarseness and rankness complained of may possibly be inherent in all colonial tobacco, but it may be that the growers are more at fault than the Australian soil or climate. There are upwards of 200 varieties of the tobacco plant cultivated for commercial purposes in various parts of the world, very few of which have ever been planted upon Australian soil; surely it would be worth while to have systematic experimental plantings of many of them in order to learn which will yield on our soils and under our climatic conditions a leaf that will prove acceptable to our manufacturers at a parity of prices with the imported leaf.

New South Wales has a great variety of soils and a considerable range of climate. Tobacco grows freely in nearly all parts of the colony, but no great trouble has been taken to prove which of these soils and what climatic conditions are most favorable to the profitable cultivation of even one of the varieties that are commonly grown. There is scarcely another plant in cultivation so susceptible of modification by the influences of soil and climate as the tobacco plant. Experienced buyers of American leaf can tell at sight the State and even in what part of a State any given sample of tobacco has been grown. If such marked differences arise in the comparatively limited area of what is known as the "tobacco belt" in the United States, it is not surprising that seed of the same stock, when sown in Australian soil and grown under Australian suns, should produce a leaf different from the American type, even if the methods employed in its cultivation there were faithfully copied here.

There are almost as many methods of cultivating tobacco as there are countries in which it is grown; each country has its own practice, founded on many generations of local experience. Has any systematic endeavor been made to compare the results obtainable in New South Wales under any of them, or are our growers simply and unintelligently following an old routine inherited from their predecessors, who brought it with them from a totally dissimilar climate and soil? One frequently hears it said that such or such a district is grand tobacco land; the plants grow 8 to 10 feet high, and have leaves 3 to 4 feet long. In a neighboring colony there appeared in a leading newspaper recently, as an item of news, a statement that a certain farmer in a district named had harvested a fine crop of tobacco, at least a ton to the acre. With such an ideal it is idle to expect much improvement in the quality of the tobacco grown in Australia. One moment's thought should suggest that bigness of leaf and weight of crop do not constitute value in tobacco. Color, texture, flavor are the qualities by which its worth is judged and which determine its price. It is not unlikely that the characteristic coarseness of Australian leaf is mainly due to the existence of this false ideal, and that our growers choose the soil in which to plant tobacco more with regard to the weight obtainable than to any consideration of quality. It should not require to be argued that 8 cwt. of leaf worth a shilling a pound is a better crop than 18 cwt. that will only bring 4*d.* a pound.

Persistence in sowing home-grown seed may have a great influence in producing a coarse rank leaf. Supposing it were proved that some particular variety of the old Kentucky stock was the best to plant in New South Wales; it would not follow that seed raised here from that variety would long continue to produce leaf of the desired type. The experience of other countries shows that it becomes needful to renew the seed from its original source at short intervals.

The excess of saltpeter in the leaf is probably the result of planting in too rich soil. Under the climatic conditions obtaining in Holland and Germany the very richest soil is needed for tobacco culture, and heavy manuring is resorted to to supplement its richness; in some parts of the United States the same rule prevails; but it does not follow that with our rainfall and our solar heat we should always choose the richest soil for tobacco. Just over our northern border our neighbors have found that very good tobacco can be grown on not very rich soil, and that where tobacco had been grown for several years in succession the fifth and sixth crops were of better quality than the earlier ones, although no manure or fertilizers had been employed. Care in the selection of seed and good judgment in the selection of soil for tobacco-growing ought to lead to an improvement in the quality of the crop in respect of its coarseness and excess of salts.

The liability of the colonial leaf to stem mold and mildew is essentially a matter of curing; it can be avoided by proper treatment in the drying sheds and curing houses. As in the matter of growing, so and even more so in the matter of curing, every tobacco-producing country has its own practice adapted to its own climatic conditions, the style of leaf grown, and the purpose for which it is destined. Have due trials been made under skilled supervision of the respective merits of the different methods of curing with a view to adopting that method which will develop the best qualities of Australian-grown leaf, whether for plug making, spinning, cigarette, or cigar making, in the least possible time and with the greatest economy of labor?

The process of curing is really a succession of slow ferments, commencing as soon as the plant is hung in the barns and continuing until it is fit for manu-

facture. To control and regulate these ferments is the art of tobacco curing. To obtain the best results in any climate local experience is required, as well as an intelligent appreciation of the laws which govern fermentive action. The Australian climate is not so much like that of any and every other place where tobacco is grown that the method in use in any one of them should be applicable here without modification; the treatment must be modified according to the range of temperature and the amount of humidity in the atmosphere, or else these conditions must be controlled by artificial means and appliances.

The last point of inferiority in the colonial leaf is the slovenly way in which it is sent to the market. Bales of leaf come to the factories containing all sorts and conditions of leaf. No wonder that the manufacturers offer low prices for such mixed parcels. Whether this neglect of sorting is attributable to want of thought, want of knowledge, or want of available labor is not clear. A little thought should suggest to the growers that in a mixed lot of goods the buyer must purchase with the goods he wants a quantity he does not want, goods that he has no profiable use for and would rather not have, consequently he will only give a price for the lot which will leave him a margin to cover the cost of sorting and any loss he may incur on the undesirable part of the purchase. It is impossible that mixed parcels of tobacco should be well cured throughout; the ferments which perfect the heavy leaf ruin the lighter grades; and, on the other hand, the degree of fermentation that perfects the thin leaf fails to develop the better qualities of the thick.

The leaf imported into this colony is well cured and well sorted; it is also stemmed—that is, the midrib of each leaf has been taken out. There is no waste, the quality is uniform throughout the package, the buyer can calculate to a nicety what quantity and what quality of manufactured tobacco it will produce, and what labor will be required to work it. In the colonial leaf there is a certain loss of 25 per cent on the stalks alone, and the uncertainty of the exact proportion of usable leaf to waste is equivalent to another 10 per cent.

Tobacco-growing has proved a very profitable industry in Mexico, Sumatra, and British North Borneo; in each of these places it has been established within the last few years. Tobacco-growing has been practiced in New South Wales for more than half a century, but tobacco-growers do not seem to be alive to the possibilities of making an export trade; they seem content to grub on in the old way, and are content to produce a low-grade leaf and remain poor for want of the ambition and energy which might make them wealthy.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Adelaide to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1892.

Articles	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Furs and skins	$177,088.58	$180,300.92	$124,998.88	$156,062.53	$638,450.91
Seeds	27.59				27.59
Manufactured clothing	400.67				400.67
Total	177,516.84	180,300.92	124,998.88	156,062.53	638,879.17

CHAS. A. MURPHY,
Consular Agent.

ADELAIDE, *June 30, 1892.*

POLYNESIA.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The year 1891 witnessed a great decline in the value of sugar, the principal export of this Kingdom, resulting from the operations of the McKinley bill reducing the duties on sugar since April 1 last.

The decline in price of this important product has forced the planters to exercise the closest economy in both production and manufacture, with the hope of securing sufficient profit to enable them to continue.

The cultivation of cane by the leasehold system has been suggested—the planter to take the cane at a stated price per ton—which may supplement the contract system, or even some coöperative plan, in view of the present difficulty of securing labor at reduced rates. Some planters will, no doubt, give up cane culture and convert the land to other uses. The yield of sugar for 1891 has exceeded that of the previous year by about 16,000 tons, while the operation of the McKinley bill in reducing prices may be estimated on the present crop of 140,000 tons on a loss of over $5,000,000 to the planters of this Kingdom, thus losing all the benefits which have formerly been derived under the existing reciprocal relations with the United States.

NEW TREATY.

A new general treaty has therefore been submitted to the United States by the Hawaiian Government, in which it is proposed to admit free all products from both countries. Such treaty might, after a lapse of years, in some measure make up the loss sustained by this Kingdom on sugar exports. It would no doubt stimulate the cultivation of many other products which have hitherto been neglected, such as coffee, which is of a superior quality, rice, ramie, wool in limited quantity, tobacco, bananas, pineapples, and citrus fruits, which in time would make an important addition to the exports, and the cultivation of land in small farms by people of small means would promote general prosperity and contentment, and add to the value of taxable property.

POPULATION.

The late census reports of the Kingdom for 1890 gives the total population to be 89,990. Of this 41,873 are foreign, 7,495 born of foreign parents, and 40,662 natives and half-castes. Since the census of 1884 the gain in population has been only 9,412.

In 1890 the population was classified as follows:

Chinese	15,301	Americans	1,928
Japanese	12,360	British	1,344
Portuguese	8,602	Germans	1,034
Hawaiian-born foreigners	7,495	Other nationalities	1,301
Half-castes	6,186	Natives	33,539

PLANTATION STATISTICS.

From the report of the president of the board of immigration to the legislature for 1890, there are about 20,000 laborers engaged on the different plantations among the islands.

The total value of plantations as taken from the Planters' Monthly is estimated as follows: $33,347,690; owned by Americans, $24,735,610 or 74.17 per cent; British, $6,038,120 or 18.11 per cent: Germans, $2,008,600 or 6.02 per cent; Hawaiians, $266,250 or 0.80 per cent: other nationalities, $299,500 or 0.90 per cent.

Average monthly wages of employés January, 1890: Contract laborers, $17.74; skilled laborers, $63.13.

Estimated area of land now under cane cultivation including three new plantations of 3,700 acres, 67,846 acres from which the sugar exports reached 2 tons per acre or 292,083,580 pounds.

Owing to the present low prices of sugar the value of the crops will decrease from the year 1890 while the quantity of sugar exceeds that produced in 1890 by 16,000 tons.

TAXATION, PUBLIC DEBT, AND REALTY.

The value of real and personal property in the Kingdom for 1891 is estimated at about $39,000,000:

Bonded debt	$2,373,800.00
Postal savings bank deposits	982,661.12
Estimated value of Government property of all kinds including cash in a Government Treasury, total	6,189,302.00

Real estate throughout the Kingdom commands good prices. The sale of lands belonging to the Oahu Railway and Land Company at Pearl City, 12 miles from Honolulu, has been attended with success, and building operations commenced.

The sale of building lots in and about Honolulu by the Government authorities at good prices indicate general prosperity among the middle and laboring classes, and the increased system of artesian irrigation will add to the fertility and beauty of the grounds.

OCEAN CABLE.

With the completion of the second survey of the United States ship *Albatross* of the ocean bed from Point Conception to the Island of Hawaii, it is hoped the final report will be favorable to the construction of the cable. The Inter Island Cable Company have failed to complete their contract to unite the different islands of the group.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company in connection with the steamer *Monowai*, of the Union Line of New Zealand, continue the regular monthly trips to the colonies, touching at Honolulu and the *Australia* and *Zealandia*, of the local line, to this port in addition.

DEEPENING THE HARBOR ENTRANCE.

When this work is completed by the means of the dredging machinery now in operation, the largest war ships and steamers can enter the harbor. A uniform depth of 30 feet will accomodate the increased commerce of the port from China, Japan, Vancouver, and Nicaragun.

COMMERCE.

By the courtesy of the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, collector general of the Kingdom, I am able to present from his reports for 1891 the following statistical information in advance of publication:

The number of vessels of all nationalities in the foreign trade which have visited the various ports of this Kingdom during the last year were:

Countries.	No.	Tonnage.	Countries.	No.	Tonnage.
American	224	173,891	Japanese	5	8,239
British	34	54,361	All others	11	9,014
Hawaiian	25	23,077			
German	11	10,573	Total	310	281,155

Domestic exports for twelve months compared with corresponding period in 1890.

Articles.	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sugar ..... pounds..	292,083,580	259,798,462	32,285,118	
Rice ..... do....	4,900,450	10,579,000		5,678,550
Hides ..... pieces..	26,427	28,196		1,769
Bananas ..... bunches..	116,660	97,204	19,456	
Wool ..... pounds..	97,119	374,724		277,605
Goatskins ..... pieces..	7,316	8,661		1,561
Sheepskins ..... do....	7,100	7,565		465
Tallow ..... pounds.	27,225	33,876		6,651
Betel leaves ..... boxes..	185	183	2	
Molasses ..... gallons..	55,845	74,926		19,081
Coffee ..... pounds..	3,051	88,593		85,542
Guano ..... tons..	1,217		1,217	

Value of exports and imports by countries during the year 1891.

Countries.	Value.	Per cent.	Countries.	Value.	Per cent.
United States:			Japan	$64,660	.49
Pacific ports	$15,118,389	87.49	British Columbia	28,554	.17
Atlantic ports	372,217		Islands of Pacific	24,321	.14
Great Britain	1,201,329	6.79	France	21,665	.13
Germany	394,315	2.22	United States whale ships	19,232	.12
China	234,946	1.32	All others	9,491	.05
Australia and New Zealand	189,195	1.08			

Making a total of $17,698,270 against $20,105,030 for 1890, a decrease of $2,506,760.

Total value of all exports in 1891, $13,142,829 against $10,258,788, in 1892 a decrease of $2,880,041. The imports of specie in 1891 amounted to $978,355 and the exports to $24,000. Custom-house receipts, 1891, $742,915, an increase of $46,959 on the receipts of 1890.

Nationality of vessels carrying domestic produce.

Nationality.	No.	Per cent.	Nationality.	No.	Per cent.
American	233	72.63	German	9	3.40
British	33	12.51	Japanese	5	
Hawaiian	21	10.81	Other nationalities	10	.63

Value of imports by countries.

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
United States	$5,294,277	France	$21,665
Great Britain	1,201,329	United States whale ships	16,825
Germany	384,145	Islands of Pacific	10,168
China	227,392	All others	9,491
Australia and New Zealand	185,156		
British Columbia	28,554	Total	7,379,002

Nationality of war vessels visiting the islands in 1891: American, 8; British, 3.

Passengers arrived in 1891, 2,436; departed, 1,970; excess of arrivals, 466. Passengers in transit from Australia, China, Japan, and other ports, 4,984.

Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese immigrants arrived, 7,536; departed, 3,037; excess of arrivals, 4,499.

Principal domestic exports Hawaiian Islands for the quarter ending September 30, 1892, by customs districts.

Articles.	Honolulu.		Kahului.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar ..... pounds..	17,106,187	$458,780.93	3,302,059	$82,993.00
Rice ..... do....	3,096,400	136,282.07	.....	.....
Hides ..... pieces..	4,447	10,352.50	.....	.....
Bananas ..... bunches..	23,771	23,503.50	.....	.....
Goatskins ..... pieces..	678	234.70	.....	.....
Sheepskins ..... do....	1,061	223.75	.....	.....
Molasses ..... gallons..	13,296	1,460.22	.....	.....
Betel leaves ..... boxes..	7	25.00	.....	.....
Coffee ..... pounds..	3,969	972.00	.....	.....
Taro flour ..... do....	68	6.00	.....	.....
Pineapples ..... pieces..	15,959	2,443.50	.....	.....
Sundry fruits ..... boxes..	82	69.00	.....	.....
Sundries	.....	869.64	.....	.....
Total	.....	635,222.81	.....	82,993.00

Articles.	Hilo.		Mahukona.		Total all ports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar ..... pounds..	3,673,317	$104,175.24	5,794,196	$154,257.57	29,875,759	$800,206.74
Rice ..... do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,095,400	136,282.07
Hides ..... pieces..	484	1,190.40	.....	.....	4,931	11,542.90
Bananas ... bunches..	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,771	23,503.50
Goatskins .... pieces..	222	88.80	.....	.....	900	323.50
Sheepskins .... do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,061	223.75
Molasses .... gallons..	2,160	26.90	.....	.....	15,456	1,487.12
Betel leaves ... boxes..	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	25.00
Coffee ..... pounds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,969	972.00
Taro flour ..... do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	6.00
Pineapples ... pieces..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,959	2,443.50
Sundry fruits. boxes..	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	69.00
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	869.64
Total	.....	105,481.34	.....	154,257.57	.....	977,954.73

Domestic exports Hawaiian Islands nine months, 1892, compared with corresponding period 1891.

Articles.	1892.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sugar ..... pounds..	242,620,426	262,910,219	.....	20,289,853
Rice ..... do....	7,112,695	2,822,650	4,290,045	.....
Hides ..... pieces..	17,238	20,709	.....	3,471
Bananas ..... bunches..	68,562	85,729	.....	17,167
Wool ..... pounds..	105,210	93,843	11,367	.....
Goatskins ..... pieces..	2,075	6,679	.....	4,604
Tallow ..... pounds..	792	27,225	.....	26,433
Molasses ..... gallons..	43,027	55,845	.....	12,818
Betel leaves ..... boxes..	109	165	.....	56
Coffee ..... pounds..	13,098	1,200	11,898	.....
Sheepskins ..... pieces..	4,698	5,325	.....	627
Taro flour ..... pounds..	68	.....	68	.....
Awa ..... do....	3,885	.....	3,885	.....
Pineapples ..... boxes..	900	.....	900	.....
Pineapples ..... pieces..	15,959	.....	15,959	.....
Watermelon ..... do....	179	.....	179	.....
Plants and seeds ..... packages..	6	.....	6	.....
Bones and horns ..... pounds..	15,520	.....	15,520	.....
Curios ..... packages..	1	.....	1	.....
Sundry fruits ..... boxes..	215	.....	215	.....

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Honolulu and agencies to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Bananas	$28,779.00	$33,330.00	$29,728.00	$19,458.98	$111,295.98
Birds (specimen)	2,257.00				2,257.00
Bones	350.00	418.50	272.50		1,041.00
Coffee	142.50	498.70	1,995.18	382.69	3,019.07
Curios	100.00	135.75	38.50	246.40	520.65
Guano	21.74	3,116.90			3,138.64
Hides and skins	15,609.42	14,282.17	20,020.32	13,521.06	63,432.97
Household goods				200.50	200.50
Linens	2,607.70				2,607.70
Molasses	968.38		2,883.32	974.75	4,826.45
Paintings	102.50	905.00			1,007.50
Petroleum	180.08				180.08
Pineapples	4,913.85	784.00	32.50	6,434.40	12,164.75
Returned goods:					
Miscellaneous	3,713.78	519.90	1,225.31	349.50	5,808.49
Empty bottles	733.18	436.50	1,627.16	909.10	3,705.94
Drums	366.50	224.00		1,529.50	2,120.00
Kegs	1,338.00	1,649.21	1,667.22	301.50	4,955.93
Whisky	6,100.90	3,353.70		24,726.50	34,181.10
Rice	98,169.31	115,439.00	88,728.71	53,961.35	356,308.37
Sugar	1,084,779.35	280,793.24	2,750,838.55	3,597,429.33	7,713,840.47
Sperm oil				4,173.00	4,173.00
Sundries	523.40	1,856.96	661.00	1,047.52	3,888.88
Wool		7,502.50	9,402.50		16,905.00
Total	1,251,756.59	465,046.03	2,909,130.77	3,725,646.08	8,351,579.47
Same period last year	2,492,921.01	1,717,776.41	5,576,002.13	3,676,554.22	13,463,253.77
Increase				49,091.86	
Decrease	1,241,164.42	1,252,730.38	2,666,871.36		5,111,674.30

H. W. SEVERANCE, *Consul-General.*

HONOLULU, *December 6, 1892.*

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(Second report.)

DIVERSITY OF PRODUCTS.

A review of the past year, 1892, has shown the continued results of a depressed market for the leading product of the Kingdom (sugar) through the operation of the new United States tariff and the importance to the planters of engaging in the cultivation of more diversified products as referred to in my last report of 1891. In competition with other sugar-producing countries prices have ruled low. It is, however, encouraging to note that favorable reports have recently been made before the "Planters Labor and Supply Company" at their annual meeting, showing that the cultivation of other products are being successfully prosecuted, which will soon add to the value of exports to the United States.

Among these are the fibrous plants, ramie, sissal, aloe, olona, and banana. Coffee, tea, and rice are more extensively cultivated. About 1,350 acres are now planted with the coffee tree on the different islands of the group. This promises to be a marked success and the variety is choice, said to be fully equal to Mocha or Liberia coffee.

SUGAR.

The production and export of this staple has decreased 2,832 tons for the past year as compared with 1891, the total exports being 131,828 tons.

Three new plantations have gone into operation, which will add to the value of exports for the coming year.

Some few plantations have given up cane and are cultivating other products as an experiment. No material change has taken place in the system of cane culture, but the new sugar mills have all the latest improvements, with a capacity of 100 tons of sugar per day.

COFFEE.

A systematic cultivation of this plant of a superior quality is now carried on with prospects of extended culture in the future, by both natives and foreigners.

LABOR.

The importation of Japanese laborers continues, enabling the planter to procure good field hands at lower rates. Chinese laborers are now admitted under laws which restrict them to field labor exclusively.

PLANTERS AND MILL-OWNERS.

Alphabetical list of sugar plantations, mills and cane growers throughout the Islands.

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only; those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; all others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.]

Name.	No. of hands.	Location.	Manager.	Agent.
Beecroft plantation*	86	Kohala, Hawaii	H. R. Bryant	T. H. Davis & Co.
Eleele plantation	170	Eleele, Kauai	A. Dreier	F. A. Schaefer & Co.
Ewa plantation	550	Ewa, Oahu	W. J. Lowrie	Castle & Cooke.
Faye & Co., H. P.*	154	Mana, Kauai	H. P. Faye	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Meier & Kruse*	140	Waimea, Kauai	Meier & Kruse	Do.
Gay & Robinson*	79	Makaweli, Kauai	Gay & Robinson	J. T. Waterhouse.
Grove farm*	131	Nawiliwili, Kauai	L. Ahlborn	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Haiku Sugar Co	475	Haiku, Maui	H. B. Baldwin	Castle & Cooke.
Hakalau Plantation Co	543	Hilo, Hawaii	Geo. Ross	W. G. Irwin & Co.
Halawa Sugar Co	166	Kohala, Hawaii	T. S. Kay	J. T. Waterhouse.
Hamakua Mill Co.†	15	Homakua, Hawaii	J. R. Renton	T. H. Davies & Co.
Hamakua plantation Co*	235	do	A. Lidgate	Do.
Hana plantation	470	Hana, Maui	D. Center	M. S. Grinbaum&Co
Hanamaulu plantation*	.....	Lihue Kauai	H. H. Wiled	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Hanamaulu Mil.†	78	Hanamaulu, Kauai.	C. Isenberg	Do.
Hawi Mill & plantation	248	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Hind	J. T. Waterhouse.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co	262	Kau, Hawaii	E. W. Fuller	C. Brewer & Co.
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	1,709	Maui	H. Center	W. G. Irwin & Co.
Hawaiian Sugar Co	878	Makaweli, Kaui	H. Morrison	Do.
Heela Agricultural Co., Limited.	239	Heela, Oahu	F. Buchholtz	M. S. Grinbaum&Co
Hilo Sugar Co	694	Hilo, Hawaii	John A. Scott	W. G. Irwin & Co.
Honokaa Sugar Co	359	Hamakua, Hawaii	Jno. Watt	F. A. Schaefer & Co.
Honomu Sugar Co	208	Hilo, Hawaii	W. Kinney	C. Brewer & Co.
Horner, W. Y. & Sons*	265	Lahaina, Maui	C. F. Horner	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Hutchinson Sugar Plant Co.	556	Kau, Hawaii	G. C. Hewett	W. G. Irwin & Co.
Kahuku plantation	270	Kahuku, Oahu	Jas. Cowan	M. S. Grinbaum&Co
Kaiwilahilahi Mill	.....	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.	C. McLennan	T. H. Davies & Co.
Kekaha Sugar Co.†	179	Kekaha, Kauai	Otto Isenberg	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Kilauea Sugar Co	508	Kilauea, Kauai	G. R. Ewart	W. G. Irwin & Co.
Kipahulu Sugar Co	247	Kipahulu, Maui	Oscar Unna	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Kohala plantation	382	Kohala, Hawaii	C. A. Chapin	Castle & Cooke.
Koloa Sugar Co	350	Koloa, Kauai	A. Cropp	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Kona Sugar Co	25	Holualoa, Hawaii	.....	E. Hutchison.
Kukaiau Mill Co	11	Hamakua, Hawaii	G. F. Renton	T. H. Davies & Co.
Kukaiau Plantation Co.*	191	do	J. M. Horner	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Laie plantation	78	Laie, Oahu	M. Noal	J. T. Waterhouse.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co	431	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.	C. McLennan	T. H. Davies & Co.
Lihue plantation	498	Lihue, Kauai	Carl Isenberg	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Makee Sugar Co	884	Kealia, Kauai	Z. S. Spalding	C. Brewer & Co.
Meyer, R. W	.....	Kalae, Molokai	R. W. Meyer	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Niulii Mill and plantation.*	161	Kohala, Hawaii	Robert Hall	T. H. Davies & Co.
Olowalu Sugar Co	107	Olowalu, Maui	A. Hanneberg	W. G. Irwin & Co.
Onomea Sugar Co	964	Hilo, Hawaii	Wm. W. Goodale	C. Brewer & Co.
Ookala Sugar Co	287	Ookala, Hawaii	W. D. Walker	W. G. Irwin & Co.
Overend, R. M.*	73	Honokaa, Hawaii	Capt. Ahlbum	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Paauhau Plantation Co	374	Hamakua, Hawaii	A. Moore	W. G. Irwin & Co.
Pacific Sugar Mill†	358	do	C. von Mengersen	F. A. Schaefer & Co.
Pala plantation	383	Pala, Maui	J. W. Colville	Castle & Cooke.
Pioneer Mill†	.....	Lahaina, Maui	C. F. Horner	H. Hackfeld & Co.
Puehuehu Plantation Co*	110	Kohala, Hawaii	R. Wallace	T. H. Davies & Co.
Princeville Plantation Co.*	.....	Hanalei, Kauai	.....	C. Brewer & Co.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co	472	Hilo, Hawaii	H. Deacon	T. H. Davies & Co.
Reciprocity Sugar Co	209	Hana, Maui	W. von Gravemeyer.	W. G. Irwin & Co.
Smith & Co., J. K.*	46	Koloa, Kauai	J. K. Smith	Castle & Cooke.
Union Mill Co.†	179	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Renton	T. H. Davies & Co.
Waiakea Mill Co	630	Hilo, Hawaii	C. C. Kennedy	Do.
Waialua plantation	189	Waialua, Oahu	R. Halstead	Castle & Cooke.
Waianae plantation	302	Waianae, Oahu	A. Ahrens	H. A. Widemann.
Waihee Sugar Co	209	Waihee, Maui	C. B. Wells	C. Brewer & Co.
Waikapu Sugar Co	171	Waikapu, Maui	W. H. Cornwell	W. G. Irwin & Co.

PLANTERS AND MILL-OWNERS—continued.

Alphabetical list of sugar plantations, mills, and cane growers, etc.—Continued.

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only; those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; all others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.]

Name.	No. of hands.	Location.	Manager.	Agent.
Wailuku Sugar Co	253	Waikapu, Maui	R. D. Walbridge	C. Brewer & Co.
Waimanalo Sugar Co	253	Waimanola, Oahu	K. S. Gjerdrum	M. S. Grinbaum&Co
Waimea Sugar Mill†	87	Waimea, Kauai	E. E. Conant	F. A. Schaefer & Co.
Wilcox, A. S.*	230	Hanamaulu, Kauai	H. H. Wilcox	H. Hackfeld & Co.

Capital invested, $35,000,000.

The above list is prepared from the latest report of the inspector-general of immigrants to the legislature of 1892, with such corrections as have been furnished to the secretary of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company for his September report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pineapple culture.—Choice varieties from imported plants are now extensively cultivated, and the establishment of a canning concern is projected. California, and Puget Sound ports offer a good market for this delicious fruit.

Bananas.—Exports for the past year 105,375 bunches and boxes.

Rice.—Cultivated largely by the Chinese, two crops a year in most localities. Annual product 12,000 tons. Exports 5,800 tons; excess over last year, 3,300 tons. The Chinese and Japanese consume about fifty per cent of the annual crop.

Honolulu marine railway.—Capacity of 2,000 tons, continues its work successfully and is a great convenience to the shipping of this port.

Honolulu harbor improvements.—The sum of $200,000 was appropriated by the former legislature for the purpose of dredging the entrance to the harbor, this work has been successfully accomplished by means of a powerful dredging and pumping plant. The bar has been deepened to 30 feet for a distance of 1,100 feet, by a width of 200 feet, since January last. Total cost being $175,000. The dredge will continue to be used for further work inside the harbor. Steamers and vessels of large draft can now enter the port with safety and new and extensive wharves are to be constructed to accommodate deep-water ships alongside the esplanade.

The steamer *City of Rio de Janiero*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was the first large vessel to enter the port.

New steam line.—The Mercantile Company of Tacoma, Wash., are about to establish a line of vessels to develop the trade with that port and the islands. The principal products being lumber, oats, and feedstuffs of all kinds. It is claimed that these can be laid down here below California prices, and return cargoes be made profitable in fruit.

Canal and cable.—With the completion of the Nicaragua Canal, and the facilities offered for large sea-going steamers and vessels to enter this port, the commercial importance of Honolulu will be fully assured and contribute to the establishment of closer commercial relations with the United States. The construction of the "ocean cable" connecting Hawaii with the Pacific coast, will prove of inestimable value to our commercial and naval marine.

Ocean steamers.—The local steamer *Australia*, of the Oceanic Steamship Company, continues her regular trips every twenty-eight days, and the fine steamers Alameda, Mariposa, and Monowai, run monthly to Australian ports, touching at Honolulu. In addition to this line, the large steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Occidental line frequently touch on their outward and return voyages.

Area, elevation, and population of the Hawaiian Islands.

	Area.		Height.	Population.
	Sq. miles.	*Acres.*	*Feet.*	
Hawaii	4,210	2,500,000	13,805	26,754
Maui	760	400,000	10,032	17,357
Oahu	600	360,000	4,030	31,194
Kauai	590	350,000	4,800	11,643
Moloka	270	200,000	3,500	2,632
Lanai	150	100,000	3,000	174
Niihau	97	70,000	800	216
Kahoolawe	63	30,000	1,450	.....

NEW TREATY.

The Hawaiian legislature, recently prorogued after an unusually long session, have decided to send a royal commission to Washington for the purpose of presenting the subject of closer commercial relations with Hawaii and the United States under a general treaty. A revision of the existing treaty on a more equable basis is sought, which will, no doubt, result favorably for both countries.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The legislative appropriation for the biennial period being likely to exceed the estimated revenues of the kingdom, the minister of finance has been authorized to borrow the sum of $750,000, and to issue 6 per cent bonds for the same in order to carry out projected internal improvements.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The depression in all branches of business throughout the kingdom has necessitated the most rigid economy. Frequent changes in the personnel of the ministry and the corruption of the legislature have impaired the public confidence in the present Government, and the political affairs of the country are in a deplorable condition.

The peaceful administration of affairs and the financial prosperity of the future will largely depend on the wise and economical management of public interests in the hands of a ministry in whom the public shall have confidence.

Hawaii, like some other states, is burdened by excessive legislation, bribery, and corruption, which unsettle and obstruct her prosperity in all internal affairs. These burdens must be speedily removed by wise and good legislation, honest men replace boodlers, opium and lottery licenses be repealed, the constitution be maintained, else revolution will surely follow.

HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

[Compared with recent laws, and revised.]

FREE IMPORTS BY CIVIL CODE.

Animals, birds, bees, intended for improving the breeds.
Bags and containers (old) returned, when accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian consul.
Books printed in Hawaiian.
Catechu (see tanning), coals, copper sheathing, and all descriptions of sheathing metal.
Diplomatic representatives—All goods imported for their private use and consumption.
Fertilizers, natural or manufactured, and all material exclusively for the manufacture thereof.
Foreign navies—All supplies when imported and used as such.
Foreign whalers—Merchandise imported by them in accordance with the provisions of section 569 of the civil code.
Gold and silver coins.
Her Majesty—All goods or other articles imported for her use.
Hawaiian Government—All goods or other articles imported for the use of the several departments of the Government.
Hawaiian whalers—Oil, bone, fish, or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels.
Household effects, old and in use, of persons arriving from abroad. Also the effects, not merchandise, of Hawaiian subjects dying abroad.
Iron—All pig iron and plate iron of one-eighth of an inch in thickness and upwards.
Models of invention, if not fitted for use.
Oak bark (see tanning).
Oil, bone, etc. (see Hawaiian whalers).
Plants and seeds, when not intended for sale.
Phosphates for manufacture of fertilizing compounds.
Philosophical, chemical, and other apparatus for the use of schools and colleges.
Returned cargo, being merchandise exported to a foreign country and brought back in the same condition as when exported, accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian consul.
Specie (see gold and silver coins).
Specimens of botany, mineralogy, geology, and other natural sciences imported for the use of schools and colleges.
Tanning, certain material used in—Oak bark, catechu, and other substances containing "tannin."
Tools of trade, professional books, and implements in actual use of persons from abroad.
Yellow metal (see copper).

FREE IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES BY TREATY.

[When properly certified to before the Hawaiian consul at the nearest port of shipment.]

Agricultural implements; animals.
Bacon; bags (cotton of textile manufactures); beef; bells; books; boots and shoes; bran; bricks; bread and breadstuffs of all kinds; brass cocks; brushes; bullion; butter.
Cement; cheese; coal; cordage; copper and composition sheathing; cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted, or printed; clocks, if without glass and of wood; cutlery.
Doors, sashes, and blinds.
Edging, embroidery (if of cotton); eggs; engines, and parts thereof.
Fish and oysters and all creatures living in the water and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; flour; furs.
Grain; gloves, gimps, girdles (if of cotton); guns and pistols (unless mounted in ivory, rubber, or nickel).
Ham; hardware; harness; hay; hides, dressed or undressed; hoop iron.
Ice; iron and steel and manufactures thereof; nails, spikes, and bolts; rivets, brads, and sprigs; tacks.
Lanterns (without glass); lard; leather, and all manufacturers thereof; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; lime.
Machinery of all kinds; meal and bran; meats, fresh, smoked, or preserved; mitts (if cotton); mattresses (all except hair).
Nails; naval stores, including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, raw and rectified.
Oats.
Pictures (on paper); purses (if of leather); picture frames; parasols and umbrellas (if of cotton); paper and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum; oils; illuminating or lubricating; organs; pianos; melodeons; plants, shrubs, trees, and seeds; pork.
Rice; salt; shooks; shoe horns (if of iron or steel); skins and pelts; dressed or undressed; staves and headings; starch; stationery; soap; sugar, refined or unrefined.
Tallow; textile manufactures made of a combination of wood, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than ready-made clothing; toys (when made of wood, or of wood and metal, or iron or steel); tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.
Wagons and carts for the purpose of agriculture or of drayage; wood and manufactures of wood, or wood and metal, except furniture, either upholstered or carved, and carriages; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready-made clothing.

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

Alcohol and other spirits of the strength of alcohol, per gallon	$10.00
Alcohol, provided that security be given that the same is intended for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes upon application in due form, to special licenses, per gallon	$1.00
Crockery and glassware of all descriptions, per cent ad valorem	10
Cigars and cheroots per M, $10 and per cent ad valorem	25
Cigarettes and paper cigars, per cent ad valorem	25
Coffee, the product of any country with which this Government has no existing treaty, per pound	$0.06
All other, per cent ad valorem	10
Cordials (see Brandy and wine).	
Drugs and medicines, patent and other, per cent ad valorem	10
Firearms, per cent ad valorem	10
Fireworks and firecrackers, per cent ad valorem	25
Furniture of all kinds, if upholstered or carved, manufactured in whole or in part, per cent ad valorem	10
Gimps for clothing, per cent ad valorem	10
Gloves and mitts not otherwise provided for, per cent ad valorem	10
Gin (see Brandy).	
Hats and caps of all kinds, per cent ad valorem	10
Hooks and eyes, per cent ad valorem	10
Hoopskirts, per cent ad valorem	10
Insertions, laces, and lace goods of all descriptions, per cent ad valorem	10
Jewelry, and all descriptions of metal, glass, or stone beads, per cent ad valorem	10
Linens, and all manufactures of which flax, grass cloth, or a similar material shall form the principal part, per cent ad valorem	10
Matches of all kinds, per cent ad valorem	10
Millinery goods, beads, braids, bonnets, buttons, corsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, edgings, flowers (artificial), feathers (fancy), fringes for clothing and upholstery, per cent ad valorem	10
Molasses and sirups of sugar, the product of any country with which this Government has no existing treaty, per gallon	$0.10
All other, per cent ad valorem	10
Paintings, pictures, engravings, statuary, bronzes, ornamental work of metal, stone, marble, plaster of Paris, or alabaster, and all imitations thereof, per cent ad valorem.	10
Peanut oil, per cent ad valorem	25
Perfumery (other than which pays a spirit duty); powders; hair, tooth, nail and other toilet brushes, per cent ad valorem	10
Tea, per cent ad valorem	10
Toys, per cent ad valorem	10
Tobacco (except China) and all manufactures thereof, per cent ad valorem	15
Watches and clocks, in whole or in part, per cent ad valorem	10
Whisky (see Brandy).	

Upon all other goods, wares, and merchandise of whatever description imported into this Kingdom, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, including all charges as per original invoice, except the following:

SPECIFIC LIST.

Bean oils and other China oils, per cent	25
Camphor trunks, per nest of 2	$1.00
Camphor trunks, per nest of 4	2.00
Camphor trunks (single)	.50
China boots and shoes, per pair	.25
China matting, per roll	2.00
China slippers, per pair	.10
China tobacco, per pound	.50
Cigars and cheroots, per thousand	10.00
Coffee, per pound	.06
Kid and all other leather and skin gloves, per dozen pairs	3.00
Peanut oil, per pound	.02½
Rice:	
Cleaned, per pound	.02½
In husk, per pound	.01½
Sugars, raw	.02½
Wines:	
Madeira, sherry, port, and all other wines, cordials, and bitters, and all other articles of merchandise containing alcohol, or preserved in alcohol or spirits, above 21 per cent and below 30 per cent of alcoholic strength, unless otherwise provided for, per gallon	2.00
Sparkling moselle and sparkling hock—	
Per dozen reputed quarts	4.00
Per dozen reputed pints	2.00
Champagne—	
Per dozen reputed quarts	6.00
Per dozen reputed pints	3.00
Claret, Rhine wine, and other light wines under 21 per cent of alcoholic strength, not otherwise provided for—	
Per dozen reputed quarts	.40
Per dozen reputed pints	.20
Per gallon in bulk	.15

All invoices of merchandise, presented at any custom-house of this Kingdom for entry, must be accompanied by the certificate of the Hawaiian consul at the port of shipment; otherwise 25 per cent will be added to the original value, and the usual duties levied on the increased value thereof.

HAWAIIAN PRODUCTS ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES, FREE BY TREATY.

[Under the reciprocity treaty, from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly certified before the United States consul, or consular agent at the port of shipment.]

Arrowroot; bananas; castor oil; hides and skins, undressed; pulu; rice; seeds, plants, shrubs, or trees; muscovado, brown and all other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island sugar;" sirups of sugar cane, melado, and molasses; tallow; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

COMMERCE.

By the courtesy of the collector-general I am able to present from his annual report for 1892 much statistical information appertaining to trade and commerce.

Domestic exports Hawaiian Islands, 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar ..... pounds	263,656,715	$7,276,549.24
Rice ..... do	11,516,328	463,651.89
Hides ..... do	21,622	52,846.51
Bananas ..... bunches	105,375	104,945.00
Wool ..... pounds	288,969	32,185.23
Goatskins ..... pieces	3,449	1,422.55
Sheepskins ..... do	5,358	938.70
Tallow ..... pounds	792	45.00
Molasses ..... gallons	47,988	5,061.07
Betel leaves ..... boxes	121	556.00
Coffee ..... pounds	13,568	3,238.00
Taro flour ..... do	1,508	121.00
Guano ..... tons	61	2,132.00
Watermelons ..... pieces	179	180.00
Pineapples ..... do	19,471	10,132.00
Do ..... boxes	900	
Plants and seeds ..... packages	6	50.00
Sundry fruits ..... boxes	333	609.00
Awa ..... pounds	8,179	776.00
Bones and horns ..... do	40,315	475.00
Curios ..... packages	1	45.00
Sundries		3,971.86
Total		7,959,938.05

Total value of all exports Hawaiian Islands, domestic and foreign, 1892.

Whence exported.	Value, domestic.	Value, domestic and foreign.
Honolulu	$5,971,225.37	
Kahului	1,076,669.25	
Hilo	506,803.24	
Mahukona	405,240.19	
		$7,959,938.05
Furnished as supplies to merchantmen (as per estimate)		81,600.00
Furnished as supplies to national vessels (as per estimate)		40,000.00
Total value foreign goods		100,149.16
Total value		8,181,687.21

Specie, $100,000.

The total value of domestic exports for the year just ended shows a decrease of $2,147,377 as compared with the year 1891.

Sugar has fallen off, not only in the number of pounds, but in the total value as well; rice has increased $200,196; hides and bananas have decreased; wool has increased from $8,000 to $32,185; goatskins have decreased from $3,212 to $1,422; sheepskins have increased slightly; tallow has decreased to almost nothing; molasses shows a slight increase; betel leaves have decreased; coffee increased $2,221 in value and in quantity 10,517 pounds; and guano has fallen off. Several new articles of export appear in the above table, the principal one of which is pineapples, which is steadily increasing.

Comparative table showing the value of domestic exports by quarters for the years 1891 and 1892.

	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
First quarter	$6,417,837.89	$2,703,541.44		$3,714,296.45
Second quarter	1,900,736.18	3,563,072.45	$1,662,336.27	
Third quarter	1,280,543.91	977,954.72		302,589.19
Fourth quarter	508,198.69	715,369.44	207,170.75	
Total	10,107,315.67	7,959,938.05		2,147,378.62

Principal domestic products Hawaiian Islands, 1892, showing the countries to which exported.

Products.	United States Pacific ports.	Australia and New Zealand.	Islands in the Pacific.	Japan.	Total.
Curios ..... package	1				1
Bones and horns ..... pounds	40,315				40,315
Awa ..... do	8,179				8,179
Sundry fruit ..... boxes	333				333
Plants and seeds ..... packages	6				6
Pineapple:					
Pieces	19,471				19,471
Boxes	900				
Watermelons ..... pieces	179				179
Guano ..... tons	61				61
Taro flour ..... pounds	1,568				1,568
Coffee ..... do	13,568				13,568
Betel leaves ..... boxes	121				121
Molasses ..... gallons	47,988				47,988
Tallow ..... pounds	792				792
Sheepskins ..... pieces	5,358				5,358
Goatskins ..... do	3,449				3,449
Wool ..... pounds	186,666	98,908		3,365	288,969
Bananas ..... bunches	105,370			5	105,375
Hides ..... pieces	21,622				21,622
Rice ..... pounds	11,503,440	500	12,388		11,516,328
Sugar ..... do	263,649,924	3,972	2,819		263,656,715

Value of imports into the Hawaiian Islands, 1892.

Articles.	Paying duty.	Free by treaty.	In bond.	Free by civil code.	Total.
Ale, porter, beer, cider	$71,439.14		$7,797.83		$79,236.97
Animals and birds	721.22	$32,566.22		$1,625.27	34,912.71
Building materials	26,558.66	46,946.74			73,505.40
Clothing, hats, boots	90,495.53	94,254.87	$386.89		185,137.29
Coal and coke		8,503.63		99,795.36	108,298.99
Crockery, glassware, lamps and lamp fixtures	21,005.50		239.69		21,245.09
Diplomatic representatives (sundries)				2,673.44	2,673.44
Drugs, surgical instruments and dental materials	44,319.38		994.81		45,314.19
Dry goods:					
Cottons	30,984.32	108,672.17			139,656.49
Linens	8,889.93				8,889.93
Silks	14,622.26		402.60		15,024.86
Woolens	41,318.04	3,145.29			44,463.33
Mixtures	6,956.87	116.13			7,073.00
Fancy goods, millinery, etc	66,141.65	6,010.61	3.12		72,155.38
Fertilizers and bone meal				74,493.71	74,493.71
Fish (dry and salt)	9,648.77	69,191.16			78,839.93
Flour	1,191.20	216,804.93			217,996.13
Foreign navies				19,634.99	19,634.99
Fruits, fresh	1,338.55	7,972.09			9,310.64
Furniture	20,918.99	20,907.40	60.00		41,886.39
Grain and feed	11,832.35	321,980.93			333,813.28
Groceries and provisions	100,414.21	295,049.87	487.50		395,951.58
Guns and gun material	6,064.18	2,101.99			8,166.17
Gunpowder, blasting, etc	3,303.95				3,303.95
Her Majesty (sundries)				4,483.75	4,483.75
Hawaiian Government (sundries)				17,318.56	17,318.56
Hardware, agricultural implements, and tools	35,668.86	120,132.23	276.09		156,077.18
Iron, steel, etc	10,116.45	6,822.10		3,104.62	20,043.17
Jewelry, plate, clocks	19,950.47		258.00		20,208.47
Leather	1,506.84	26,917.96			28,424.80
Lumber	566.63	169,390.78			169,957.41
Machinery	72,941.57	95,967.29	33.76		168,942.62
Matches	242.36	6,908.94			7,157.30
Musical instruments	3,331.09	2,704.63			6,035.72
Naval stores	6,161.26	30,535.17			36,696.43
Oils (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc	18,812.37	72,752.53	2,280.00		93,844.90
Paints, paint oil, and turpentine	29,275.61	2,086.41	69.50		31,431.52
Perfumery and toilet articles	8,066.86	5,391.23			13,458.09
Railroad material, rails, cars, etc	35,740.34	7,638.50			43,378.84
Saddlery, carriages and materials	14,351.00	17,903.61	525.55		32,780.16
Sheathing metal		3,934.31		1,755.54	5,689.85
Shooks, bags and containers	94,661.10	9,983.26	4,536.00		109,180.36
Spirits	10,081.51		94,451.07		104,532.58
Stationery and books	8,919.83	49,442.04		487.00	58,848.87
Tea	18,108.65				18,108.65
Tin, tinware, and materials	3,125.11				3,125.11
Tobacco, cigars, etc	18,602.92	124,011.78	18,845.84		161,460.54
Wines, light	73,928.76		9,809.71		83,738.47
Sundries by statute				17,542.32	17,542.32
Sundry personal and household effects				9,777.44	9,777.44
Sundry merchandise not included in the above	65,949.79	36,919.45	388.34		103,257.58
Charges on invoices	31,699.02	22,373.12	1,423.34		55,495.48
Twenty-five per cent added on uncertified invoices	2,602.35				2,602.35
	1,162,576.35	2,046,039.37	143,269.64	252,692.00	3,604,577.36
Discounts	8,405.54	5,442.83	173.31		14,117.31
Damaged and short	95.63				
Total at Honolulu	1,154,075.18	2,040,596.54	143,096.33	252,692.00	3,590,460.05
Total at Kahului	27,249.58	127,093.02		40,290.18	195,233.58
Total at Hilo	14,445.72	133,806.13		52,280.02	200,531.87
Total at Mahukona	1,623.58	38,621.55		1,824.68	42,069.81
Total Hawaiian Islands	1,197,394.06	2,340,717.24	143,096.33	347,087.68	4,028,295.31

Specie, $655,912.

The above table shows the entire importations for the Hawaiian Islands, classified under their general headings. By referring to the same it will be observed that the amount of goods paying duty is comparatively small; and comparing the same with that of 1891, it will be found that there has been a falling off of over 50 per cent in that class of goods; goods free by treaty have not fallen off so much. In 1891 it amounted to $3,996,881 and in 1892 to $2,340,717, a falling off of $1,656,164, approaching dangerously near 50 per cent. The value of goods in bond has decreased from $246,460 in 1891 to $143,096 for 1892; goods free by civil code from $553,957 to $347,087.

The total value of all imports has decreased $3,411,187.

Value of merchandise imported at all ports of the Hawaiian Islands during the year 1892, by countries.

Whence imported.	Free by treaty.	Paying duty.	Merchandise and spirits bonded.	Free by civil code.	Total.	Per cent.
United States:						
Pacific ports	$2,153,588.25	$541,822.50	$56,696.84	$870,399.62	$3,838,359.91	81.94
Atlantic ports	174,989.79	11,978.44	28,759.47	125.00		
Great Britain		232,767.75	18,730.44	28,581.70	380,079.89	8.12
Germany		89,057.34	6,796.40	3,260.13	99,113.87	2.11
China		125,853.59	27,621.52	1,221.87	154,696.98	3.32
Japan		58,481.55	731.29	791.03	60,003.87	1.28
Australia and New Zealand		33,874.10	2,463.20	68,866.12	105,203.42	2.24
British Columbia				25,159.00	25,159.00	.54
By whale ships	12,139.20				12,139.20	.25
Islands in Pacific		291.11		4,517.75	4,808.86	.10
France		3,287.38	1,297.17	77.76	4,642.31	.10
Total	2,340,717.24	1,197,393.76	143,096.33	1,002,999.98	4,684,207.31	100.00

The goods imported from the United States amounted to 81.94 per cent of all imports, while it was 71.16 per cent in 1891, showing an increase of 10.78 per cent.

The imports from other countries have decreased in every instance, except in the case of China, which shows a slight increase.

Value of exports and imports of merchandise from and into the Hawaiian Islands, by countries, during the year 1892.

Countries.	Exports.			Imports.	Total imports and exports.	Per cent.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.			
United States:						
Pacific ports	$7,949,480.19	$80,437.83	$8,029,918.02	$3,622,507.21	$11,652,425.23	91.43
Atlantic ports				215,852.70	215,852.70	1.69
Great Britain				380,079.89	380,079.89	2.98
Germany				99,113.87	99,113.87	.78
China	16.00	2,266.60	2,282.60	154,696.98	156,979.58	1.23
Japan	346.50	200.00	546.50	60,003.87	60,550.37	.48
Australia and New Zealand	8,034.00	4,975.00	13,009.00	105,203.42	118,212.42	.93
British Columbia		615.00	615.00	25,159.00	25,774.00	.20
Whale ships		4,954.92	4,954.92	12,139.20	17,094.12	.13
Islands in Pacific	2,061.36	6,699.81	8,761.17	4,808.86	13,570.03	.11
France				4,642.31	4,642.31	.04
Total	7,959,938.05	100,149.16	8,060,087.21	4,684,207.31	12,744,294.52	100.00

Exports amounted to $3,375,880 more than imports. The United States received 91.43 per cent of our exports, against 85.37 per cent for 1891.

Total value of exports and imports carried by vessels of each nationality, 1892.

Nationality.	Exports.			Imports.	Total imports and exports.	Per cent.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.			
American	$7,128,369.38	$91,734.27	$7,220,103.65	$3,662,733.69	$10,882,837.34	85.39
German	341,094.55	1,705.00	342,799.55	287,548.89	630,348.54	4.95
Hawaiian	257,358.25	1,648.29	259,006.54	128,067.91	387,074.45	3.03
British	201,593.77	5,061.60	206,655.37	563,748.76	770,404.13	6.05
All other	31,522.00		31,522.00	42,108.06	73,630.06	.58
Total	7,959,938.05	100,149.16	8,060,087.21	4,684,207.31	12,744,294.52	100.00

Imports and exports of specie, 1892.

IMPORTS.

Months.	Gold.	Silver.
January	$75,000	$200
February	75,000	
March	25,000	100
April	25,000	
May		
June		
July	100	
August	30,000	
September	125,060	
October	100,000	
November	100,400	52
December	100,000	
Total	655,560	352

Total value of specie imported, $655,912.

EXPORTS.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.
June	$100,000	

Total value of specie exported, $100,000.

Value of exports for the Hawaiian Islands for ten years, 1883 to 1892, inclusive.

Year.	Value foreign goods exported.	Value domestic goods exported.	Total.
1883	$97,116.77	$7,924,727.11	$8,021,843.88
1884	117,273.81	8,077,908.82	8,195,182.63
1885	110,654.13	8,958,663.88	9,069,318.01
1886	116,910.41	10,340,375.17	10,457,285.58
1887	94,243.21	9,435,204.12	9,529,447.33
1888	76,163.88	11,631,434.88	11,707,598.76
1889	64,270.86	13,810,070.54	13,874,341.40
1890	119,525.32	13,023,304.16	13,142,829.48
1891	151,472.60	10,107,315.67	10,258,788.27
1892	100,149.16	7,959,938.05	8,060,087.21
Total ten years	1,047,780.15	101,268,942.40	102,316,722.55

Value of imports and exports Hawaiian Islands for ten years, 1883 to 1892, inclusive.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess exports.
1883	$5,624,240.09	$8,021,843.88	$2,397,603.79
1884	4,367,514.22	8,195,182.63	3,557,668.41
1885	3,830,544.58	9,069,318.01	5,238,773.43
1886	4,877,738.73	10,457,285.58	5,579,546.85
1887	4,943,840.72	9,529,447.33	4,585,606.61
1888	4,540,887.46	11,707,598.76	7,166,711.30
1889	5,438,790.63	13,874,341.40	8,435,550.77
1890	6,962,201.13	13,142,829.48	6,180,628.35
1891	7,139,482.65	10,258,788.27	2,819,305.62
1892	4,684,207.31	8,060,087.21	3,375,879.90
Total	52,979,447.52	102,316,722.55	49,337,275.03

Nationality of vessels carrying domestic products Hawaiian Islands, 1892.

Nationality.	Vessels clearing—						Value domestic products.	Per cent.
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.			
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		
American	172	118,789	40	41,253	212	160,042	$7,128,369.38	89.55
Hawaiian	10	3,354	1	990	11	4,340	257,358.25	3.23
German	4	5,018	1	960	5	5,978	341,004.65	4.29
British	10	20,541	20	38,776	30	59,317	201,593.77	2.53
Japanese			3	4,701	3	4,701		
All other	1	352	10	7,849	11	8,201	31,522.00	.40
Total	197	148,054	75	94,525	272	242,579	7,959,938.05	100.00

List of Hawaiian registered vessels.

MERCHANTMEN.

Rig.	Names.	Register.	Tonnage.	When built.	Where built.
Steamer	San Mateo	281	2,291.66	1888	South Shields, England.
Do	Zealandia	257	2,489.$\frac{17}{20}$	1876	Glasgow, Scotland.
Bark	Andrew Welch	283	858.58	1888	Do.
Do	Foohng Suey	285	980.73	1888	Do.
Do	Lady Lampson	259	424.35	1868	Do.
Do	Mauna Ala	290	779.22	1863	Sunderland, Great Britain.
Do	Leahi	299	536.84	1882	Carlskrona, Sweden.
Brig	Douglass	295	251.53	1884	Summerville, Prince Edward Island.

List of Hawaiian registered vessels—Continued.

COASTERS—STEAMERS.

Rig.	Names.	Register.	Tonnage.	When built.	Where built.
Steamer	C. R. Bishop	218	142.76	1880	Port Ludlow, United States of America.
Do	Claudine	291	609.16	1890	Yoker, Great Britain.
Do	Frolic	296	11.32	1886	London, Great Britain.
Do	Hawaii	286	227.44	1888	San Francisco.
Do	Iwalani	224	239.81	1881	Port Ludlow, United States of America.
Do	J. A. Cummins	266	79.44	1886	San Francisco.
Do	James Makee	207	136.61	1879	Port Ludlow, United States of America.
Do	Kilauea Hou	190	153.85	1878	Honolulu.
Do	Kinau	243	273.07	1883	Philadelphia.
Do	Kaala	272	99.53	1887	San Francisco.
Do	Kaimiloa	268	198.83	1872	Blythe, Great Britain.
Do	Likelike	177	382.34	1877	San Francisco.
Do	Lehua	204	129.80	1879	Do.
Do	Mokolii	196	42.21	1878	Do.
Do	Mikahala	289	354.24	1887	Port Blakely.
Do	Pele	278	134.02	1884	San Francisco.
Do	Rover	294	15.26	1876	Do.
Do	Waimanalo	195	49.81	1878	Do.
Do	W. G. Hall	247	330.27	1884	Port Ludlow, United States of America.
Do	Waialeale	262	175.60	1886	Do.

COASTERS—SAILING.

Schooner	Haleakala	183	57.63	1877	San Francisco.
Do	Heeia	256	20.49	1886	Ewa, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.
Do	Kauikeaouli	215	72.13	1880	Port Ludlow, United States of America.
Do	Kulamanu	250	85.22	1865	Essex, United States of America.
Do	Ka Hae Hawaii	292	22.73	1886	Marion City, United States of America.
Do	Kawailani	244	24.39	1883	San Francisco.
Do	Kaululua	263	47.96	1879	Yokohama, Japan.
Do	Ka Moi	279	108.06	1882	San Francisco.
Do	Luka	200	70.52	1878	Port Ludlow, United States of America.
Do	Liholiho	197	70.91	1878	Do.
Do	Lavinia	276	40.06	1877	San Francisco.
Do	Lilia	298	47.26	1882	Do.
Do	Mokuola	205	17.10	1877	Do.
Do	Mille Morris	155	13.45	1873	Honolulu.
Do	Mary E. Foster	185	73.29	1877	Port Ludlow.
Do	Moi Wahine	260	75.45	1886	San Francisco.
Do	Rob Roy	41	17.32	1863	Koolauloa, Oahu.
Do	Sarah and Eliza	248	15.49	1884	Honolulu.
Sloop	Ekekela	301	4.17	1892	Do.
Do	Keaolani	287	3.48	1889	Kawaihae.
Do	Kaiulani	297	12.93	1892	San Francisco.
Do	San Pedro	300	4.07	1892	Honolulu.

RÉSUMÉ OF HAWAIIAN VESSELS.

Rig.	No.	Tons.
Steamers	22	9,116.22
Barks	5	3,579.72
Brigantine	1	251.53
Schooners	18	879.46
Sloops	4	24.65
Total, 1892	50	13,851.58
Total, 1891	51	13,429 68
Increase	------	429 90
Decrease	1	------

Number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels entered at each customs district, Hawaiian Islands, 1892.

Customs districts into which and countries from which entered.	American.		British.		Hawaiian.		German.		Japanese.		All other.		Total.	
Honolulu:	*No.*	*Tons*	*No.*	*Tons*	*No.*	*Tons*	*No.*	*Tons*	*No.*	*Tons*	*No.*	*Tons*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States, Pacific ports	110	90,755	16	35,762	2	1,718	2	2,394	----	----	----	----	130	130,629
United States, Atlantic ports	3	2,387	----	----	1	986	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	3,373
Australia and New Zealand	24	29,643	5	9,815	1	779	----	----	----	----	6	4,492	36	44,729
British Columbia	3	2,703	1	1,564	1	1,018	----	----	----	----	1	849	6	6,134
China and Japan	2	4,806	9	15 739	----	----	1	333	3	3,701	----	----	15	24,578
Islands North and South Pacific	2	621	----	----	4	508	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	1,129
Germany	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	960	----	----	----	----	1	960
Great Britain	----	----	1	1,460	----	----	1	1,427	----	----	----	----	2	2,887
Central America	1	276	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	556	2	832
Kahului:														
United States, Pacific ports	28	9,983	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	28	9,983
British Columbia	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	555	1	555
Honolulu	4	1,889	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	1,889
Central America	1	366	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	366
Hilo:														
United States, Pacific ports	12	6,211	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	6,211
Mahukona:														
United States, Pacific ports	9	2,976	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	9	2,976
Honolulu	3	822	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	822
Central America	1	337	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	337
Kahului	1	232	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	232
Total	204	154,007	32	64,330	9	5,009	5	5,114	3	3,701	9	6,452	262	238,622

Whaling vessels at ports of Hawaiian Islands in 1892.

Nation.	Honolulu.				Total.	
	Inside.		Outside.			
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	3	671	17	4,488	20	5,159

National vessels at Honolulu.

Arrived	Nation.	Name.	Commanders.	Guns	From.	Sailed.	Destination.
Feb. 4	British	Pheasant	E. H. Blair	6	Esquimalt.	Mar. 24	Esquimalt.
Feb. 27	American	San Francisco.	Rear Admiral G. Brown.	12	San Diego	Aug. 27	San Francisco.
Mar. 22	do	Iroquois	J. J. Read	7	Samoa	April 9	Do.
May 20	do	Thetis	Capt. Reiter	----	----	----	Surveying.
June 11	Austrian	Fasana	Joseph Nemling	4	San Francisco.	June 23	Japan.
June 28	British	Champion	Eustace Rooke	12	Esquimalt.	Aug. 4	South Seas.
Aug. 8	French	Dubourdieu.	Admiral Parrayon.	18	Tahiti	Aug. 23	Victoria.
				8	Santa Cruz	----	In port.
Aug. 24	American	Boston	G. C. Wiltse	6	San Francisco.	Nov. 26	Samoa.
Oct. 12	do	Alliance	J. C. Rich	----	----	----	----
Dec. 16	British	Daphne	Capt. MacArthur.	8	do	Dec. 30	Cruise.

Number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels cleared at each customs district, Hawaiian Islands, 1892.

Customs district from which and for which cleared.	American		British.		Hawaiian.		German.		Japanese		All other.		Total.	
Honolulu:	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States, Pacific ports	130	113,813	10	15,750	4	2,746	5	5,978	----	------	5	3,305	154	141,343
British Columbia	1	1,145	3	4,785	----	------	----	------	----	------	2	1,850	6	7,780
China and Japan	3	2,536	12	27,982	1	986	----	------	3	4,701	----	------	19	36,205
Islands North and South Pacific	3	978	----	------	6	608	----	------	----	------	2	1,493	11	3,079
Australia and New Zealand	8	15,520	5	10,800	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	13	26,320
Kahului	4	1,908	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	4	1,908
Mahukona	3	822	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	3	822
Alaska	1	733	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	1	733
South America	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	1	998	1	998
Kahului:														
United States, Pacific ports	32	12,008	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	1	555	33	12,563
Mahukona	1	230	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	1	230
Hilo:														
United States, Pacific ports	12	6,211	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	12	6,211
Mahukona:														
United States, Pacific ports	14	4,387	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	----	------	14	4,387
Total number and tonnage	212	160,042	30	59,317	11	4,340	5	5,978	3	4,701	11	8,201	272	242,579

Arrivals and departures of passengers at the port of Honolulu.

ARRIVALS.

From and to—	Foreigners.			Japanese.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	
San Francisco	894	535	126	6	------	------	1,561
Oregon and Washington	2	------	------	------	------	------	2
China and Japan	4	4	------	12	6	1	27
Australia and New Zealand	50	20	6	------	------	------	76
Islands North and South Pacific	8	1	3	------	------	------	12
Humboldt and Eureka	3	------	------	------	------	------	3
European ports	1	1	2	------	------	------	4
Total	962	561	137	18	6	1	1,785

DEPARTURES.

San Francisco	947	521	321	10	3	------	1,802
Oregon and Washington	5	------	------	------	------	------	5
China and Japan	18	13	1	15	6	3	56
Australia and New Zealand	42	21	9	------	------	------	72
Islands North and South Pacific	21	11	2	------	------	------	34
British Columbia	8	5	2	------	------	------	15
Total	1,041	571	335	25	9	3	1,984

Total departures for the year	1,984
Total arrivals for the year	1,785
Excess of departures	199

Arrivals and departures of immigrants, 1892.

ARRIVALS.

	Chinese.			Japanese.			Portuguese.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	
San Francisco	18	.....	.....	41	4	.....	44	22	67	216
China and Japan	1,506	127	150	3,006	449	9	.....	.....	.....	5,247
Islands North and South Pacific	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Total	1,525	127	150	3,050	453	9	45	22	67	5,468

DEPARTURES.

San Francisco	8	1	.....	409	17	8	164	112	315	1,034
China and Japan	1,004	47	88	1,479	324	47	.....	.....	.....	2,989
Australia and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	39	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Islands North and South Pacific	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Total	1,012	48	88	1,966	343	55	164	112	315	4,103

Total arrivals of immigrants for the year		5,468
Total departures of immigrants for the year		4,103
Excess of arrivals		1,365
Excess of arrivals, Japanese	1,148	
Excess of arrivals, Chinese	654	
		1,802
Excess of departures, Portuguese	437	
		1,365

Passengers in transit.

From San Francisco to Australia and New Zealand	361
From Australia and New Zealand to San Francisco	559
From San Francisco to China and Japan	1,872
From China and Japan to San Francisco	279
From British Columbia to Japan	9
From Japan to British Columbia	48
From islands in the North and South Pacific to San Francisco	2
Total	3,130

Our passenger statistics show that there has been an excess of arrivals of 1,166 persons over departures, the excess occurring with the Chinese and Japanese. Among those who left the Hawaiian Islands there was an excess of 199 foreigners over the arrivals.

We lost 437 Portuguese from among the laboring class.

Spirits withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the year 1892, and the same compared with 1891.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total 1892.	Total 1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits:								
Alcohol ..... gallons..	445	795	921	1,500	3,661	2,665	996	.....
Brandy ..... do....	2,300	1,652	1,941	3,098	8,991	9,580	.....	589
Bitters and cordials.... do....	163	861	83	114	1,421	615	806	.....
Gin ..... do....	6,343	5,141	5,869	8,044	25,397	31,435	.....	6,038
Rum ..... do....	32	107	46	65	250	199	51	.....
Samshoo ..... do....	11,978	3,984	3,587	10,489	30,038	27,990	2,048	.....
Whisky ..... do....	6,137	3,614	2,896	4,036	16,683	16,055	628	.....
Wines:								
Champagne.... dozen quarts..	87	353	116	19	575	434	141	.....
Champagne..... dozen pints..	72	23	333	42	470	398	72	.....
California wines..... gallons.	25,663	23,313	24,175	24,909	98,060	136,689	.....	38,629
European wines ..... do....	.....	3,625	2,076	561	6,262	5,197	1,065	.....
Port wines ..... do....	787	233	1,916	671	3,607	291	3,316	.....
Sherry wines..... do....	166	104	75	145	490	361	129	.....
Malt liquors:								
Beer ..... dozen quarts..	4,264	3,098	4,919	3,240	15,521	44,375	.....	28,854
Beer..... dozen pints..	11,978	6,678	10,544	6,276	35,476	22,413	13,063	.....
Beer ..... gallons..	10,320	4,351	6,372	8,921	29,964	50,011	.....	20,047
Sundries ..... do....	62	14	706	4,811	5,593	425	5,168	.....

Customs receipts.

	1891.	1892.	Decrease.	Increase.
Import duties, spirits	$332,956.33	$258,303.95	$74,654.38	.....
Import duties, goods	268,106.04	125,171.54	142,934.50	.....
Import duties, bonded goods	23,240.17	21,446.85	1,793.32	.....
Blanks	14,382.50	11,252.00	3,130.50	.....
Fees	4,285.75	3,494.50	791.25	.....
Wharfage	31,510.46	24,712.01	6,798.45	.....
Registry	13.48	68.75	.....	55.27
Kerosene storeage	1,966.75	2,502.15	.....	535.40
Coasting license	3,100.52	2,488.63	611.89	.....
M. H. fund	2,063.08	1,480.31	582.77	.....
Storage	7,534.76	6,451.05	1,083.71	.....
Lights	1,176.23	1,022.51	153.72	.....
Interest	4,106.76	3,315.12	791.64	.....
Hospital fund	3,656.00	3,984.00	.....	328.00
Buoys	428.00	390.00	38.00	.....
Passports	3,216.00	2,968.00	248.00	.....
Fines and forfeitures	4,162.42	64.50	4,097.92	.....
Esplanade storage	4,159.67	3,950.65	209.02	.....
Towage	9,997.75	9,749.60	248.15	.....
Harbor master's fees	2,207.00	2,154.00	53.00	.....
Pilotage	.....	1,464.61	.....	1,464.61
Honolulu	722,271.67	486,434.73	235,836.94	.....
Kahului	6,005.03	4,378.15	1,626.88	.....
Hilo	3,472.63	3,078.33	394.30	.....
Mahukona	845.60	493.89	351.71	.....
Total	732,594.93	494,385.10	238,209.83	.....

DETAILED RECEIPTS AT KAHULUI, HILO, AND MAHUKONA.

Descriptive.	Kahului.	Hilo.	Mahukona
Import duties:			
Spirits	$33.00	$1,193.89	$6.30
Goods	3,229.85	1,131.94	160.59
Bonded goods	200.00	.....	.....
Lights	.....	39.00	30.00
Storage	144.80	.....	.....
Blanks	587.00	538.00	211.00
Fees	179.50	161.50	83.00
Hospital fund	4.00	14.00	2.00
Total	4,378.15	3,078.33	493.89

There have been collected and turned into the Hawaiian treasury $494,385 for the year just ended, which exceeds the estimate of receipts for the same period by $118,385. There has been, as will be observed, a falling off in nearly every item of receipts.

H. W. SEVERANCE,
Consul-General.

HONOLULU, *April 10, 1893.*

SAMOA.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Apia to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mar. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892.	
Braid			$3.00		$3.00
Copra				$707.93	707.93
Cocoanuts			596.00		596.00
Preserved fruit			3.00		3.00
Wreckage (old iron, metal, and lead)	$2,588.50	$11,040 90		5,121.25	18,750.65
Total	2,588.50	11,040.90	602.00	5,829.18	20,060.58

W. BLACKLOCK, *Vice-Consul-General.*

APIA, *June 30, 1892.*

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